SOUTH WEST SLOPES REVEGETATION GUIDE

NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE MURRUMBIDGEE RIVER

SECOND EDITION

ISBN: 978-1-7636826-1-0

This guide offers practical information on a diverse selection of native plants suitable for revegetation and restoration projects within the South West Slopes region of New South Wales.

The opinions, advice and recommendations offered in this publication are based on information, research and observations that, to the best of our knowledge, were current at the time of writing and are generally accepted by persons knowledgeable in the subject matter. It is, however, the responsibility of the reader to check all information and apply any relevant management practices to meet their specific needs and circumstances, and in accordance with relevant statutory requirements.

Second Edition (2025):

Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Future Drought Fund

Holbrook Landcare Network

Murrumbidgee Landcare Incorporated

This project was supported by a collaboration between Holbrook Landcare Network and Murrumbidgee Landcare Incorporated, through funding from the Australian Government's Future Drought Fund.

Original Edition:

Original production of this Guide in March 1998 was made possible by a grant from the National Landcare Program (part of the Natural Heritage Trust) to the then Murray Catchment Management Committee Inc., with financial support from the Murrumbidgee Catchment Management Committee (now Catchment Management Authorities). Administrative support was provided by the NSW Department of Land and Water Conservation (now Department of Natural Resources) - Murray Region and Greening Australia - South West Slopes. It was compiled and edited by Fleur Stelling.

Published by Holbrook Landcare Network, NSW 2644

Layout and Design by Pinky Wittingslow (@pinkyillustrates)

Artworks throughout by Shelby Lyons (Marara Designs), Georgia Rowland and Pinky Wittingslow

Plant Illustrations courtesy of Australian National Botanic Gardens and Judy Kirk

Printed by Conway Printing, Jindera NSW

Cover: (left top) Showy Parrot-pea (*Dillwynia sericea*)- Holbrook Landcare Network; (left middle) Black Sallee (*Eucalyptus stellulata*) - Scott Hartvigsen [courtesy of Holbrook Landcare Network]; (left bottom) Sticky Everlasting (*Xerochrysum viscosum*) - Holbrook Landcare Network; (right) Broughton Pea (*Swainsonia procumbens*) - Holbrook Landcare Network; First Nations artwork - Shelby Lyons

from little things big things grow...

SOUTH WEST SLOPES REVEGETATION GUIDE

(NORTH & SOUTH OF THE MURRUMBIDGEE RIVER)

SECOND EDITION

Compiled & Edited by Peter Rowland, Kylie Durant & Lou Bull
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January 2025.

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FOREWARD

Farmers and land managers, alongside Landcare and natural resource management agencies have been actively revegetating and restoring land for over 30 years now. The development of regionally specific revegetation guides in the late 1990s was critical to the success of the last 25 years of revegetation, and there is now a network of skilled and knowledgeable practitioners who have learned their craft on the back of the hard work of the original authors and contributors of the South West Slopes and Riverina revegetation guides and practical experience with farmers. These guides are still relevant and valued resources in our regions and will always be recognised as the first of their kind in the state.

Bringing together the collective experience of practitioners everywhere has been very rewarding and many people have been very generous in offering up their knowledge and experience to create a resource for the region.

We now approach a new era of revegetation practice. The focus on including and listening to First Nations voices is also increasingly important. Ensuring the voices of First Nations communities is heard is a vital part of creating the abundance and future thinking required to live with challenging and changing landscapes. To restore and sustain what is left requires us to harness the wisdom of the many generations who have cared for Country and who are tuned into nature's rhythms and needs. This careful and gentle management has founded the current ecosystems, it meets their current needs and offers many solutions. A trajectory that squarely includes First Nations' close cultural affinities and practices is the reset that our fragile soils, fine scale vegetation and fauna interactions, and climatic parameters will respond to.

Influenced by global trends, revegetation opportunities are increasingly being driven by farmers and farming businesses to meet the needs of consumers and the industry frameworks for sustainable farm reporting, as well as opportunities for participating in environmental markets.

Further, drought and farm business resilience for the industry is contingent on the need to adapt revegetation practices to the realities of climate change and make sure our recommendations are keeping up with the latest research to ensure plantings will contribute to landscape restoration for the coming decades. Through support from the Australian Government's Future Drought Fund, we have been able to review the content of this revegetation guide, update it to accommodate these changing times and make it more accessible to everyone via an online portal, as well as printed resources.

This Revegetation Guide can help farmers and their advisors understand the complexity of managing and increasing vegetation on the farm, help the planning process and ultimately result in more restored landscapes. The guide doesn't, however, replace getting good, on-site advice from practitioners, ecologists and experts in Landcare and natural resource management agencies, and we hope that farmers continue to use these people in conjunction with the resource.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS EDITION

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ADDITIONAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We also acknowledge the generous and valued assistance of the ANU Sustainable Farms team, Australian National Botanic Gardens, Nenad Bartonicek, Michael Bull, Becky Chambers, Darren Grigg, Nola Hancock, Letetia Harris, Shane Herrington, James Ingram, Kylie Kent, Stuart Lucas, Rod Martin, Angus McNab, Nan McNab, Carla Sgro, Mark Wilson, and all who responded to surveys and questionaires during the planning phase of this project.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY AND PEOPLE

The creators of this book acknowledge the First Nations People of this land as the first Land Carers and the original custodians of this Country.

We acknowledge the deep connections their Ancestors and Ancient ones have to this Country and its many song lines.

We value the knowledge of the Elders who continue to pass down the lessons from Country through the stories of the dreaming.

We respect the present generations who we walk with, hand in hand with a shared responsibility to nurture, heal and protect Country.

We are optimistic for the future generations whom we trust will walk with continued connections to healed lands, water, and sky.

We thank you for nurturing Country since time immemorial and we endeavour to return to some of the ancient practices of caring for Country.

Compiled by Nioka Dupond and Leigh Mathieson

DEFINITIONS

COUNTRY

In this Revegetation Guide, we have used the term Country with a capital 'C'. There are many different definitions for the word "country". In the English language typically it describes a region, a nation, a territory, or a state. However, when we use the word Country we are referring to it from a First Nations perspective. Many of our First Nations People use the term "Country" as a way to connect to her as a being, and so is a noun with a capital 'C'. Our First Nations People believe that we belong to her and come from her. It is a connection to a place or area, with family and relationships to the land, water, sky, plants and animals.

"*The term Country to me signifies my traditional lands that I know be Wiradyuri Country. Never seen it any other way. It signals where I am from, where I belong, gives me language, my culture, my heritage and my sense of belonging. I have always been Wiradyuri not aboriginal. I am Narrungdera Narinjeri, lizard people with spear, which encompasses Narrandera, Leeton, Griffith and parts of Darlington Point, one of the largest clan areas of the Wiradyuri.*" — *Uncle James Ingram*

FIRST NATIONS PEOPLE

Throughout this Revegetation Guide we have used the term First Nations People, which acknowledges Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander individuals as the first custodians of this land, and we recognise their ongoing sovereign connection to this land with unique language groups and independent nations.

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

Rather than use too many specific website links and terms and names that are likely to change over time, we have kept the information general in this printed version.

Use the terms in your internet browser to find more localised and specific resources and information. This hardcopy guide is also to be used in conjunction with the website <www.revegetation.org.au>, where you will find updates and more specific online information on the topics.

The information in this guide is in three parts.

Part 1 – Planning, design and practical information about implementing your revegetation
Part 2 – Find what sub-catchment you are in and consult the vegetation profiles for a list of species recommended for revegetation in your area
Part 3 – Plant descriptions of the most common species

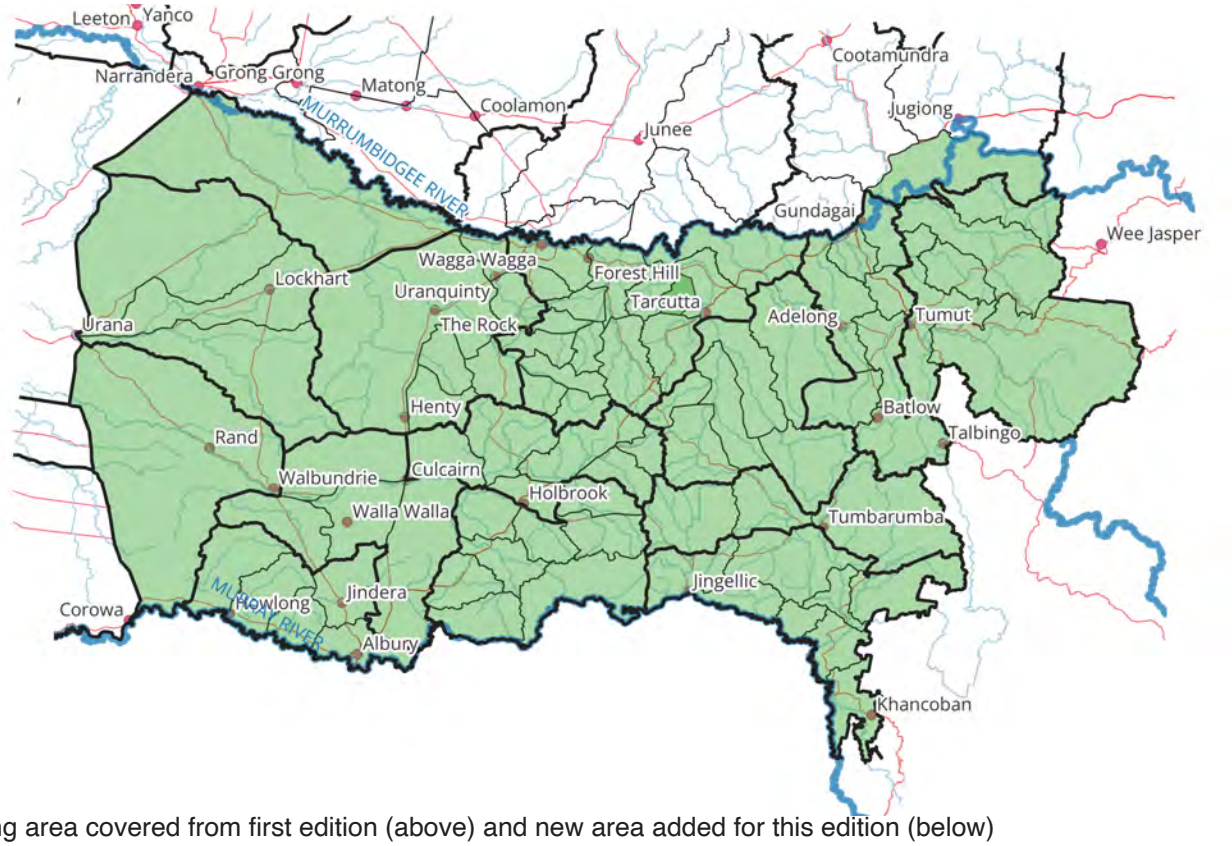
Throughout we will recommend you contact Landcare and/or the regional delivery agencies for natural resources in your area for advice that is specific to your site and local to your area.

This guide covers the regions of the Murray Landcare Collective and Murrumbidgee Landcare Inc. and the current contacts can be found via the NSW Landcare Gateway website < www.landcare.nsw.gov.au>.

Good luck on your journey!

www.revegetation.org.au

AREA COVERED BY THIS GUIDE



Existing area covered from first edition (above) and new area added for this edition (below)

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PART ONE

Chapters

South West Slopes

CHAPTER ONE

LEARNING THE STORIES OF WHERE YOU LIVE

Wherever you stand in the landscape there is an ancient, rich history and culture of First Nations People, and we encourage you to take the time to learn more. If you have picked up this guide, it's likely you are already keen to discover and nurture something more for your farm and the landscape within which it sits. Taking this a step further and being curious about the history, the stories, the belief systems, the landscape practices and the people who walked before you provide an opportunity to connect you to the patch you are on at a deeper level.

If you have lived where you have for a while, perhaps you know the stories, but maybe you are new to the landscape in which you live or maybe you are living on Country. Whatever it is for you, planning revegetation activities is a chance to pause and look at your landscape through a First Nations lens. The stories and culture intertwine deeply with Country and the land management practices differ greatly to western land management.

Following are prompts that might guide and support your learning about the land you are on, its story and its significance within the broader landscape.

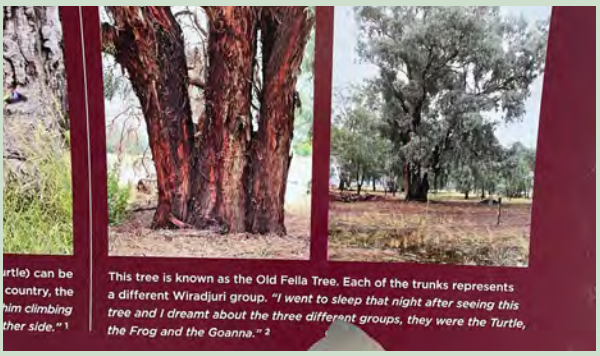
WALK TOGETHER & CONTRIBUTE

Building relationships with the local First Nations community will open up the opportunities to learn about how you can work together with your local First Nations organisations and community. Walking together on Country assists strengthening connections to Country and place, and build deeper relationships and trust.

Relationships are two-way interactions. Ask how you can contribute to First Nations communities in your area.

UNDERSTAND

Seek to understand the story of what has happened on the land where you live. This can be confronting, and it can feel uncomfortable, but it provides a compelling catalyst for change. Walk together, but if that is not possible there are often public resources in your



Sometimes information can be found in unexpected places – this valuable resource is located at the Holbrook Submarine Park in Holbrook. Photos: Peter Rowland.

community - cultural centres, First Nations collections in local museums and libraries, local First Nations sites with information boards - anything that can help you understand local history and contemporary cultural connections.

THE STORY OF YOUR COUNTRY

Be curious about what the landscape looked like and the daily living practices of First Nations People as they nurture and live with Country.

Most significant landscape features have names, purpose, and stories. Research the original names of these features (think creeks, rivers, plains, hills, rock formations and mountains) and, if publicly available and culturally appropriate, write these onto your farm maps and start using these names. If culturally appropriate, seek to learn the stories and practices that nurtured or protected these features.

Before beginning revegetation work, it would be best to learn if there are already identified objects or sites of significance close by [there is an Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) that can be accessed via the government agency responsible for cultural heritage]. Learn more about these, and how your patch might be connected to stories or cultural practices.

If you find a place of significance or a sacred object on your farm, do you know what you can do to protect it and become a guardian for it?

Who do you contact to share this with? What can this object tell you about the place where it was found?

Contact your Local Aboriginal Lands Council (LALC) or other First Nations organisations in your area. If they are unavailable, Landcare or your regional natural resource agency might also be able to help.

*The resource **Wiradjuri plant use in the Murrumbidgee Catchment (2008)** is a great resource on local plants, their First Nations' names and uses.*

SPEAKING THE STORIES

By sharing what you are learning you can continue the stories, create connections to places and practices, and build an understanding of new and ancient ways to nurture our land.

However, be aware that some cultural knowledge is not for the public. Understand what cultural knowledge can be shared and what needs to be kept between you and First Nations People.

To acknowledge and keep First NAtions culture in front of mind on the revegetation journey, we are using graphic elements created by First Nations designer Shelby Lyons, from Marara Designs, throughout this guide.

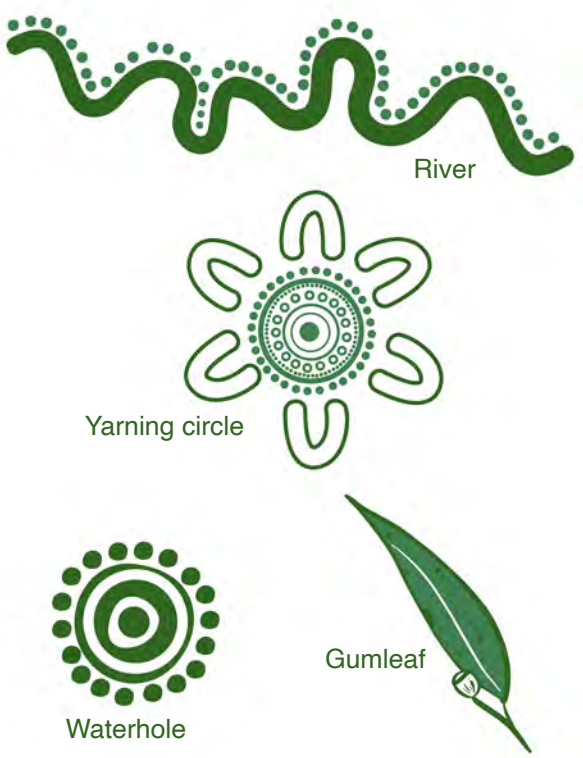


Figure 1. Elements used within graphics (created by Shelby Lyons – Marara Designs)

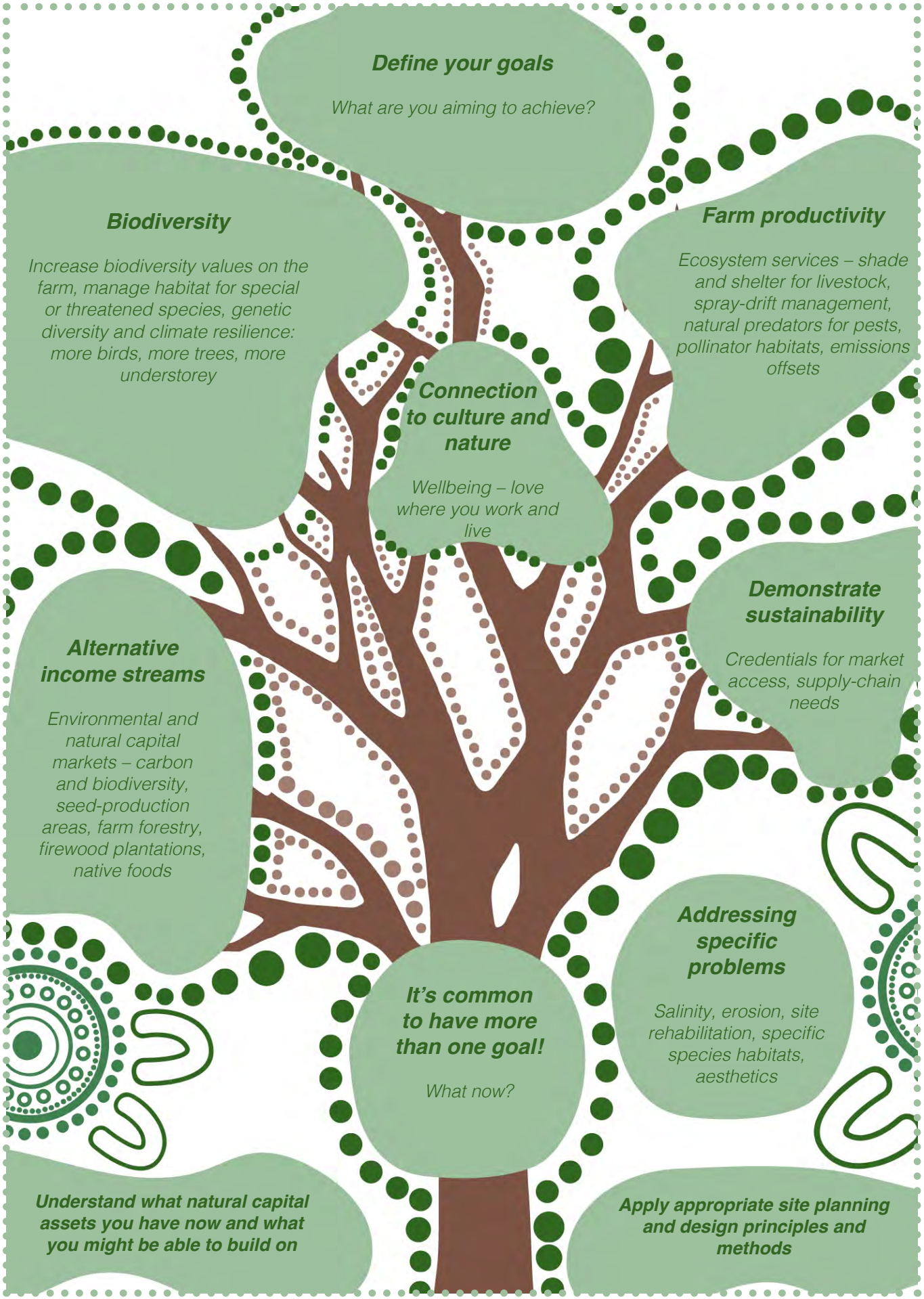


Figure 2. Planning revegetation "Why Tree" (Image Concept Design - Lou Bull / Artwork - Shelby Lyons)

CHAPTER TWO

PLANNING REVEGETATION

IDENTIFY YOUR NATURAL ASSETS

Knowing your farm's natural assets is key to making good decisions about managing your land. Natural assets include things like existing vegetation, soils, groundcover, and creeks, and natural features like rocky outcrops and native grasslands.

Protecting and connecting these natural assets is the best approach when planting new plants and restoring your land. This also helps protect any First Nations cultural sites that might be there.

Your farm's natural assets provide benefits like shade, shelter, pest control and pollination. All these benefits together are called ecosystem services, and they form part of the natural capital on your land.

Keeping track of your natural assets and their condition over time is called Natural Capital Accounting. This can help you see how your land is doing and communicate the wider environmental benefits (like clean air or water) being generated on your land to others.

CREATE A WHOLE-FARM VISION

1. Assess your farm

Take a comprehensive look at your entire farm, including its natural resources, assets, and current condition. Consider how it fits into the local farming area and region.

2. Create a vision

Imagine what you want your farm to be like in the next 10, 20 and 50 years. What are your goals and aspirations?

3. Have long-term plans

Identify the outcomes you want in the future. For instance, you might aim to increase vegetation cover and biodiversity for sustainability, address salinity or erosion issues, create habitat for threatened species, or promote carbon sequestration.

4. Be ready to adapt to events

Be prepared when sudden events like fires or floods create opportunities for change. Be prepared to shift priorities like fencing and erosion control when necessary.

5. Improve efficiency

Identify less productive areas on your farm and find ways to improve efficiency in the most productive areas.

6. Revegetation planning

Consider realigning fencing to optimise productive areas and create revegetation opportunities in sensitive areas like gullies and wet patches. Use the opportunity to adjust paddock configurations, and incorporate laneways, holding paddocks, and new watering points.

7. Budget and investment

Having a whole-farm plan and vision allows you to allocate time and resources effectively., and recognise where you might need external investment.

8. Collaborate

Engage with others in your district or region. Look for community interests and projects you can contribute to collectively.

9. Site-specific considerations

Think about unique features on your land, such as threatened wildlife species, cultural sites, or special land formations (like rocky outcrops, wetlands, or grasslands). Discover any specific opportunities related to environmental markets or private land conservation agreements.

10. Seek expert advice

Research and consult local organisations like Landcare and/or regional natural resource management agencies for guidance and support. They can provide valuable insights and help you achieve your farm goals.

The following chapters in Part 1 address the design principles and techniques for revegetation for different purposes and cover the basics, including:

Chapter 4 – design – size, shape of area (the configuration), fencing and climate considerations, and the specific design principles that apply to different types of revegetation

Chapter 5 – revegetation methods, and costing considerations

Chapter 6 – site preparation and planting

Chapter 7 – longer term management and monitoring needs

Part 2 & 3 – provide specific plant lists and details.

RESTORATION OR REVEGETATION?

The landscape was once covered in native vegetation. But now it varies on a continuum from highly degraded (where introduced species have completely replaced native vegetation, such as on farming land with pastures and crops), to patches of good condition with high biodiversity and First Ntions cultural values. All sites on any farm are somewhere on this continuum (see Figure 3 below).

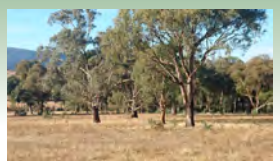
The condition of the native vegetation reflects its resilience – its ability to recover and regenerate. Always work first on the good sites that are still resilient and able to improve with low levels of intervention (e.g., grazing management, weed control).

Sites with less resilience or no ability to improve on their own can be targeted for revegetation.

Use the site assessment sheet (**page 11)** to assess the condition of your site and which strategy for restoration best suits its condition.

Highly degraded, no native veg left – 'greenfield'

Degraded, poor condition



Moderately degraded but resilient and able to be restored

Good condition, high conservation value

Replaced | ***Modified*** | ***Transformed*** | ***Remnant, retained***

Sites that have been cleared, fertilised and replaced by exotic vegetation have very little or no ability to recover. These sites need significant inputs (e.g. ripping, seeding, planting, scalping of excess nutrients) for revegetation. They are sites targeted for landscape connectivity or for shelter. These sites are expensive to recover and will only recover to a modified status.

REPLANT
Recipe

Sites that have been modified also have little ability to be improved unless there are significant inputs (e.g., ripping, seedling planting, scalping of excess nutrients). If they have existing trees theu may have some capacity for regeneration.

REPLANT
Regenerate

Sites that have been moderately degraded still have some 'nativeness' and cultural values and may be able to recover with only smaller changes in management – they may not need revegetation at all. Management techniques such as fencing and controlling livestock, crash-grazing annuals, and letting native species seed, may be all that is needed to 'tip the balance' towards the species you want. These are the cheapest and most valuable sites to restore.

REGENERATE
Reseed

Sites that are in good condition just need to be kept in good condition.

Revegetation generally not needed.

RETAIN
Look after the good!

Figure 3: Continuum of vegetation condition and appropriate restoration methods

THE FIVE RS – PRINCIPLES OF PLANNING

Work through the following five Rs in order on your farm or site.

- **Retain** and improve existing vegetation and natural assets first (e.g., wetlands, rocky outcrops, creek-lines, swampy areas, native grasslands, culturally significant areas). Look after the good stuff and work out from there. Respect any sites with objects or sites of First Nations cultural significance, and sites with habitat for significant species.

- **Regenerate** from remnant vegetation, either by encouraging natural regeneration from seed or by encouraging suckering of those species that reproduce this way (see Chapter Five - Regeneration). These plants are free! You can do this by reducing or eliminating the grazing pressure on the site to enable young seedlings to germinate and grow naturally, by controlling weeds, and sometimes by disturbing the site to encourage seed germination.

- **Reseed** into remnant vegetation with appropriate species and techniques.

- **Replant** where there is no existing vegetation, such as on a greenfield site, and put back trees and understorey. Seedlings may also be appropriate in remnant areas to replace plant species that cannot grow through direct seeding and suckering, or to reintroduce special or rare species.

- **Revisit** your site regularly to monitor changes, check results and decide what other necessary work is needed to achieve your goal.

SITE ASSESSMENT SHEET

ASSESSING WOODY VEGETATION

Place a tick (this is true) or a cross (this is not true) in the box for each area	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3
There are large mature trees, maybe with hollows that are important habitat for hollow dependent mammals and birds			
Trees of all ages are present (seedlings, saplings, trees of moderate and old age)			
Standing and/or fallen timber is common			
Trees are healthy with no signs of dieback			
Native shrubs are present in the understorey, even if they don't form a dense layer			
The groundlayer is mostly native grasses and herbs. There may still be patches of exotic grasses, but the native cover is above 50%			
Few weeds are present, or they are only on the edges			
The area is connected by woody vegetation to other areas of native vegetation, or the gap between them is within 100m			
The area is larger than 5 ha			
Total number of ticks			
Native Vegetation Score			

No. of Ticks (True)	Native Vegetation Condition	5 R's?
8-9	Near Natural (Remnant)	Retain
6-8	Little Disturbed (Transformed)	Retain and Regenerate
4-6	Moderately Disturbed (Transformed)	Regenerate and Reseed
3-4	Degraded (Modified)	Regenerate and Revegetation
0-3	Highly Degraded	Revegetation

ASSESSING GRASSY ECOSYSTEMS

Ecosystem description	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	5 R's?
Very few weeds, 75% of grasses are native species, diversity of native plants and wildflowers, orchids, lilies, spaces between the tussocks with moss and lichens				Retain
Sparse weeds, over 50% of grasses are native species, some tough native plants and wildflowers present (1-3 sp) e.g. Everlasting daisy, *Vittadinia* sp.				Retain, Regenerate
Weeds or non-native species abundant, native grass less than 50%, few or no other small native plants and wildflowers				Regenrate, Reseed

CHAPTER THREE

LEARNING THE VEGETATION WHERE YOU LIVE

The vegetation profiles in this guide are location based – built on local knowledge of places with existing native vegetation, and the expert knowledge of ecologists and practitioners from the region. The vegetation profiles can assist in identification of the plants still in the landscape, but also help identify what is missing and needs to be included in revegetation.

Why does this matter? If you put back the naturally occurring species for your site, you increase the chances of successful planting and benefit the wildlife that relies on those species in the landscape.

While climate change adaptations will shape future decisions, for now, our choices are still based on the existing vegetation communities.

Remember, these profiles aren't exhaustive lists. Sometimes you need more details about the vegetation type in your area to help with planning, native vegetation rules and regulations, and identifying biodiversity programs and funding that is available. Many environmental programs refer to the State Vegetation Type classifications.

There is now a State Vegetation Type map available for most of NSW based on the 'NSW vegetation classification framework' that classifies from broad to specific plant-community types.

Every plant-community type has benchmarks for numbers of species, hollow-bearing trees and woody debris that should be there, and can be useful to set goals for restoration.

Knowing what your plant-community types are helps you manage remnant vegetation and plan for restoration and your eligibility for potential funding programs or financial rewards.

- THE NSW VEGETATION CLASSIFICATION - HIERARCHY

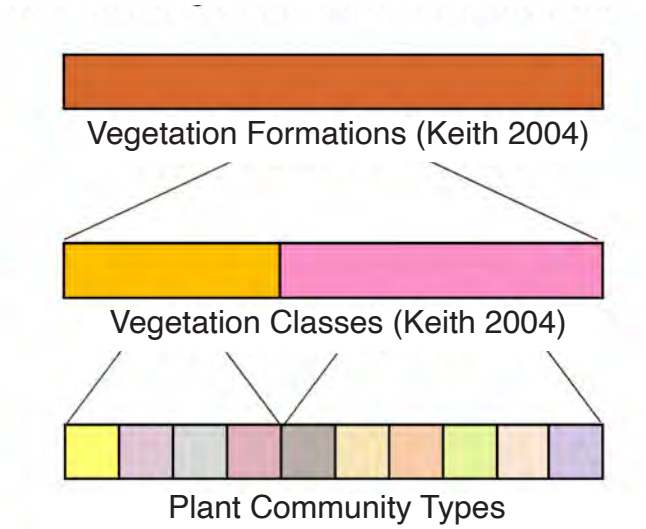


Figure 4: The NSW vegetation condition hierarchy Credit D Keith

In this guide, the 'vegetation-type' descriptions in the profiles are more general, as specific descriptions and classifications have and will change over time.You can view the current State Vegetation Types map on the public website '**NSW SEED portal**' and determine what the vegetation class and plant community type is on your site.

It is also accessible via the app '**Trees near me NSW**' (downloadable from your app store), and this can be a good way to start to learn in the paddock about the vegetation community types that are expected where you are. The '**Trees near me NSW**' app will give a couple of options for the plant-community type you might have – it is made from a model, so read the more detailed description of the options provided to confirm what is actually there.

CHAPTER FOUR

SPECIFIC REVEGETATION DESIGN PRINCIPLES

When designing and planning a revegetation site, the details depend on your specific goals. It might be tempting to believe there's a universal 'recipe' for revegetation that works everywhere, but it actually varies based on what you're trying to achieve and the unique features of each site.

There are a couple of principles that apply to all revegetation – fencing design, size and shape, fire and climate readiness. The rest of the chapter addresses different revegetation types and principles of design for those different goals.

FENCING DESIGN

Fencing is the tool we use to exclude grazing animals from revegetation areas. It is the most expensive part of a revegetation project, but also the most important for success. Fencing style is a personal preference based on your landscape, livestock, stocking rates and budget. Revegetation takes at least five years to establish, so the fence must remain stock-proof for at least that time.

Funded projects may have minimum or specific criteria and require permanent fencing, and wildlife-friendly fencing is best practice for biodiversity plantings.

Permanent vs. temporary fencing

- Permanent: uses strainer posts driven into or cemented in the ground plus wires or mesh. It should be stock-proof without electricity.
- Temporary: often relies on electricity to keep animals out.

Wildlife-friendly fencing

Wildlife-friendly fencing removes the risk of wildlife being injured or killed in a fence that is put up to protect them, and allows for free movement of wildlife in the landscape.

A wildlife-friendly fence will:

- have no top barbed wire
- avoid barbed wire altogether, if possible
- avoid buried netting or low electric wires at the base of the fence (look after echidnas and wombats)
- be standard height.

Exclusion fencing is only appropriate for revegetation and remnant-protection fencing on farms in specific circumstances, such as exclusion of pest animals for wildlife reintroduction.

Other considerations

- Larger blocks are cost-effective – fewer strainers, greater value for money.
- Always include gates for access, and to manage fire risks.
- Consider preparing the site before fencing.

SITE DESIGN

SIZE AND SHAPE – CONFIGURATION

All revegetation is good in the landscape, but research shows that the width, length and the way blocks connect matter for biodiversity outcomes.

In small plantings there is an 'edge effect', which means the outside of the planting is more influenced by wind, heat and what's going on in the paddock (e.g., spray and fertiliser drift). The edges are favoured by some wildlife species, avoided by others, and are areas where predators are more prevalent. Accordingly, very narrow plantings may not have as much biodiversity value as wider sites. There are also cost efficiencies in bigger block plantings.

There is some great data available on the effectiveness of revegetation for birds, reptiles and arboreal mammals, and an insight into what size, shape and characteristics of revegetation are most effective, thanks to the Australian National University's long-term monitoring. Figure 5 (**page 16**) has been adapted from a great resource, **Managing natural assets: shelterbelts**, Sustainable Farms, an initiative of Australian National University, 2023.

SIZE AND SHAPE GUIDE

Bigger is always better – but the reality is usually about the balance with production on a farm. Go as big as you can.

Blocks are better than skinny strips – less edge effect. Funding programs may have minimum widths but a rule of thumb with any planting is making sure there is space for at least three rows of plants to fit.

Revegetation areas that are near other revegetation areas or remnants are better for biodiversity.

Revegetation areas that have different habitat elements in them – creeks, rocky areas, hollow-bearing trees, lots of logs and litter on the ground – have more biodiversity potential.

Revegetation that connects to other patches or makes remnant vegetation bigger has better value. The intersecting corners and complexity of shapes can provide refuge from Noisy Miners.

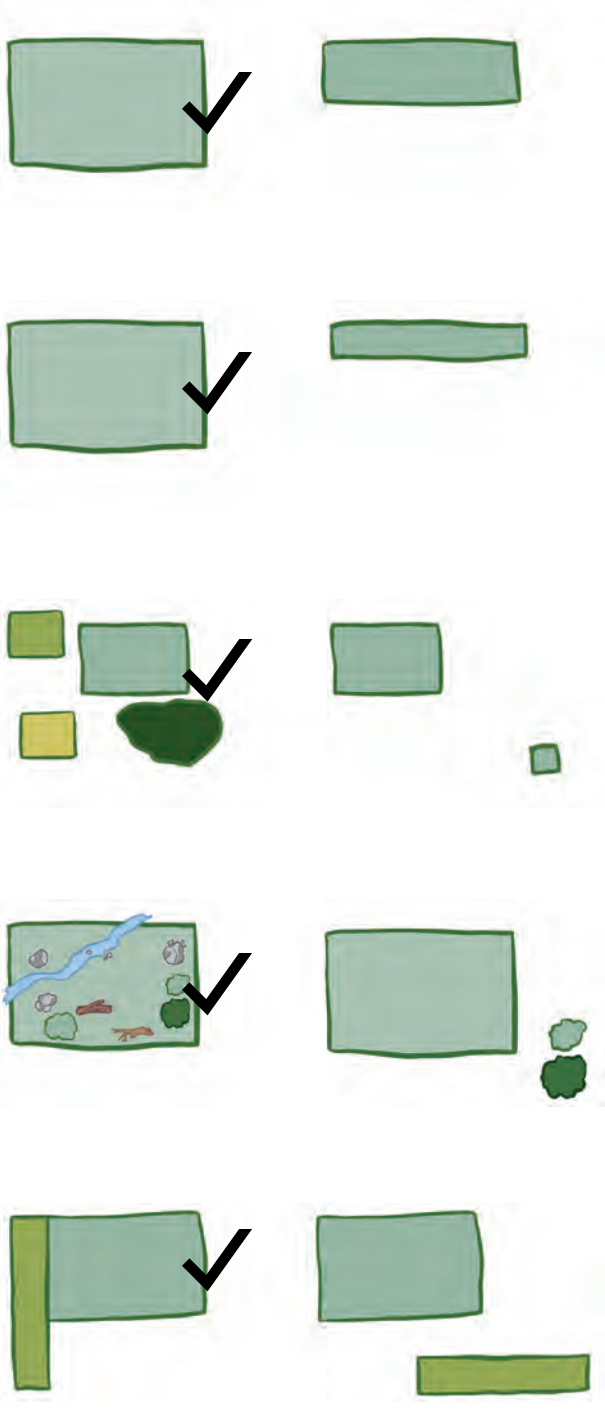


Figure 5: Size and shape (configuration) and biodiversity outcomes [Adapted with permission: ANU Sustainable Farms]

FIRE READINESS

Fire readiness in design is all about access in an emergency.

- **Always include gates** – for gaining access to fires, or getting stock out in an emergency.
- **Plan breaks** - avoid long continuous linear revegetation areas without breaks – make sure paddock gates are still accessible.
- **Wider plots** are easier to get stock in and out of. Stock may head to wet gullies or creek areas in a fire for refuge, and may need to be quickly moved to safety so they don't become trapped.

Revegetation areas can be placed strategically to reduce wind speeds and therefore the speed of fire spread.

Individual fire behaviour varies widely depending on the conditions at the time, and in a catastrophic fire event, no level of 'design' is going to help. The most important thing is to have a realistic view of fuel hazard and risk in your revegetation areas and a fire plan for your property. The NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS) provides many resources for this.

Fire as a tool for management of vegetation is covered in Chapter 7.

CLIMATE READINESS

Use some plant species and sources that match expected future climate conditions.

The steps for designing climate ready plantings are:

1. Understand climate projections for your region and site.
2. Identify the climate analogue – find the region your area will resemble climatically in the future (e.g., 2030, 2050, etc.).
3. Use the revegetation guide to choose 5 to 10 species that occur in both areas.
4. Get some of your plants and/or seeds from the analogue area.

In general, seed or plant stock in a planting for climate resilience should be 70 per cent local and 30 per cent from climate analogue areas.

There are webtools that can help you find your climate analogue area – consult the <www.revegetation.org.au> website or search online for more details and the latest links.

SOURCING SEED AND PLANTS

In general, using locally sourced plants or seed for revegetation is important to ensure plants are adapted to local conditions and maintain local genetic diversity as well. However, there are some exceptions to this – for example:

- adaptation for climate resilience (see **Climate Resilience**), or
- if local populations of plants have become isolated and you need to introduce more genetic diversity.

But even then the majority of revegetation should still be based on local species and local plants and seed where possible. 'Local' really means collected from the closest remnant populations. Sometimes this is possible, but if it is not, then choose plants grown from a similar landscape or climate analogue region. The latest best practice in seed and plant sourcing can be researched in the **Florabank Guidelines** (accessible online).

TYPES OF PLANTINGS

BIODIVERSITY PLANTINGS

Biodiversity is a term for the diversity of life – the soil organisms, plants and plant communities, and the range of insects, birds and animals that may live in a certain place. Once we have protected the good stuff (near-natural and less degraded sites) then we may want to improve other sites or plant new sites.

Biodiversity plantings aim to improve biodiversity in the landscape by:

- adding plants and structure to existing patches in poor condition
- connecting patches so fauna can move around
- creating new patches.

For biodiversity restoration and revegetation in general:

- **use wildlife-friendly fencing** to control livestock access
- **exclude livestock** – grazing impacts the quality of remnant vegetation and the success of revegetation (Lindenmeyer et al., 2018)
- **bigger is better** – use the 'size and shape' principles mentioned in Figure 5
- **maximise diversity** – plant a range of trees, tall, medium and small shrubs, groundcovers and grasses (if the site is suitable), and include plants that are nectar sources for small birds, insects and other pollinators
- **mix it up** – you don't have to plant in lines; clumps of shrubs and habitat patchiness is good for many species
- **keep or add habitat features**, such as fallen timber, and maintain any standing dead plants - including shrubs

Environmental Markets may provide an opportunity for income from biodiversity plantings. Credits may be available for existing native vegetation that is being protected and improved in condition through the NSW Biodiversity Conservation Trust. Keep up to date on opportunities through your Landcare group or regional and/or natural resource management agencies.

- **control weeds** – environmental and invasive weeds can take over plantings
- **control pests** – implement pest-control programs to reduce the impact of animals (rabbits, hares, deer, goats, pigs) on the plants and the wildlife
- **encourage cultural connection** – research and encourage traditional cultural practices and connection with Country, including the use of cultural and ecological burning (see **Fire as a Management Tool** in Chapter 7).

To maximise the biodiversity benefit on your farm you need a wide variety of habitat types, including protected remnant vegetation and revegetation areas of varying ages.

It is possible for revegetation to have negative impacts on species if they need a specialised habitat that does not include not trees and shrubs – for example, many grassland species. In general, this will only be relevant in very specific local areas. Speak with your Landcare and/or local regional natural resource management agency for more guidance if you are worried.

ROCKY OUTCROPS

Rocky outcrops can be:

- refuge areas for many species, e.g., hilltopping butterflies
- specific habitat for some species, e.g., Carpet Pythons and many other reptiles
- significant for First Nations People, and so provide an opportunity to learn more about the stories of your place.

To protect and enhance rocky outcrops consider the following:

- **use wildlife-friendly fencing** to protect from livestock
- **prevent any rock removal**
- **protect from fire** – keep prescribed burning out of the area to prevent damage to rocks and animals that take refuge there
- **control pest animals** that also use it as refuge; if you rip rabbit warrens aim to do this in the cooler months when Carpet Pythons and other reptiles are less likely to be sheltering in warrens.

If you are doing any revegetation at all:

- **don't overplant** – aim for a plant density of 20–30 trees per hectare, and include shrubs, native grasses and herbs
- **maintain basking sites for reptiles** – if outcrops are domed or conical shaped, consider planting on the southern aspect
- **keep habitat features**, such as fallen timber, and maintain any standing dead plants, including shrubs.

PADDOCK TREE PROTECTION AND PLANTINGS

The South West Slopes and Riverina is a landscape scattered with large old trees. These trees may be hundreds of years old and provide critical elements in our landscape for livestock and wildlife that cannot be provided by revegetation. Protecting and replacing these assets does take effort.

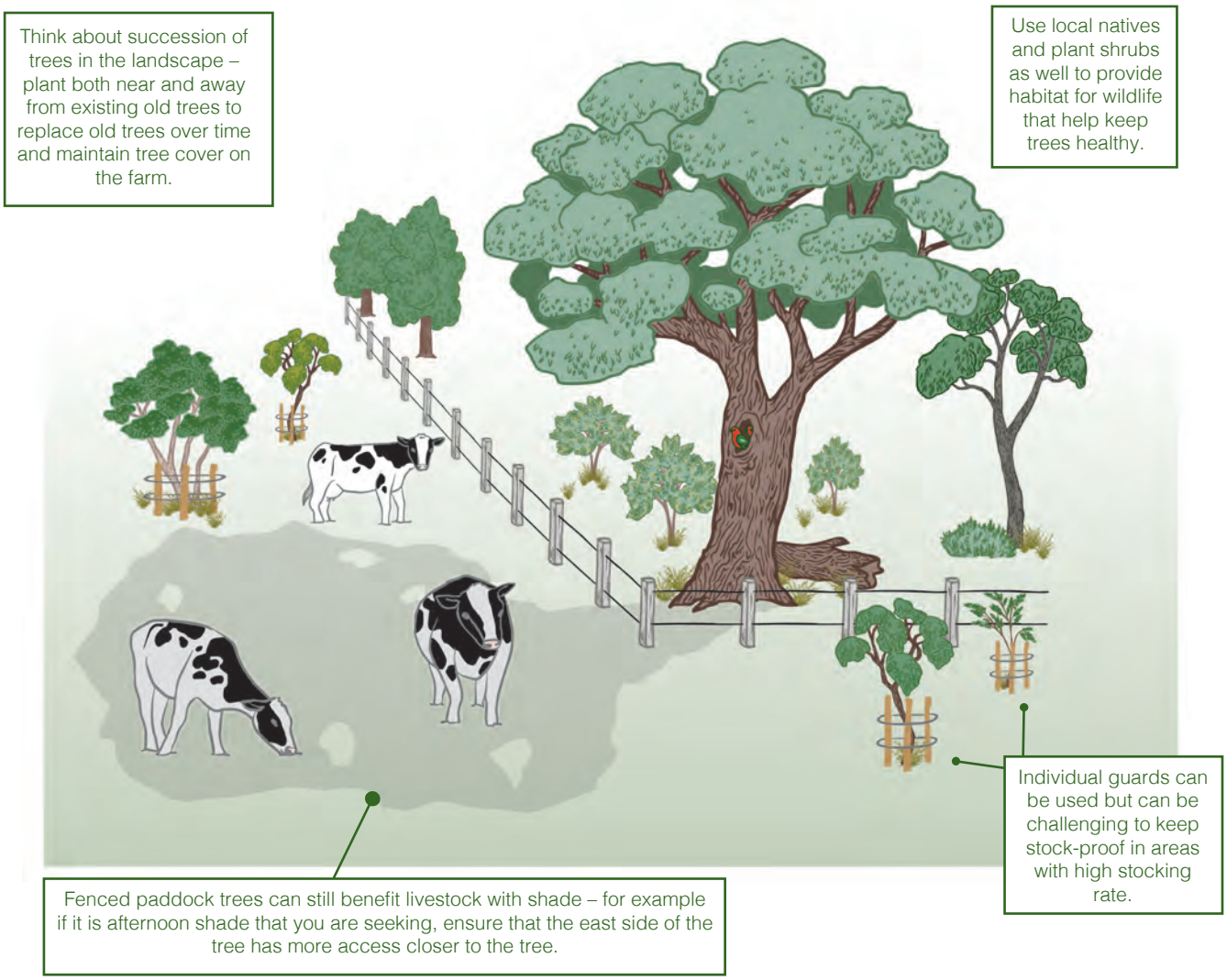


Figure 6: Paddock tree protection and planting [Adapted with permission: ANU Sustainable Farms]

Figure 7: Taking advantage of a natural regeneration event to protect and increase paddock trees. Photo: Darren Grigg

To protect and grow more paddock trees:

- **protect individual trees** from livestock chewing the bark and damaging them – use yard panels or gates around the trunk
- **fence around paddock trees** to exclude livestock; this helps improve the tree's health by reducing nutrient loads and compaction caused by stock camps
- **allow natural regeneration** – fence wide and outside the drip zone of existing trees to allow natural regeneration; most regeneration occurs at a distance approximately twice the tree's height away from the trunk
- **plant new trees in fenced areas** – you can use individual guards, although they are less cost-efficient.

WATERWAYS AND RIPARIAN ZONES

The buffer around waterways is known as the 'riparian zone'. These are the most productive areas in the landscape for farming, but are also for wildlife – they have higher productivity for biodiversity than the hilly areas with poorer, drier soils.

Benefits of well-vegetated riparian zones

- **buffering:** riparian zones catch debris and nutrients flowing from nearby land, watercourses and catchment areas
- **stabilising:** riparian vegetation helps stabilise the waterway bed and banks, preventing erosion
- **landscape connectivity:** vegetated riparian zones are like highways for wildlife – they are long and linear and allow animals to move
- **cultural connections:** riparian zones are often rich in historical objects and resources essential for First Nations cultural practices such as weaving and food gathering.

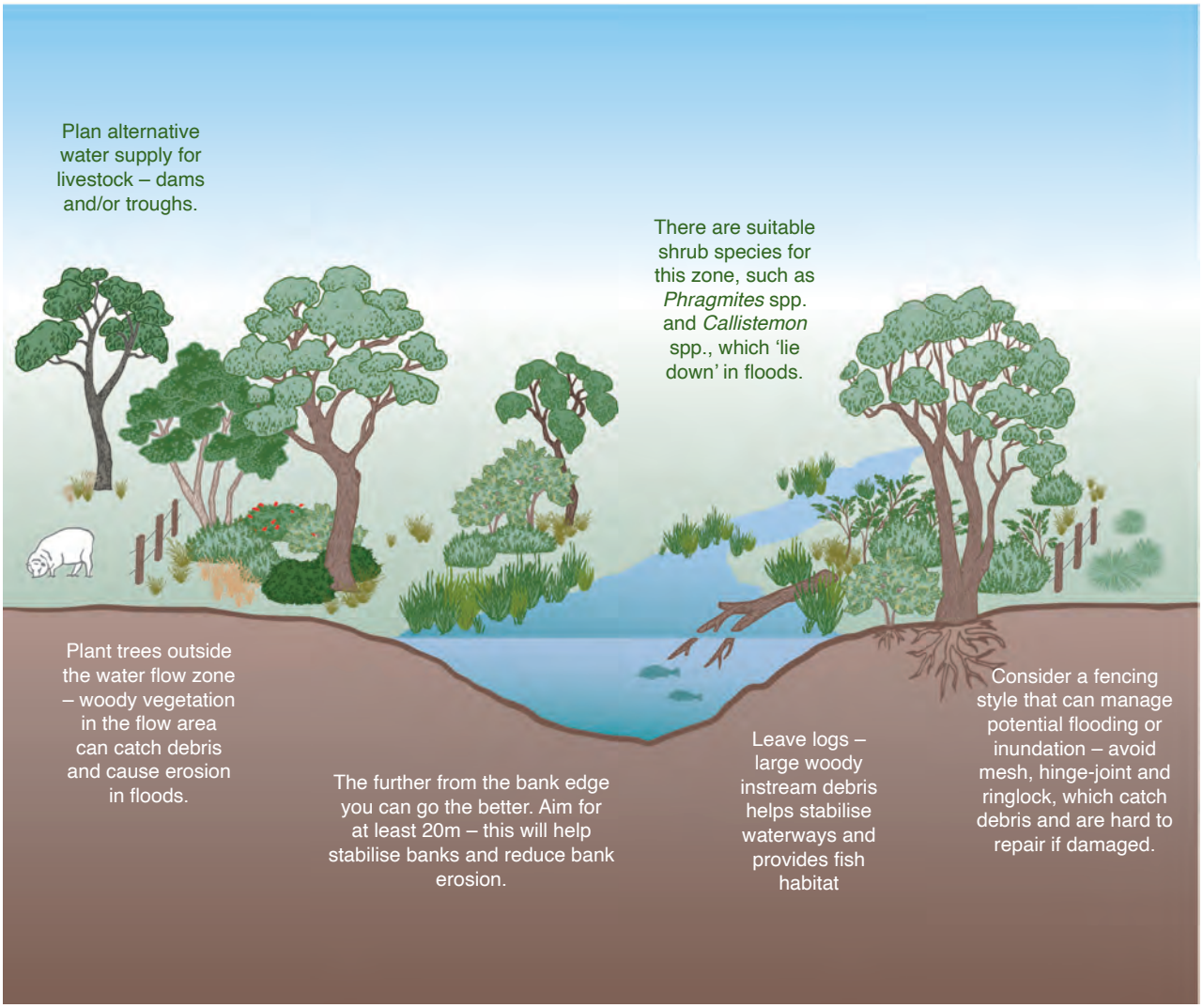
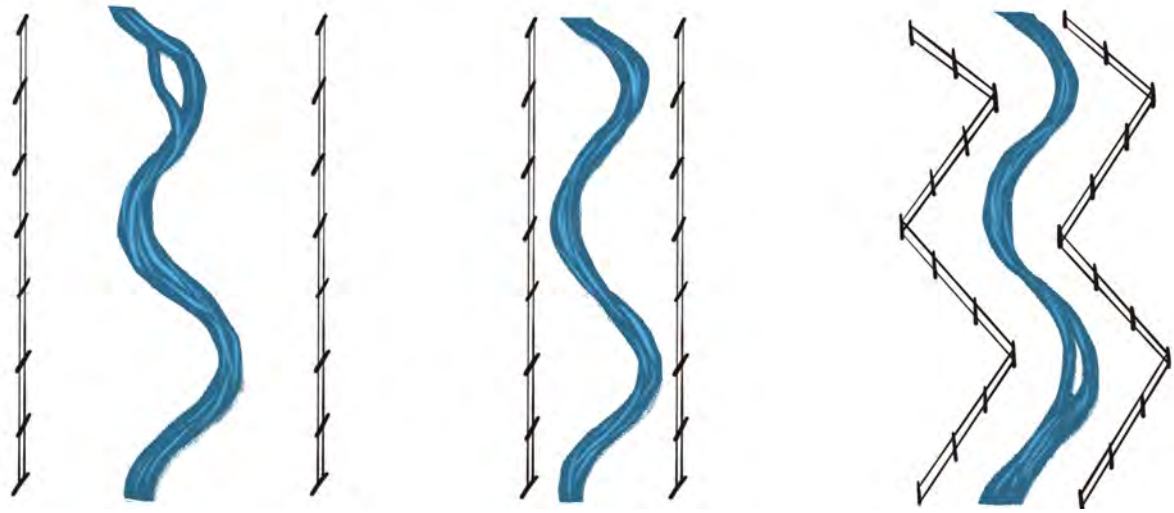


Figure 8: Making a healthy riparian area [Adapted with permission: ANU Sustainable Farms]

Fencing waterways can be tricky, especially if the stream has multiple channels or lots of bends, active erosion points, and there is potential for flooding.

FENCING WATERWAYS



WIDE BUFFERS
Best Results

- lowest risk, most flexibility for crash-grazing,
- good access for weed control,
- good water-quality buffer and planting area.

NARROW BUFFERS
High Risk

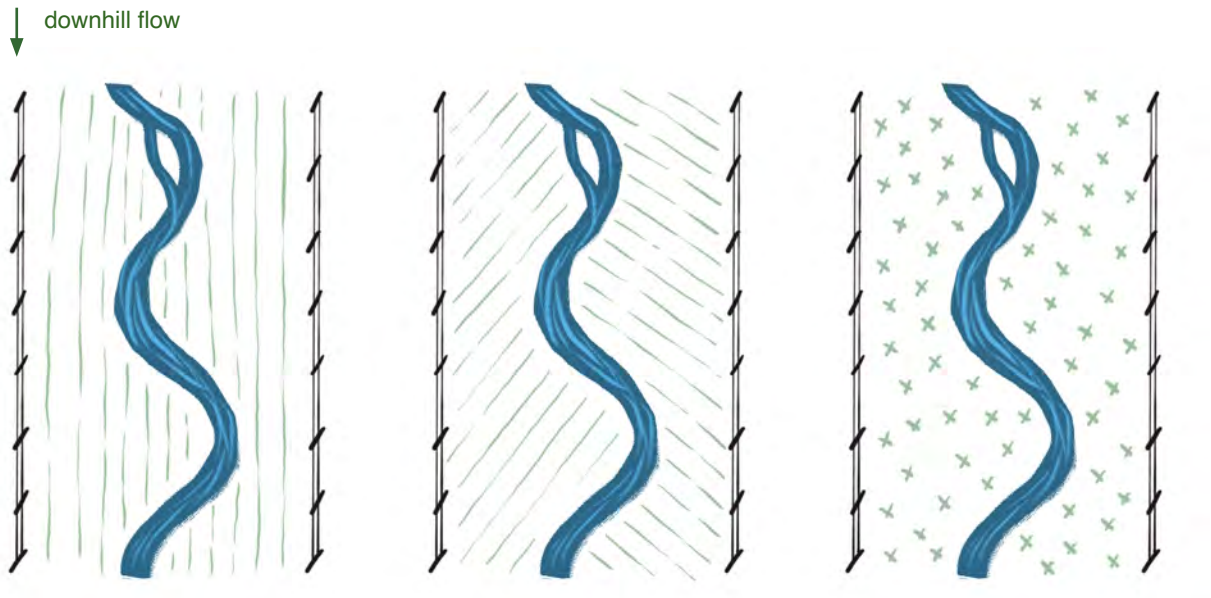
- buffer too close to the eroding outside bends,
- can be in the flood zone, so fences more likely to be damaged in a flood.

EVEN BUFFERS
High expense

- achieves an even buffer but twice the cost of a straight fence,
- creates corners that can make stock management in the paddock more difficult

Figure 9: Fencing strategies on waterways

SITE PREPARATION ON WATERWAYS



Parallel – leave a buffer between rip and bank edge, especially on outside bends

Herringbone – option for sloping sites where you don't want water running downhill down rip lines and over a bank edge into the creek

Spot-spraying and **hand planting** is the best option for high-risk erosion sites

Figure 10: Site preparation options on waterways

Seek advice before ripping and spraying complex planting sites to avoid potential erosion and impact on cultural values. Spot spray, or spray rip lines only to maintain maximum groundcover in these sites.

There are requirements for permits for major disturbance and vegetation removal within 40m of a stream in NSW under the Water Management Act 2000, so check with your regional natural resource management agency if unsure.

We often concentrate on the top of banks for replanting and rely on livestock exclusion to allow the instream environment to recover by itself. Sometimes they may need active reintroduction.(See **Establishing Aquatic Plants**, page 32).

Planting overhanging shrubs and fringing plants along instream features (e.g. in the bank, toe of bank) is important to be able to restore all the processes necessary for a healthy waterway. These need to be planted by hand, and long-stem planting may be used in sandy banks. (See Figure 12: **Planting aquatic and fringing vegetation**, and Figure 28: **Long-stem planting**.)

WETLANDS AND DAMS

Small wetlands, springs and soaks are common refuges on farms for aquatic species, but they are becoming less common and more degraded.

Farm dams can also be a refuge in the landscape, if livestock access is controlled or removed. Fencing off and planting farm dams, and providing water for livestock with pipes and troughs, has benefits for production by improving both water quality and livestock health.

FARM DAMS AS HABITAT

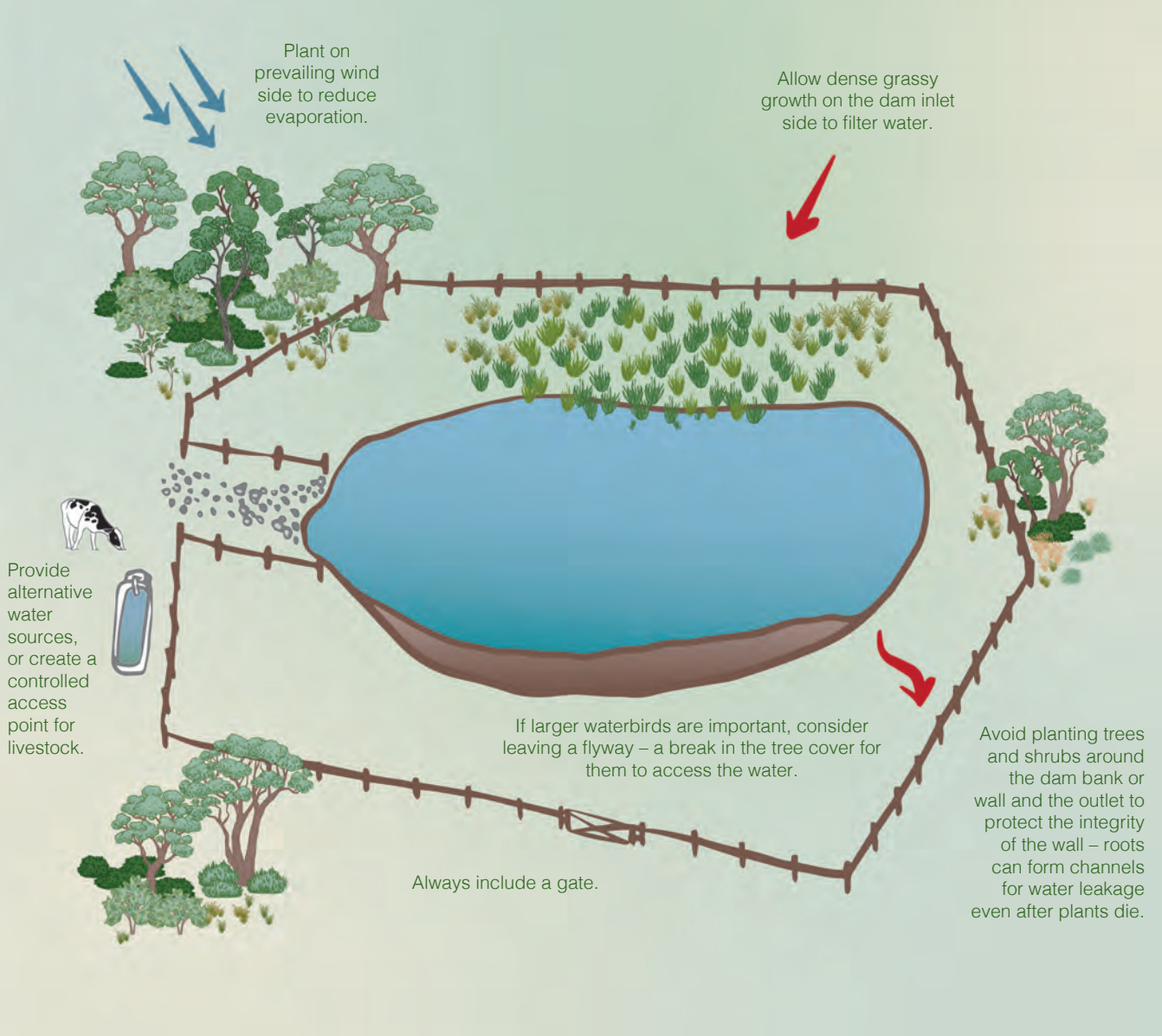


Figure 11: Farm dams as habitat [Adapted with permission: ANU Sustainable Farms]

NATURAL WETLANDS

For natural wetlands the principles are the same as for farm dams, but often the aim for wetlands is restoration, rather than revegetation.

- **Fence to control livestock;** access and grazing should be limited to when the wetland is completely dry, if at all.
- **Assess condition** to see if it has the capacity to recover by itself.
- **Seek advice before revegetation** about what plants are appropriate. Trees and shrubs do not grow naturally in some types of wetlands.

Like waterways, wetlands can be rich in cultural objects and resources essential for First Nations cultural practices, such as weaving and food gathering. Research and encourage the plants that support these practices and support a healthy wetland.

ESTABLISHING AQUATIC PLANTS

Aquatic plants growing on the edge and in the water are critical habitat for many aquatic invertebrates, frogs and fish, and are also important for erosion control and traditional cultural practices such as weaving and traditional food gathering for First Nations People.

Aquatic revegetation of waterways, wetlands and dams can be challenging if they are highly degraded. For free-floating plants, sometimes a means to anchor the plants is needed, such as weighting with bricks or rocks. They may also need protection from grazing by carp, yabbies, turtles and ducks.

Excluding stock and allowing access for waterbirds can help to bring in some vegetation naturally, but you need the conditions for them to thrive:

- a range of depths and substrates (e.g., mud, sand)
- exclusion or control of livestock that trample and graze on plants.

Many aquatic species spread naturally once introduced, so you may not need to do extensive plantings.

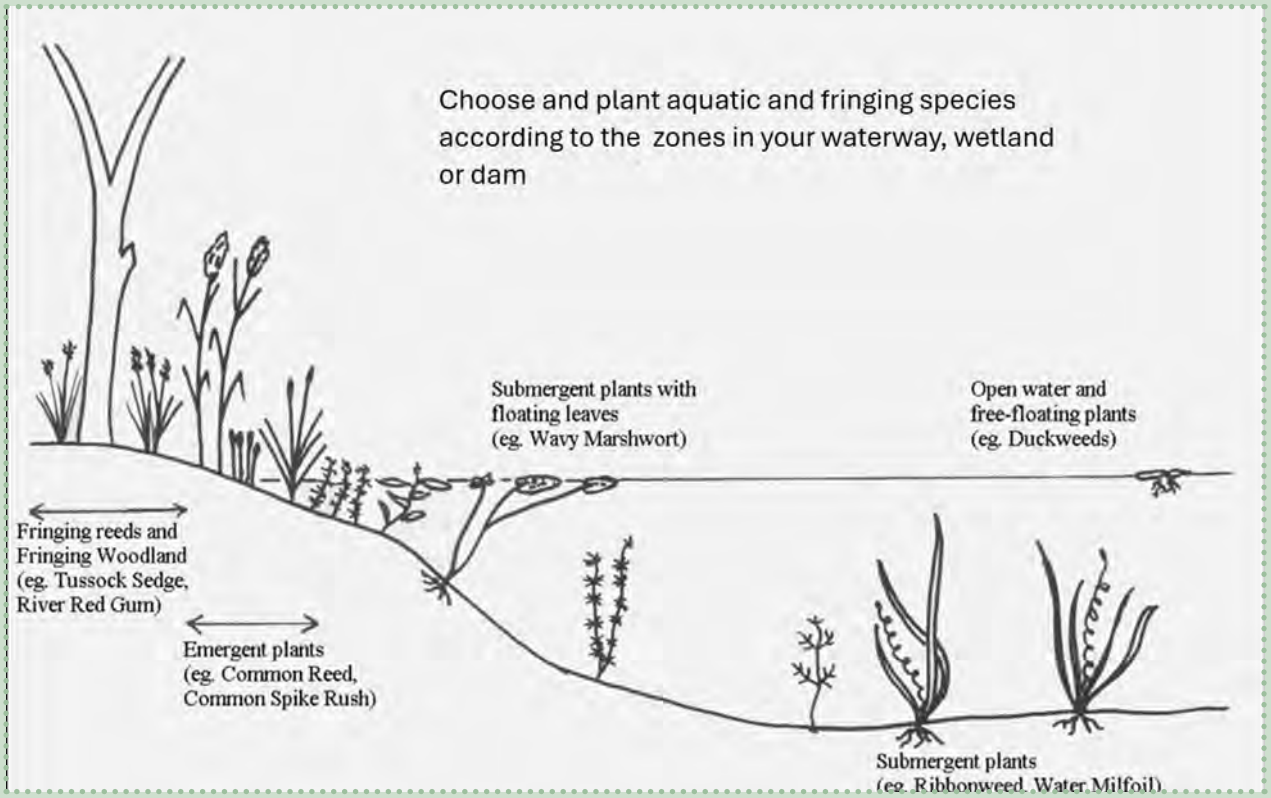


Figure 12: Planting aquatic and fringing plants. [Source: South West Slopes Revegetation Guide 1st ed - Managing Wetlands]

Revegetation can be with:

- **seedlings** – there are specialist nurseries that can supply these species
- **seed, cuttings or corms** – many aquatic plants will grow from corms or fragments of plants
- **transplanting of rootstock from another location** – you have to consider the impact of harvesting, but many rushes and reeds can be quite common and plants can be transferred easily (e.g., *Phragmites australis* – the common reed)
- **transfer of sand or mud with seeds** – again, you need to consider the impact on the harvest site but transferring mud from another site with established plants is possible.

When planting emergents and submergents, ensure at least a third of the plant is out of the water at the high-water mark.

RESTORATION OF NATIVE GROUNDLAYER – GRASSES AND FORBS

For most farm revegetation we tend to concentrate on trees and shrubs, as these are the most available and robust plants – the 'pioneer' species, such as wattles (*Acacia* spp.). These species are able to establish in the harsh conditions of revegetation – weed competition, high soil nutrient status and unshaded environments.

Often we ignore the groundlayer, or if we do plant them they don't survive. Groundlayer restoration can be very challenging in highly degraded and modified sites.

Groundlayer plants are:

- native grasses
- sub-shrubs (small woody plants below 50cm) and tussock plants
- creepers and climbers
- small annual leafy plants and wildflowers (forbs).

The technique for restoration will depend on the site condition.

Highly degraded sites (no native vegetation) – Scalping

This technique physically removes the nutrient and weed-seed rich topsoil with machinery and then uses hand direct seeding or seedling planting to revegetate with native grasses and small groundlayer plants.

Considerations:

- It is high risk and expensive.
- Only suitable at low slopes and small scale due to erosion risk.
- It removes soil from the site, so you have to have somewhere to put the spoil.

Less degraded sites

There are a few options to restore the site with management changes:

- **change the grazing regime**, controlling weeds and allowing regeneration
- **cultural and ecological burning** – research and encourage traditional First Nations practices that support a healthy native groundlayer
- **add missing species** directly with seedlings or seeding
- **reduce nutrients** – there have been experimental techniques that apply carbon (usually sugar) to the site to promote microorganisms to use up the excess nutrients and favour the natives (Smallbone et al., 2007).

Both of these techniques are **only suitable for small-scale sites** due to both risk and cost, and require a lot of planning and advice.

Do your research and seek advice from Landcare and/or your local regional natural resource management agency.

FARM SHELTERBELTS

Shelterbelts have benefits for livestock and pastures, including:

- wind protection (hot and cold)
- protection of built assets
- sun protection (shade)
- preventing soil erosion
- managing spray drift
- biosecurity.

There are some very comprehensive resources available around shelterbelts, both hardcopy and online, that can help you design for your specific situation.

Here are some general principles for shelterbelts:

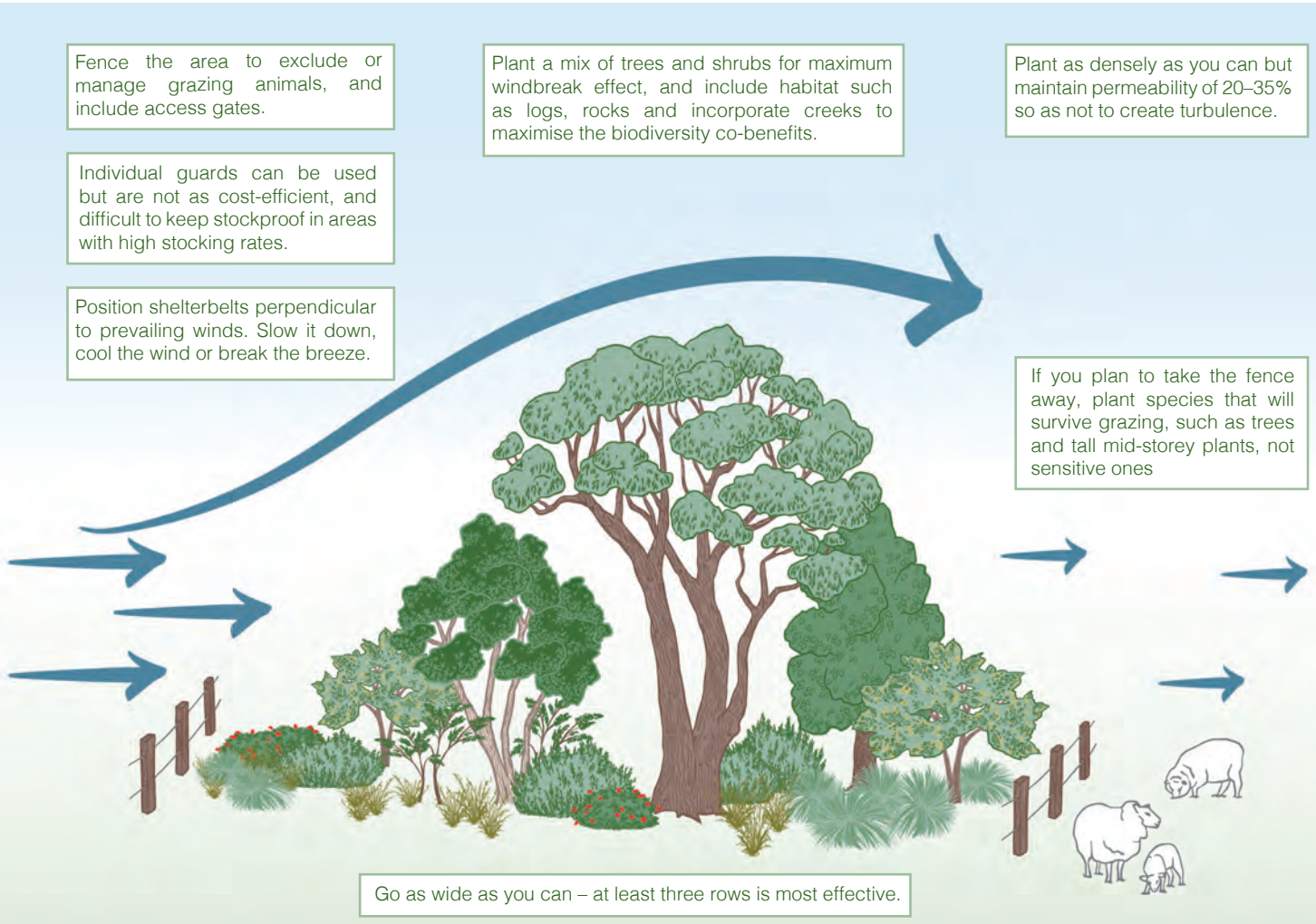


Figure 13: Designing a shelterbelt [Adapted with permission: ANU Sustainable Farms]

EROSION SITES

Erosion is caused by the energy of water and wind on the soil. As bare ground is more prone to erosion, the initial aim of rehabilitation and revegetation of any erosion site is to stabilise the erosion (address the cause) and then establish perennial groundcover as soon as possible. Consider the following general points about revegetation of these areas:

- **reduce density of woody plants** – heavily planted areas can result in less grass groundcover because of moisture competition
- **consider the risk of ripping** – apply the same principles as for waterways (see Figure 10: **Site preparation options on waterways**, page 24) and if you do rip, leave a wide buffer around active headcuts
- **create moisture and seed microsites** – small banks or shallow disturbances across the contour on the bare ground may be needed where it is compacted and low in organic matter
- **mulch** may also be helpful in severely degraded sites
- **consider a cover crop** for instant groundcover after earthworks and in highly degraded sites – sterile ryecorn, or an annual cereal may be useful to get instant groundcover and some organic matter back while the revegetation is becoming established.

There are many erosion-control products (e.g. jute matting) available that can help with revegetation establishment on highly degraded sites and recovery after earthworks. Do some research to see if there is something suitable for your site.

Note that in some native ecosystems, it is natural to find patches of ground that appear bare. These micro environments, consisting of mosses, lichens and Cyanobacterium are called 'bio crusts', and they are an important part of the ecosystem. These areas should not be targeted for erosion-control actions.

Figure 14: Erosion revegetation using mulch. Photo: Kathie Le Busque

Figure 15: Some bare ground and bio crusts (mosses and lichens) are natural in some native ecosystems, and may be a sign of ecosystem health. Photo: Kylie Durant

DRYLAND SALINITY MANAGEMENT

Dryland salinity is caused by rising groundwater – more water entering groundwater in 'recharge' zones, mobilising salt stores and coming back to the surface in a 'discharge' zone.

This system can be from local runoff (especially in granitic landscapes) or from irrigation. It can also be regional over many kilometres (metasedimentary landscapes).

The principle of planting to manage this salinity is to plant to reduce the amount of water entering the groundwater system – plant roots intercepting flow and drawing up water.

Before undertaking plantings for salinity, seek further advice through your local Landcare and/or regional natural resource management agency, or agricultural advice service. Recommendations can be quite specific to local catchments and sites.

For salinity planting in general:

- **Retain cover** – and maximise existing woody vegetation and groundcover.
- **Revegetate recharge areas** with trees and shrubs and/or deep-rooted perennial grasses to reduce the 'leakage' into the groundwater.
- **Establish 'break of slope' plantings** – above discharge areas and plant 2–4 rows of trees and shrubs with pastures between (see Figure 16)
- **Buffer discharge sites** – fence out the affected area to reduce livestock stock access to allow groundcover to establish and plant woody vegetation around the site. Waterlogged sites may require ripping and mounding.
- **Plant saline tolerant species** – consider salt-tolerant pasture grasses and salt-tolerant trees and shrubs.

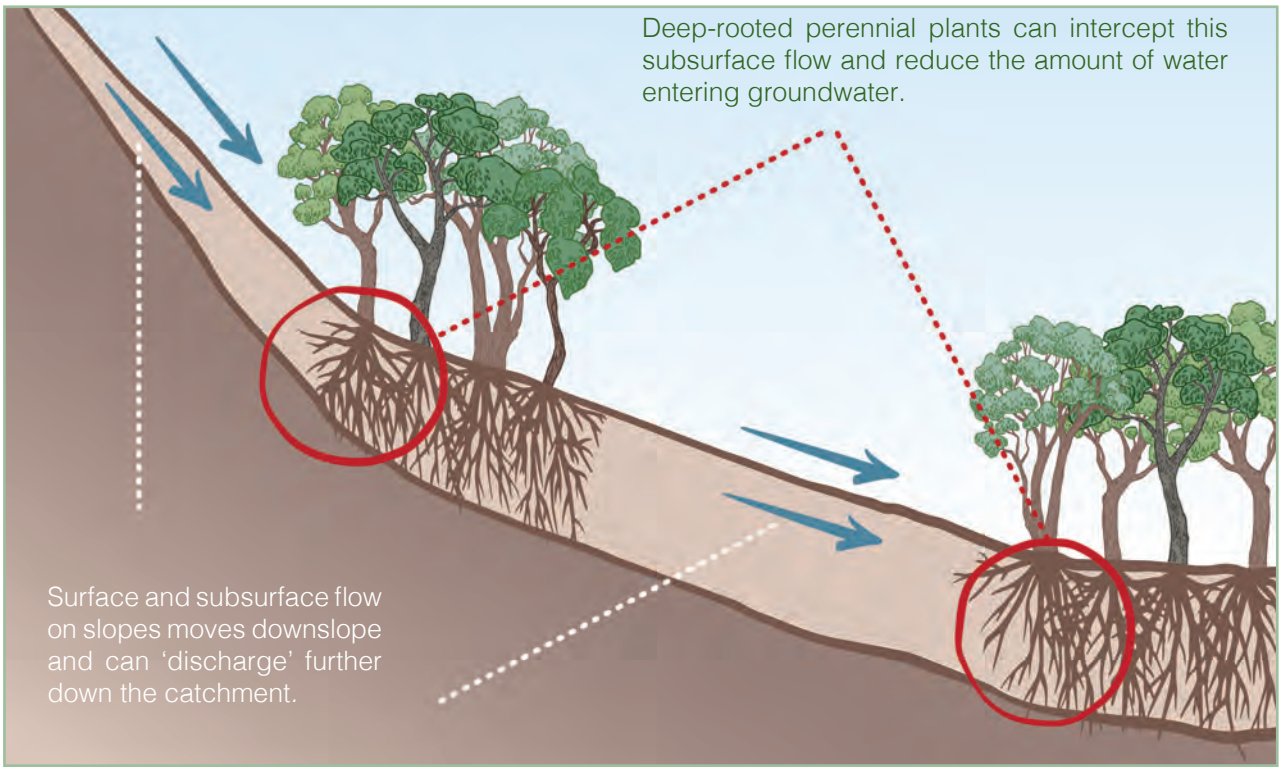


Figure 16: Example of break of slope plantings for salinity management [Adapted from Clifton et al 2006]

CARBON SEQUESTRATION

Carbon is stored in the stems and roots of woody vegetation and planting it is considered to be a way of storing, or sequestering, carbon in the landscape to offset against the effects of climate change. All revegetation sequesters carbon, but the regulated carbon market has specific methodologies of planting and monitoring that must be followed to be eligible for carbon credits.

In Australia, the regulated market is administered by the Emissions Reduction Fund and the trading units are Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs). To create an ACCU, you must register your project prior to any planting activity and follow the specific methodologies.

Research the planting Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF) methodologies at the Australia Government's Clean Energy Regulator website to get the latest information.

Considerations for planting for carbon sequestration –

- **Understand the opportunity on your farm** – Use tools such as CSIRO LOOC-C and the AgriFutures Carbon Opportunity Support Tool to reality check for your farm. Does your land have potential or is it even suitable for a carbon sequestration planting?
- **Get legal and business advice** – is this appropriate for your farming operation and business? Carbon sequestration projects are important business and management decisions.
- **Register before you start** – You cannot claim credit for work prior to registering a project, and there may be design specifications for the methodology you register it under.

Secondary markets are not government regulated and so methods and credit units may differ. This market works by direct negotiation with an investor, and they determine the criteria for planting.

Seek independent advice, talk with your production networks and seek trusted experts for specific property evaluations.

PLANTATION FARM FORESTRY

Plantation farm forestry is a different type of revegetation where the objective is to harvest timber from the plantation in the short or long term.

In NSW timber and non-timber plantations are regulated by the Plantations and Reafforestation Act 1999 (the Act) and Plantations and Reafforestation (Code) Regulation 2001 and if the plantation is over 30 hectares it must be authorised under the Act.

Planning a timber plantation for commercial harvest should be done with professional and business advice.

It is a long-term crop, but can provide short to medium term benefits to the farm by:

- using otherwise unproductive land
- adding diversification to the business
- co-benefits to the farm like shade, shelter and biodiversity value
- providing sustainable firewood and timber for use on farm – collecting firewood from paddock trees and native vegetation is unsustainable, and incorporating plantation firewood into the whole-farm plan should be a priority.

There is a specific carbon methodology associated with plantation forestry which means they can be used for carbon sequestration and the generation of ACCUs, although the rate is discounted because they are harvested periodically.

FOR COMMERCIAL FORESTRY, SEEK SPECIALIST ADVICE FROM AN INDUSTRY PROFESSIONAL IN PLANNING YOUR SITE.

Important considerations for plantations are:

- **Access** – consider access for plantation management (silviculture), access for machinery (planting, management and harvesting machinery), local permissions for use of local road systems for larger vehicles and increased traffic – think about creek crossings, wet areas and how steep the areas are.
- **Species selection** – Research the most appropriate plant species for the specific plantation purpose, including a reality check on expected growth rates on your site soil type and rainfall zone.
- **Business planning** – Build in business resilience (insurance) to ensure your forestry asset is covered in the event of a natural disaster such as fire. Budget for several thinning's that may be required in the life of the plantation to maximise growth rates.

Because there can be short and medium term benefits to biodiversity in a plantation, design to include managing local biodiversity needs – for example, continual cover forestry or linking and complementary biodiversity plantings.

Figure 17: Plantation forests generally contain single species of the same age designed for timber harvest. Photo: Kylie Durant.

SALTBUSH AND GRAZING SHRUBS

In lower rainfall areas (<500mm rainfall), shrubs are part of the natural grazing system but active revegetation of species like Old Man Saltbush (*Atriplex nummularia*), especially on saline sites can be done with future grazing in mind.

Considerations

- **Species selection** – There are different saltbush species and varieties, and it is essential to select the one that suits your site conditions. Some species tolerate waterlogging and salinity better than others.
- **Assess feed value** – Consult with your agronomist to determine how saltbush fits into your farming system and meets your animal nutrition needs. Keep in mind that stock will not thrive on saltbush alone – it must be part of a more diverse pasture.

Planting methods

- You can either plant saltbush as seedlings or direct seeding.
- If using seedlings, prepare fenced blocks where animals can access the saltbush periodically.
- Filler materials: gypsum and vermiculite can be used as fillers during seeding.

WHOLE-PADDOCK REHABILITATION

Whole of paddock rehabilitation is a technique developed by Greening Australia, and is designed to integrate large-scale revegetation into commercial grazing or mixed grazing enterprises.

The objective is to revegetate at a paddock scale in a way that can fit with a rotational grazing system. The paddock is taken out of the production system for three to five years and a proportion of the paddock planted with tree and shrub species. It can coincide with pasture renovation or erosion rehabilitation.

When the revegetation is large enough to withstand browsing, a sympathetic grazing rotation reintroduced.

In general:

- The tree belts are not fenced so it is very cost-effective (but you lose grazing for an initial period of time).
- This is most successful in grazing rotations that have a long recovery period (e.g., holistic grazing) or where the paddocks might only be used in certain seasons or for certain classes of stock for one or two rotations per year.
- Revegetation can be by direct seeding or seedling planting.

Contact Greening Australia or talk to Landcare and/or your local regional natural resource management agency.

SEED PRODUCTION AREAS (SPAS)

Seed-production areas are plantings specifically designed and planted for seed collection. As the quantity and quality of native vegetation remnants declines, the need for specific seed-production areas to supply the seed for restoration grows.

In general SPAs:

- plant particular species and genetic provenance that are deliberately planned and documented to target seed requirements, and to manage any potential inbreeding issues.
- are designed for easy access for collection i.e. In rows, and often mounded to aid collection.
- require fencing, regular weed and browsing pest control and pruning.
- need replacement of aging plants when their production drops off (can be seven to ten years).

If you are interested in seed-production areas, do your research, consult local and regional seed supply users and the Florabank guidelines for seed-production (accessible online).

MANAGING NATIVE GRASSLANDS – RESTORATION NOT REVEGETATION

Grasslands naturally have minimal woody vegetation and should not be the focus of woody species revegetation. If you're dealing with true native grasslands in the South West Slopes and Riverina regions, keep in mind that they are likely to be highly modified. While intact examples are rare, they do exist and typically feature a mix of native grasses, small leafy plants (forbs), and wildflowers.

These areas should be safeguarded from disturbance and changes in fertility. If a grassland has over 50 per cent native species cover, it's considered protected vegetation. Clearing or altering such areas can lead to compliance actions.

For high quality native grassland:

- **Define your goals** and create a straightforward management plan with monitoring
- **Don't plant woody species** (like shrubs and trees) – focus on managing existing vegetation
- **Control biomass** to favour forb and wildflower diversity, and consider reintroducing specific grassland species that are missing. Techniques like slashing, controlled grazing, and prescribed burns can help maintain an appropriate biomass level and prevent loss of diversity.

For a modified, lower quality grassland (e.g., some native species persisting alongside annual weeds):

- **Manage weeds** – don't let annuals set seed – crash-graze in spring.
- **Reduce grazing pressure** during summer when native grasses are setting seed.
- **Reintroduce** key subshrubs and forb species if necessary.

For management of grasslands in general:

- **Spread windrows** or clumps of grass clippings when mowing or slashing
- **Control weeds** that threaten to spread and out-compete or smother native plants
- **Avoid compaction** – minimise unnecessary physical disturbance or compaction of the soil – e.g. ploughing, rip lines or trenching
- **No fertiliser** – avoid any change to the fertility of the soil – e.g. fertiliser or lime
- **Control pest animals** (grazers and predators) or keep out of native grassland
- **Encourage traditional cultural practices** that support healthy native grasslands like cultural and ecological burning.

If the goal at the site is based on species conservation, there may be very specific management requirements. For example, Plains-wanderers (*Pedionomus torquatus*) need at least 35 per cent bare ground, so managers may increase grazing pressure when the grassland habitat becomes too dense. Seek advice from local experts, Landcare and/or your regional natural resource management agencies if you are worried.




Figure 18: Examples of various native grassland. Photos: Martin Driver

RESTORATION OF WILDLIFE HABITAT TO REVEGETATION

It is possible to value-add other structural habitat features to your revegetation with:

- nest boxes or artificial hollows (cored into the existing trees) for arboreal mammals and birds
- logs and rocks on the ground for birds, mammals and especially reptiles
- water resources – ponds and wetlands for frogs, aquatic insects and turtles
- floating islands for wildlife – turtles, waterbirds.

The more habitat features that are in a site, the more diversity you may attract.

It is important to know what species are in your area and what resources they need before you start – do your research and seek advice from Landcare and/or your local natural resource agency.

Some general considerations:

- **Target actions** – e.g. nest-box dimensions and hole size are specific for different animals and there are many different designs for different species – do your research
- **Be responsible** – do not source material from other biodiversity conservation sites
- **Be aware of unintended consequences** – e.g. adding water can attract more grazing pressure from kangaroos
- **Cost** – even if materials are free, transporting them to the site and installing them can be very expensive – get some quotes before you commit.

It is important to know what species are in your area and what resources they need before you start – do your research and seek advice from Landcare and/or your regional natural resource agency.

OTHER TYPES OF PLANTING

Some examples of other types of plantings that are not covered here include native gardens, bush food gardens, commercial flower and foliage plantings and screening plantings. These need to be specifically designed for the purpose and for the site. Do your research and seek advice from specialists in the area of interest.

CHAPTER FIVE

SITE PLANNING

Once you have determined what condition your site is in and if and what type of revegetation is appropriate, it is time to get down to the detail of the site.

The next steps are:

- What species do I need?
- What revegetation method should I use?
- How many plants do I need? Or how much seed?
- What type of seedlings? What about tree guards, fertiliser, etc.?
- What do I need to do when?
- What's it all going to cost?

Please remember that sites in good condition that have intact and healthy native groundcover (native grasses, herbs, forbs), native grassland, some wetlands and cultural sites may not be suitable for revegetation at all, or only low-intervention methods. Make sure you understand the condition of your site.

WHAT SPECIES?

Part 2 of this guide has localised vegetation profiles for revegetation. Firstly, determine what sub-catchment you are in and then go to the corresponding profile to see the species of plants you should be considering.

Not all plants are readily available for revegetation – seed may not be available or readily germinated in the nursery. In a highly degraded site, planting should reflect natural succession – a higher number of tough pioneer species (like *Eucalyptus* spp. and *Acacia* spp.) initially to create the microclimates for small understorey shrubs and more sensitive species that can be introduced later on.

Planting groundlayer plants into a highly degraded site is often disappointing – plan ahead to introduce those later if you want them (see **Medium term: twelve months to three years after planting**).

REVEGETATION METHOD

The method you choose will depend largely on the condition of the site – where is it on the vegetation condition continuum? (See **Figure 3,** Page 9)

METHOD	WHEN TO USE THIS METHOD
Seedling hand planting 	• highly degraded ('greenfield') sites or modified with no remnant vegetation and with high fertility from fertilizer and grazing history • Large scale plantings • Spot planting into remnant vegetation sites or established areas with understorey and specialty species • planting sites with set density and spacing requirements such as farm forestry or carbon planting • adding plant species that do not direct seed well.
Seedling machine planting 	• highly degraded with no remnant vegetation ("greenfield') sites and with high fertility from fertilizer and grazing history • large scale uniform sites such as forestry, fodder plantations.
Direct seeding by machine or by hand (direct broadcast, hand seeder, seed clay balls) 	• moderately degraded sites where competition from annual and perennial plants is low and the soil fertility is not high (minimal fertiliser history) • planting understorey into medium to good condition sites • where a random and natural look for a site is being sought • hand broadcasting into small sites • can be considered for highly degraded ('greenfield') sites where follow up planting can be an option for species that don't respond well to being direct seeded E.g Eucalypts.
Natural regeneration 	• sites with existing native species that can be allowed to naturally seed • can occur in all types of sites but more degraded sites may need some minor disturbance to trigger germination • check for opportunistic seasonal periods (usually wetter summers) when regeneration events occur.
Laying down seed bearing branches 	• small sites or sites with high regular management opportunities e.g. a passion project site or community space where labour and commintment to micromanagement is high • not suitable for large scale sites.
Leaf litter or soil transfer 	• small, specialised sites only • soil transfer can be a technique for wetland restoration.
Encouraging root suckering 	• use for species that do not germinate or produce seed readily.

Figure 19. Revegetation methods and when to use them

REGENERATION

Plants will readily naturally regenerate when conditions are optimal, this includes seasons with higher-than-average rainfall years, ground that has less competition from weeds and lower grazing pressure.

Minor disturbance (raking, shallow ripping, weed & biomass control, burning) may be used to encourage seed germination.

It is common for trees (*Eucalyptus* spp.) to come up from seed in revegetation rip lines in highly modified sites where there are still remnant trees.

In some ecosystems (especially in the drier rangelands) plants do not readily set seed and rely on vegetative growth, or suckering to spread. The following table identifies plants that can be encouraged to regenerate through suckering when roots are carefully manually disturbed.

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Rosewood	*Alectryon oleifolius*
Emubush	*Eremophila longifolia*
Sandalwood	*Santalum lanceolatum*
Cooba/Native Willow	*Acacia salicina*
Hooked Needlewood	*Hakea tephrosperma*
Butterbush	*Pittosporum angustifolium*
Native Jasmine	*Jasmiinum lineare*
Boree	*Acacia pendula*
River Cooba	*Acacia stenophylla*
Yarran	*Acacia homalophylla*
Bulloak	*Allocasuarina luehmannii*
Sugarwood	*Myoporum platycarpum*

Figure 20. Species that respond to stimultion for root regeneration (suckering) in descending order of success, according to landholder experience

Other species that are known to sucker include: Deane's Wattle (*Acacia deanei*), Drooping Wattle (*Acacia difformis*) and Silver Wattle (*Acacia dealbata*).

To stimulate root suckering the following methods are recommended:

- Use a tractor with a single tine ripper
- Break or disturb the surface roots (10–30cm from soil surface)
- Disturb roots in a single pass at a distance outside of the drip zone where its roots can still be seen
- Avoid disturbing roots on all sides in one season (this can compromise stability and health)
- Results are usually best when this is done in the spring.

Figure 21. Example of root suckering of Rosewood (Alectryon oleifolius). Photo: Michael Bull.

RESEEDING

'PASSIVE' RESEEDING

This is a low-intervention, targeted method for sites in good condition where you want to reintroduce species or achieve small, targeted revegetation. It involves laying down seed-bearing branches or transferring soil or leaf litter from a better site.

General tips

- Ensure this does not adversely impact the site that is the source of material
- Minor disturbance (raking, shallow ripping, weed control, burning) may be needed to encourage seed germination.

The outcome is not guaranteed so this method is generally not suitable for sites where a broadscale outcome is required, and is suited to sites where people are very committed to ongoing management.

DIRECT SEEDING

Direct seeding involves applying seed (including pre-treated seed) to the site either by hand, through transfer of seed-bearing material or by machine. It is most successful for less degraded sites with more resilience and less fertiliser history. Seedlings are less likely to be swamped by introduced weeds, and it is a low disturbance option where there is already native groundcover.

Direct seeding can take up to five years for full germination, but the result is a more 'natural' look rather than straight lines of evenly aged seedlings.

Agricultural air seeders may be used for very large scale direct seeding when scale, access, soil and seed availability are appropriate.

Figure 22: Hand seeding might mean broadcasting seed by hand or using a hand-held spreader such as a fertiliser spreader.

Figure 23: Direct-seeding machine. Photo: Judy Kirk

Figure 24: Seed may also be distributed in specially prepared clay balls.. Photo: Kylie Durant

There are a number of different direct-seeding machines – speak to the contractor about what might be best suited to your site.

In general:

- **Pre-treating seed** increases germination success.
- **Soil disturbance** using tools like fire rakes, or ripping may increase germination.
- **Be prepared to add seedlings** of species that don't generally germinate well as direct seeding. *Eucalyptus* spp. fall into this category.
- **Be patient** – direct seeding can take up to five years for full germination. Regular monitoring for germination and weed and pest control is recommended.

Calculating amount of seed

Contact your direct seeding contractor for specific recommendations but in general for woodland restoration in a degraded site you need approximately 600–800g of seed per hectare.

To calculate the amounts you can work on approximately 3km of seeding per hectare and the amount of seed required per km can in the range of 200–500g/km, depending on what vegetation might already be on the site and what you are trying to achieve.

REVEGETATION WITH SEEDLINGS

Replanting involves revegetation with seedlings and they can be hand planted or machine planted.

Most highly degraded (no native vegetation or 'greenfield') sites benefit from ripping and spraying of the rip lines to improve ease of planting (see **Chapter 6 Site preparation and planting**) whether planting by hand or machine.

Machine planting is generally done by a contractor and certain machines require particular seedling growing systems to suit them. Seedlings must be well advanced and site preparation needs to be very particular. Take advice from your contractor. (See **Planting** section.)

PLANTING DENSITIES

The density of your planting will depend on:

- your planting goal
- the vegetation type for your area (is it forest or woodland?, plant community type, condition of your site)
- where your site is (soil type, aspect, landscape type).

The figure below gives recommended ranges of plants per ha and the tree:shrub ratio.

Broad Recommendations	Plant density	Spacing	Tree: Shrub %
Wetlands Plant edges only	Depend on site	10m between trees, 1m between tussock grasses and smaller plants	At most 15% trees (1: 5)
Waterways – Riparian If you have not calculated the plantable area use this figure for the whole site	50-100/ha	15m between trees, 1m between tussock grasses and smaller plants	At most 15% trees (1: 5)
Grasslands Do **NOT** plant trees	Very high. Not a broadscale method	Plant grasses 30cm apart, other forbs in between	No trees - All grasses and groundlayer plants
Grassy Woodlands Aiming for 30-40 trees per ha at maturity	300-500/ha	Trees 15-20m apart, 1m between tussock grasses and smaller plants	20% trees ideally 30% trees in more modified sites
Shrubby Woodlands – Sandhills, Inland floodplain Woodlands			
Dry Sclerophyll Forests – Shrubby	250-350/ha	Trees 14m apart, 5-20 shrubs in clumps in between	20% trees
Dry Sclerophyll Forests – Grassy	250-350/ha	Trees 10m apart, 5-20 shrubs in clumps in between	30% trees
Moist sclerophyll forest	250-350/ha	Trees 10m apart, 5-20 shrubs in clumps in between	30% trees
Shelterbelts	250-350/ha	Plants 3-4m	At least 30% trees
Firewood Plantation	500/ha	Trees only	-
Timber Plantation Seek professional advice	Up to 1000/ha	Trees only	-
Saltbush/grazing shrubs	345/ha	-	-

Figure 25: Recommended ranges of plants per ha and tree:shrub % guide (N.B. This is a guide only, every site is different).

Consider the following:

- **Reality check** your site characteristics – are you in a high or low rainfall zone, shallow or deep soils, a south or north facing site? In sites with lower rainfall and poorer soil, go for the lower end of the range; sites with higher rainfall and better soils can support the upper end of the range.
- **Account for regeneration** – if there are remnant trees present, site preparation can sometimes stimulate regeneration, so be aware of that when doing your numbers. You can have too many trees!
- If you do go off recommendation, **start with the tree density** you want and add shrubs and understorey to make up the numbers. Remember the size of the plant once it is mature.
- **Consider future management** – denser plantings can be useful for outcompeting weeds initially, but you may have to remove some later to get a good outcome for biodiversity and growth.

Groundlayer plants can be additional to the recommended density of trees and shrubs, and planted in between the others. If it is a scalped site, plantings should follow the grassland recommendation.

Planting for carbon sequestration, shelterbelts and forestry may have their own specific recommendations (see **Chapter 4**). Check any contractual requirements.

And remember – leave gaps for flyways around wetlands, and basking habitat around rocky outcrops.

Refer to the **Design Principles** in **Chapter 4** for more detail on what is suitable for your site.

Calculate number of seedlings

Numbers per hectare (ha) translate into grid spacing – this can be used to get a rip line spacing, and then a plant spacing on the rip line orspacing for spot planting.

For some sites the whole fenced area may not be able to be planted, so estimate the plantable area either by:

- direct measure on a map
- a percentage of the total area, or
- metres of rip line.

Here are some examples:

Plants per ha	Plant spacing
800	3m X 4m
625	4m X 4m
500	4m X 5m
400	5m X 5 m
300	5m X 6 m
200	6m x 8m

To get the number for your site:

- estimate the plantable area in the site – exclude all the waterways, areas you want left open, areas you can't get to or that already have vegetation
- multiply the plantable area by the desired density and divide by the desired plant spacing
- if ripping, you can use the length of rip lines and divide the total by the desired plant spacing
- for remnant enhancement planting you might only require understorey plants, and they can be planted in patches rather than filling the whole site – it will be a site-specific estimate.

SELECTING AND ORDERING SEEDLINGS

Order plants from the nursery at least six or seven months before planting, usually by October /November the year before planting.

Plants can of course be ordered later than this but numbers and the choice of species and provenance might be limited.

For specific and unusual species you need to order at least twelve months ahead, in case the seed isn't available and needs to be collected.

1. Determine the number of plants you will require (see **Calculate numbers of seedlings**).
2. Choose the species you would like from your area profile in **Part 3** of this guide.
3. Get a quote from the nursery.
4. Once you have ripped, review the numbers and update the nursery if it's changed significantly.

Consider being climate ready and including some plants from an alternative seed source in your climate analogue area or an alternative nursery that uses local seed from that area (see **Climate readiness**).

For your quote be sure to ask th enursery:

- **which growing system** they will use for the plant species you have ordered (see **What type of seedling?**)
- **cost per plant** – are there any specialty species that may cost more because of special growing conditions or growing from cuttings
- **costs and timing for delivery**
- **substitution policy** if there are any changes to availability (disease or germination failures). You may want to provide alternative suggestions.

RECOGNISING A QUALITY SEEDLING

The quality of the seedling when it is planted can have a huge influence on success.

Size doesn't necessarily matter – generally smaller, healthy plants can cope with the stress of planting outjust as well as larger plants..

What does matter is:

- **root to shoot ratio** no greater than 1:2
- **no weeds** in the pot
- **healthy growing tips** on foliage
- **healthy roots** that can hold potting mix together when taken out, have white growing tips, and are not pot-bound with yellow or woody roots.

COLLECTING YOUR OWN SEED

Seed collection needs its own manual and, if you are interested in this, there are specific *Florabank Guidelines* for the collection of seed. Here are a few general considerations:

- **timing** – seed collection season is generally from November to February, although some species retain seed for longer and can be collected at any time of the year
- **legal requirements** – seed collection from rare species might require permits, as will collection from some public land reserves
- **ethical collection** – collect from multiple plants and collect only a proportion of the available seed from any individual plant – see *Florabank guidelines*
- **correct storage** is required to maintain seed viability
- **seed treatment** may be required before seed being used for propagation or direct seeding – this might include hot or cold or smoke treatment, or abrasion.

Some key references are the books by Murray Ralph – **Seed collection of native plants**, 1993, and **Growing Australian native plants from seed**, 1997

Another key to success is to plant as soon as possible after seedlings leave the nursery. It may be a perfect plant when you pick it up from the nursery, but three weeks forgotten on the veranda before planting can make a big difference to plant survival!

WHAT TYPE OF SEEDLING?

When you order plants from a nursery, check how the nursery is growing the plants.

Forestry tubes

Single, longer narrow plastic tubes with one plant per tube.

Pros – can be less prone to drying out, ideal if you are giving away small numbers of plants, or your planting method involves individual distribution of plants. Can use with Hamilton tree planter or a larger pottiputki.

Cons – more expensive, bulkier transport – how many depends on holding tray system used.

Figure 26: Forestry tube. Photo: HLN

Hiko trays

A cell system most often with 40 plants per Hiko, but can be more.

Pros – cheaper per plant and efficient for storage and transport (standard single cab ute tray can transport 2000); work really well with the pottiputtki planting system – very efficient.

Cons – minimum of 40 plants, although sometimes you can order mixed or half trays from the nursery.

Figure 27: Hiko tray-growing system. Photo: HLN

Long-stem tube stock

Specific plants grown in forestry tubes to produce a longer stem:root ratio; designed to be planted deeper and for roots to grow from stem nodes.

Pros – possibly quicker establishment & drought resilience; used for riparian bank repair.

Cons – only specific species suitable (with stem nodes that will root), ideally planted with a high pressure water tube to get them down to depth. Best in sandy soils.

Figure 28: Long-stem planting system Photo: Leigh Mathieson.

Other

There are a variety of different-sized cells that are sometimes used for specific plants or purposes– the important thing is being able to recognise a healthy seedling – see **Recognising a quality seedling**.

PROTECTING YOUR SEEDLINGS

WEED MAT, MULCH AND OTHER GROUNDCOVERINGS

Weed mat or mulch is not generally recommended for broadscale plantings, but it may be used in specific situations like landscaping works in parks and gardens, erosion treatments, seed-production areas and in organic production systems.

There are many products available for rehabilitation sites (e.g., embankments) where erosion is a risk – these are very site specific.

Pros – can hasten groundcover and help establish plants on difficult slopes.

Cons – very expensive, waste issues – non-biodegradable products are generally not recyclable.

TREE GUARDS

Why you would consider tree guards?

- reduce pest animal impact on new plantings – rabbits, deer, kangaroos
- moisture retention, frost protection and shading effects
- easy assessment of survival rates
- visual impact – to remind others the plantings are there.

Here are a few things to take into consideration when deciding whether to use tree guards:

- **Cost** – can add up quickly when you include the guard itself, two to three stakes and the labour to install the guard
- **Removal** – budget time and labour to maintain the guards and take them off two to five years after planting
- **Plastic pollution** – biodegradable cardboard guards have become available as an option in more recent years but are expensive.

Investing in control of grazing pest animals such as rabbits, hares and deer has a far greater long-term result and can be more cost-effective, plus it has other benefits for the farm.

Consider other ways to manage grazing impact in designing the site – avoid long sprayed rows in favour of random spot-spraying, or maintain fallen timber and debris to shelter seedlings.

If you do use tree guards, consider investing in biodegradable guards to avoid plastic litter.

SUPPLEMENTARY WATERING

Ideally, the need for watering is managed with the timing of planting and good site preparation, which ensures that the plant goes in with maximum moisture and gets the benefit of at least some further rainfall. Ripping and weed control before planting can improve moisture retention and reduce weed competition and the need for supplementary watering. However, we know this doesn't always work out and the need for watering is highly dependent on seasonal conditions. In more arid environments where rainfall is very unpredictable, automated watering systems can be considered to ensure establishment, but this is expensive and requires access to a water source.

Planting in winter with good preparation should negate the need for watering at planting. If you do think you need to water plants – plan it for late spring as the soil is warming, which may be of greatest benefit in a tight season.

FERTILISER

Seedlings usually contain a slow-release fertiliser that may still have residual effect when they are planted. Generally fertiliser is not recommended for most revegetation types.

Pros – it may be useful in some circumstances where soil is limited, e.g., a quarry rehabilitation or extreme erosion sites; it's common practice in commercial forestry.

Cons – cost of fertiliser and extra time at planting – fertiliser must not have direct contact with the root ball, which makes planting more complicated.

Fertilising at a winter planting can be a waste as the plants are not actively growing, and if they are forced it can create unwanted growth making them vulnerable to frost damage. Fertilising may be more beneficial after planting in spring.

BROWSING DETERRENTS

Grazing animals such as rabbits, hares, goats, deer, kangaroos, wallabies and wombats can kill young seedlings.

In recent years products have been developed that can be sprayed onto seedlings to deter browsing and offer an alternative to guarding seedlings. The theory is grazers try the seedlings initially and experience the unpleasant taste and grittiness which stops them trying again. Seedlings are sprayed with the product before planting, usually in the nursery.

Pros – may be cheaper with less waste than guards.

Cons – there is an additional cost per plant, effectiveness is not guaranteed. It does wash off, so best practice is to reapply the product a few times during early growth phases, which is not easily achieved in a large-scale planting.

CHAPTER SIX

SITE PREPARATION AND PLANTING

This chapter describes the process of site preparation, both what needs doing and when it needs doing.

Preparing a site well for revegetation will improve plant survival and mean less work in the first six to twelve months after planting a site.

There are local resources available for some areas – ask the nursery, Landcare and/or your local regional natural resource management organisation.

CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES

If your site has, or is likely to have cultural values – objects, features like ovens, middens, scar trees – or it is a special place that is important to First Nations People, talking to First Nations People about your plans for that site is very important. Start with your local Local Aboriginal Lands Council (LALC). Looking after these sites is the most important thing you can do, and usually that means fencing it from livestock and restoring it. This may include planting of native vegetation but generally means using low-intervention methods.

These sites **should not** be ripped or highly disturbed for any reason, and disturbance of sites or removal of cultural objects could result in compliance actions. There is nothing to fear about identifying sites or objects on your land – recording them helps contribute to cultural knowledge for the whole community and connection with local First Nations People. It does **not** mean that there can be 'land claims' or interference with your routine land management. In most cases, First Nations PEople will want any objects left on site and protected in restoration or revegetation areas, and it is an opportunity to learn stories and make connections.

GRASS CONTROL

If there is a lot of grassy trash (biomass) on the site, you may need to reduce it before site preparation. Heavily graze the site if possible or slash/mow the lines before you start your site preparation – knockdown sprays work better on fresh growth and ripping is more effective.

This is necessary especially for direct-seeding sites as the seeder tine can't go through high biomass easily and seeding is less efficient and effective.

RIPPING

Check first to see if you need to deep rip or disturb your site. The more compacted the soil and the more modified (farmed) the site the greater the need to deep rip planting areas. Deep ripping breaks compaction layers and allows moisture and roots to move down into the soil profile.

The decision on whether or not to rip depends on the site. Deep ripping may **not** be appropriate if your site has existing native vegetation, cultural values, erosion prone soil types or is a riparian area. If you are unsure, seek advice from Landcare and/or your regional natural resource management agency before heading out with the tractor.

In general:

- **rip on the contour**
- **be aware of erosion risk** – where there is any risk of water running along a rip line, lifting the tines periodically on a rip line run can help to stop this
- **rip when the profile is relatively dry** so it shatters the soil rather than leaves a groove – in some soil types ripping when it's wet results in compaction and air pockets that can stop seedling growth.

In drier areas with less reliable rainfall, some tractor implements can create furrows along the rip line to retain further moisture.

Pros – creates a bed for planting with a moisture profile that enables planting using planter tools, breaks compaction layers and allows roots to penetrate deeper, creates disturbance that stimulates weed growth for spraying.

Cons –generally detrimental to soil health; if you don't plan to use chemical spray, it will create disturbance that may encourage weed growth; ripping when too wet can cause problems with plant growth; it is detrimental in sites with already good native groundlayer and cultural heritage values.

MOUNDING

Mounding is a practice that is suitable for revegetation of waterlogged sites and specific site remediation. It is not recommended for revegetation for biodiversity – the level of soil disturbance is not appropriate, and these wet areas might in fact have wetland values and shouldn't be planted at all.

Mounding may be recommended for specific sites such as planting for salinity management, remediation of mining/quarry sites and forestry plantings. It is achieved with specialist machinery that has a set of discs as well as a ripping tine. Seek specialist advice from Landcare and/or your local regional natural resource management agency, or the Soil Conservation Service.

Any site with existing native grass and forb ground layer or potential cultural heritage values should NOT be ripped..

Figure 29: Rip lines that have been sprayed with a knockdown chemical. Photo: Kylie Durant

Figure 30: A ripper-mounder being used to create a mounded planting site in a salinity planting. Photo: HLN

SCALPING

Scalping involves the removal of the layers of soil that contain high nutrient loads and weed seeds in order to establish native species. It is generally only used in small sites as it has a high risk of erosion, high impact on soil health and is expensive.

The circumstances in which you might consider it are:

- in highly modified or 'greenfield' sites with no native vegetation
- landscapes with low slope and low erosion risk
- spot scalping as a non-chemical pre-planting weed control for greenfield sites being hand planted (less risk)
- along rip lines in low-risk sites if you don't want to use chemicals.

This is a specialist area and a developing technique – do your research and seek advice from Landcare or your regional natural resource management agency before considering it.

Figure 31: Scalping of a site for groundlayer restoration with the top 10–15cm of soil removed from a highly degraded site. Photo: Sue Rose

CULTIVATION OF PLANTING LINE – ROTARY HOE

Rotary hoeing makes the task of planting into the rip lines much easier, particularly with a pottiputki (see **Planting tools**), and may be considered if the soil type means there are large clods and air gaps in the rip line.

Cultivate just ahead of planting, even on the same day. It is not a necessary component on most sites, but for some it may improve success.

Pros – creates a tilth that improves the soil-to-root contact and can knockdown weeds just before planting.

Cons – expense and logistics with machinery. May stimulate more weed growth.

Figure 32: Rotary hoe being run over the initial rip line to break up clods in the rip line and create a better planting bed
Photo: Janene Whitty

Figure 33: Post-hole digger on a tractor. Photo: B. Chambers

Figure 34: Petrol motor hand augers are an option where ripping is not an option. Photo: Kylie Durant

AUGERS

A hand or tractor auger may be used to create holes for planting. However, they are designed for post holes, and in some soil types can leave a smooth-sided hole that is not ideal for plant growth. Many contractors modify the auger to prevent this issue.

Pros – minimises disturbance to soil and existing vegetation, breaks compaction layers, creates its own weed control, hand augers useful in tight spaces where machinery access is problematic.

Cons – only suitable for non-clay soil types, labour intensive, can be expensive.

PRE-PLANTING WEED CONTROL

Pre-planting weed control is recommended to reduce competition for moisture and light from grass and broadleaf weeds in that first three months of planting. Methods include:

- knockdown (non-residual or contact) chemical
- pre-emergent chemical (residuals)
- non-chemical, e.g. scalping.

Pre-emergent chemicals are *not generally* recommended for revegetation due to their wider impact in the landscape, but it is common practice for people who are experienced in their use. Be aware of the plant-back time for any residual chemicals – you need to allow for at least six weeks from application and before planting for most chemicals. Always check the labels.

Remember that chemicals need green, actively growing plants to be effective. If there is a lot of dry grass and biomass on the site, grazing, mowing or slashing may be needed to stimulate germination and leaf area growth before chemical spraying. If the season is dry, there may be no weed growth until later. Adapt your management to the seasonal conditions.

Site history is an indicator of the level of control that will be required.

Highly degraded, greenfield site or modified sites

- Use a knockdown spray in the spring, and again in the autumn prior to planting. In some seasons a third spray may be needed in the weeks prior to planting.
- Spray planting lines or rip lines only, not the whole site.
- Sites that have lucerne or perennial pastures or significant established perennial weeds (e.g. St John's Wort, Paspalum, Phalaris, Blue Heliotrope) may need a longer term program before and after planting.

Less disturbed sites (with some native species)

- Spot spray or scalp individual planting locations (20cm x 20cm) only with a knockdown a few weeks before planting, if required.

For all sites

- Control woody weeds ***before*** revegetation begins (e.g. Horehound, Blackberry, and African Boxthorn).
- Annual broadleaf weeds (e.g. Patterson's Curse, Capeweed, thistles, Wireweed and Fleabane) thrive on disturbance and bare ground – in most seasons they will be present after planting, but plants will still survive and the germinations will reduce in subsequent years. After planting, weeds can't easily be chemically controlled without impacting the seedlings, and is not recommended.
- Seek assistance on specific chemicals and rates from an agronomist or your local council weeds officer.

Remember sites in good condition with native grasses and forbs should not be sprayed at all.

A note on soil health

Understanding soils and the life they hold and sustain is a rapidly expanding area of science. Soils are full of organisms that support decomposition, growth, nutrient exchange, gas exchange, water-holding capabilities and more. To support soil health, take the approach of minimal disturbance. Don't rip if you don't need to, and maintain diverse plant cover at all times. Avoid blanket applications of fertilisers, pesticides and herbicides. If you are ripping and spraying, only spray the rip lines so the soil biology can recover more quickly.

PRE-PLANTING PEST CONTROL

Controlling grazing pests is more efficient than guarding trees. Controlling pest grazing animals (rabbits, hares, deer) at the revegetation site and in local surrounds will have a positive influence on seedling establishment. Contact Landcare and/or your regional natural resource management agency for advice about pest control programs.

A note on native grazing animals

Native grazing animals (kangaroos, wallabies, wombats and some birds such as ducks) can also damage revegetation sites. This can potentially inadvertently reduce the quality and diversity of a revegetation or remnant site. Before starting a revegetation or conservation program, assess the possible threats from native animal grazing pressure to the site and determine the level of protection or management actions you need to make.

The options are:

- tree guards and browsing deterrents, see **Tree guards** and **Browsing deterrents** above
- adapting planting method (spot-spraying instead of rip lines) see **Tree guards** above
- choosing to plant unpalatable species (i.e. prickly)
- exclusion fencing, although this may not be consistent with biodiversity goals.

(See **Chapter Seven - Managing overabundant native animals**)

COST OF REVEGETATION

Once you have identified the site requirements (preparation, method, density, type of stock, etc.) you can cost your site.

The following worksheet is a guide to the cost items that may be required for a revegetation site. Costs vary widely – get quotes from rural suppliers and contractors and don't forget to cost your own time and machinery.

There will not be a 'one size fits all', as every site will have different influences, access and desirability for native grazing animals. Designing sites without water sources can help reduce the wildlife traffic, and remember, numbers of these animals vary seasonally and it may not always be a problem at the site.

- REVEGETATION COSTS WORKSHEET -

ACTIVITY	NOTES - You should include contractor quotes for activities (hourly rate for machine plus operator and travel and float charges, materials) and/or own machinery and time in hours	ESTIMATED COST
Planning time - Site visits with experts, your or staff time researching, your time pegging possible fencelines - hrs x $/hr		
Any specialist survey - This could include cultural site surveys (especially for environmental market sites - there may be specific requirements before any work starts)		
Any permits required - e.g. Crown Lands, controlled activity permits if doing anything with 40m of a stream		
Any earthworks required - Erosion control, construction of creek crossings, tracks for access and weed control, taking down old fences, preparation of fencelines		
Fencing materials		
Fencing erection (contractor rates per hr or km - get a quote)		
Alternative watering points required (if fencing off a water source)		
Site preparation - deep ripping (tractor or dozer), scalping, etc.		
Any additional site specific preparation (if required) *Tilling or rotary hoeing of the riplines (if required), Biomass control - mowing, slashing, burning, etc.*		
Pest control (if required) - e.g. rabbit baiting, warren ripping		
Weed control prior to planting (either strip spraying or spot spraying) - may need to do twice - labour and chemical		
Seedlings - cost per unit, delivery costs, browsing deterrents		
Direct seeding - seed and contractor cost to seed		
Tree guards (if required). Seek quotes for the guards plus stakes and delivery		
Planting seedlings - contractor quote *Be sure to consider they quote watering, tree guards (if required). Also, site detail - ripped and prepared will be cheaper than random hand planting*		
Planting seedlings - yourself *Estimate hr and $/hr*		
Follow up weed control (6 months) (contingency)		
Follow up watering (contingency)		
Follow up replanting (contingency)		

Figure 35: Revegetation Costs Worksheet.

DIRECT SEEDING

Here are the main activities required before direct seeding.

Groundcover (or biomass) control - Reduce the groundcover (or biomass) either by grazing, mowing or slashing. Please note, if your site is of high biodiversity value, consider that grazing can have a detrimental effect on the disturbance of the leaf litter. Slashing direct seedling lines would be a better option. Cool burns may also be used as a tool to reduce groundcover levels prior to seeding.

Knockdown spray - Spraying along the proposed seeding lines is recommended following the autumn break prior to direct seeding, although some direct-seeding contractors can spray the direct seeding lines as they are sowing. Spraying an insecticide to control red legged earth mites is another consideration. Consult your contractor for localised advice.

Residual chemicals - *Do not* use any residual chemicals to control weeds prior to direct seeding as these will have a detrimental impact on seed germination and survival rates.

Pest control (rabbits and hares) - Pest control prior to planting is fundamental to the success of direct seeding.

PLANTING

Planting involves logistics, whether planting yourself, planting with friends or community groups or employing a contractor. The steps are:

- **Finish** site preparation.
- **Site must be stock-proof,** even if the fencing is not finished.
- **Set the date** for your planting team.
- **Organise delivery or pick-up** of the plants must be organised.
- **Have a planting plan,** e.g., the spacing between plants, spacing between trees and shrubs, which species are for different areas of the site. Remember how you calculated your numbers – what density did you use?
- **Tools and equipment** must be on-site.

Planting and direct seeding can be really fun and a great family and community activity. Take time to prepare this as a celebration or event with friends and family participating, great food and periods of rest to socialise.

PLANTING TOOLS

Use the tool that enables the hole to be deep enough to cover the wholde seedling plug.

For sites that are ripped and well prepared, the Pottiputki® or Hamilton tree planters are efficient and highly effective (see images for using these tools). Be careful when using planters in wet soil. You want to avoid creating a smooth impenetrable surface next to the root ball, which can be caused by sliding the beak of the Pottiputki® across wet soil. When the soil dries out it becomes almost impossible for roots to break through this wall.

For sites that are not ripped (e.g., when planting seedlings into sites with good existing native cover and where you wish to have minimal disturbance) shovels and planting spades are best, as you cause minimal disturbance and can create a fine tilth that will also support good root to soil contact.

Mechanical tree/ vegetable planters may be an efficient labour saving option in very large revegetation projects where soil type, seedling size/type are appropriately matched to machinery type, and soil tilth preparation is appropriate. Seek advice from experienced contractors .

Figure 36: Pottiputki® tree planter. Photo: HLN

Figure 37: Hamilton tree planter. Photo: MLI

Figure 38: Planting spade. Photo: HLN

Whatever the planter used you have to consider the soil type and timing; augering or using a pottaputtki in clay soil or any soil when the soil is too wet can result in a smooth-sided hole that impedes root growth. It must be done when the profile is dry. If in doubt use a shovel!

Deplugging tool

Hikos need to be pushed out from the bottom with a tool or a blunt stick – a bamboo tree guard stake is good. This homemade tool can loosen whole trays at once, which makes removing plants from Hiko trays very efficient. Your Landcare group may have one you can borrow.

Figure 39: Example of a homemade 'deplugging tool'. Photo: Lou Bull

Other equipment

Ask your local Landcare group what equipment they may have for loan:

- kidney trays or buckets for carrying plants
- planting belts are available to carry Hiko trays
- tree guards and stakes on site (if you are using them) and a mallet to tap the stakes into the ground; *if* the site is well prepared you may be able to just push them in with a heavy gloved hand
- water cart if you are watering the seedlings.

Figure 40: Kidney tray for carrying plants. Photo: HLN

SEEDLING PREPARATION PRIOR TO PLANTING

Plant as soon as the seedlings arrive on site

Plants that are already stressed and sub-optimal before being planted – left on the verandah for two weeks – are a common cause of planting failure! Arrange to collect the plants or have them delivered from the nursery as close as possible to the planting date.

Water plants

Water plants very well before planting day and on the day of planting. If you soak them in a bucket, don't leave them longer than an hour or so – you will de-oxygenate the root ball.

Loosen or remove tubes from seedlings

Do *not* pull on the plant to remove it. Hiko seedlings need to be loosened or removed from the tray. Contractors will generally do this themselves, but check with them.

- Hiko seedlings – push up from the bottom with a tool – (see **Deplugging tool** opposite)
- Forestry tubes – gently squeeze on the flat edges to loosen the plant, then tip up with the stem between your fingers and remove the tube.

Mix trees and shrubs

Either in the trays (if using Hiko planting belts) or in the bucket or kidney tray. If mixing in the Hiko trays, you can do this before the day yourself or the nursery may offer it for additional cost.

Plant your seedlings!

If you are laying out the plants ahead of the planters or removing them to a bucket or kidney tray, don't get too far ahead of the planters – seedlings dry out quickly.

CONTRACT PLANTING

Nurseries may offer this service, or there may be contractors in your region. In general, it takes the logistics out of planting for you, but you must have the site well prepared, and very clearly communicate the plant spacing and design you want.

Usually, the plants remain in the nursery and the contractor will bring them on site on the day of planting. Costs are generally at least the same as the cost of the plant.

If the contractor is different to the supplier of the plants, make sure you read **Seedling preparation prior to planting**.

Clearly explain to the contractor how you want the site to look:

- Describe the spacing of plants (see **Plant densities** above) – consider planting a few beforehand as an example, and then check in on progress.
- Pass on any specific instructions, e.g.,, do you want only shrubs in the outside lines closer to the fence?
- Ensure guards and stakes are on site if you are using them.

Without guarding, an experienced contractor could be expected to plant up to 2000 plants per day with pottiputkis or special planting shovels, in perfect site conditions. Ask your contractor for a quote.

Figure 41: Group plantings make memories and involve your friends and family in your revegetation. Photo: Lou Bull.

COMMUNITY OR GROUP PLANTING

Your revegetation site can be planted by yourself, your family, friends, as a community event or using contractors or paid help. Here are some tips for your planting day:

- **prepare seedlings** – read **Seedling preparation prior to planting**
- **demonstrate** how you would like the plants planted, particularly if using the Pottiputkis®, and how to put on guards if required. Consider planting a few seedlings beforehand or laying out the plants or guards ahead of the planters yourself. Make sure planters understand the hole needs to be deep enough so that the seedling plug is completely buried
- **delegate** – often having designated 'teams' that follow one another – laying out, digging, planting, guarding, watering – improves efficiency and consistency
- **mix seedlings** in the carrying trays or buckets to reflect where and what you are planting; mix the trees and shrubs in the ratios you are aiming for; or have some people dedicated to planting trees and others shrubs
- **spacing** – clearly communicate what you want (see **Plant densities** above). The number of steps between plants is often easiest (but remember kids and adults are different sizes). You may be able to use fence posts as markers if they are spaced appropriately
- **look after your planters** – have a person designated to organise and prepare catering for the group; schedule breaks and food arrival – hungry people wander off – also consider toilet and handwashing facilities.

On a well-prepared site, the average person can plant 300 to 400 plants per day with Pottiputkis® or planting shovels - without guarding.

TIMING OF PLANTING

Across the guide area, recommended planting times will vary, but *April to September* is the broad planting window in this part of NSW.

With climate change, there is likely increasing variability in seasonal rainfall patterns, but for the Riverina and South West Slopes the season of rainfall is likely to still be in that window. When faced with less predictable rainfall, the inclination is to change to autumn rather than spring planting, but increasingly unpredictable autumns mean that also comes with risk.

Making a decision based on the weather and short-term seasonal predictions is most useful, but keep in mind you may also be constrained by when the plants become available at the nursery. You can order plants for a certain time, but seasonal conditions sometimes determine when exactly they are ready – nurseries generally prefer to harden off plants to frost before they release them, and the timing can be unpredictable.

GENERALISED REVEGETATION CALENDER

JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Planning																	
		Order Plants - if you have specific species needs that are off-list, need to order in time for seed collection															
							Deep Rip while profile is dry – 30-40cm										
		Knockdown Spray Spring before for perennial grass sites						**Rip lines** Knockdown Spray Slashing or mowing if required				**Follow up** spray if Req					
					Pest Control Rabbit baiting, Hare shooting			**Pest control** Harbour and warren destruction									
					Fencing – can happen anytime but needs to be up before planting												
									Planting or Direct Seeding earlier start in dry years, later finish in wet years, median planting time is July								
														Follow-up Watering if required			

Figure 42: Generalised revegetation Calender for the Riverina and Southwest slopes in NSW

CHAPTER SEVEN

REVEGETATION MAINTENANCE

In this chapter we'll take a look at the issues that commonly come up after planting:

- **short term:** six to twelve months
- **medium term:** one to three years
- **long term:** three to five years.

The biggest cause of failure in plantings is accidental livestock access, or thinking it has failed and opening the gate for livestock to access too early. *Keep the gates shut*. Even if you think the site has failed, wait at least twelve months before making a judgement and keep the gate closed in the meantime.

Assess whether any obvious replacement is necessary at the twelve month mark. Rabbits, wombats, hares and birds can have an impact on the survival of plants but rarely on the whole site, and iit generally happens very soon after planting.

Often plants are not easily visible until the third autumn. This is a good time to take stock. Many plants will survive dry seasons, mild grazing predation and high annual weed competition. Even plants that have been clearly broken or chewed off can reshoot and start to put on leafy growth the next season. In the higher rainfall areas, plants will even survive perennial weeds like *Phalaris*.

Other circumstances that might lead to complete failure include:

- poor plant quality at planting (plants left out for too long, pot-bound, dried out)
- poor or inadequate site preparation (ripping too late and leaving air pockets in the rip lines)
- inundation (flooding) for an extensive period of time.

This is general advice. Plantings may have specific contractual and/or management plan requirements for maintenance (e.g. forestry or environmental market plantings) that require more specific actions within certain timeframes, so make sure you are aware of the obligations.

SHORT TERM: SIX TO TWELVE MONTHS AFTER PLANTING

Sites can look swamped with weeds and annual plants in the first six to twelve months. This can be confronting. It can take up to five years for the seedlings to out-compete start to suppress the growth of annuals.

In the short term:

- **maintain pest control** of grazing pests like rabbits and hares
- **monitor seedling growth and survival** – walk the site and look for seedlings, and unless you can see plants pulled out or you know the site was accidentally grazed for a period of time, still wait twelve months before assessing it again.
- **consider supplementary watering** if conditions are really dry
- **consider replacement of plants** if there has been an obvious loss.

Broadleaf weeds (e.g., Paterson's Curse, thistles, fleabane) can dominate in the first season after planting because the ground has been disturbed and there is space for weeds. Generally broadleaf weeds drop out of the site in the subsequent years as grasses dominate.

As long as there isn't significant risk (e.g., it's a new weed on your property, there's risk to adjacent crops or pastures, or it's a weed that is required to be controlled by law), we recommend leaving it alone in the first year. As long as there is no bare ground, most broadleaf weeds should reduce and eventually be eliminated just through competition and lack of opportunity.

Weed control is possible. You can slash between rows to reduce annual weeds flowering and seeding; you can spot spray around plants if annual weed growth is excessive, but keep in mind spraying is most effective on fresh, actively growing plants, not where there is a lot of litter.

MEDIUM TERM: TWELVE MONTHS TO THREE YEARS AFTER PLANTING

Annual grass and broadleaf weed growth slows and may even provide some groundcover (mulch) to improve moisture retention.

- **maintain pest control** of grazing pests like rabbits and hares
- **monitor seedling growth and survival** and replace plants in obvious gaps
- **weed control** is possible – you can slash between rows to reduce annual weeds flowering and seeding; you can spot spray around plants if annual weed growth is excessive, but keep in mind spraying is most effective on fresh, actively growing plants, not where there is a lot of litter. Targeted control of common weeds is hugely time-consuming and it is better to just target the nxious or more invasive ones, such as *Paspalum* and *Phalaris*, and let the revegetation eliminate the others through competition.

LONG TERM: THREE TO FIVE YEARS AFTER PLANTING

Biodiversity plantings really starts to fill out after five years of growth, and small birds will start using the revegetation site. There may still be a weedy ground layer, but it is reducing. It is possible that some planted wattles might die but you can expect seedlings to germinate and the dead stems are great habitat.

Avoid the temptation to graze, as that will knock out regeneration and change the sheltering value for wildlife. Plants may not be strong enough yet to withstand the pressure. It also creates disturbance and allows more weeds to germinate. Unless it was set up for early grazing (e.g., shelterbelts with only trees and large shrubs), keep grazing animals out.

This could be a time to consider adding more understorey and groundlayer plants if the conditions are right.

Figure 43: (Left: top - 1 yr, bottom - 4 yrs; Right: top - 18 mths, bottom - 5 yrs) Typical revegetation at five years – the broadleaf weeds are reduced although the site may still be dominated by annual or perennial pasture grasses. Photos: Kylie Durant

LONG-TERM ANNUAL MAINTENANCE

A revegetation site is a long-term investment from either personal or public funds. Aim to manage it for the purpose it was created, and continue to actively monitor and manage any issues that come up.

Revisit the condition of the site (Chapter 8: **Monitoring**) – has the condition of your site improved?

In the long term:

- **weed control** – continue to remove or manage woody weeds or weeds of significance that grow within the site
- **maintain fences** in good condition
- **consider additional planting** once trees have established and the annual grass is reducing in favour of litter, adding more understorey and groundlayer plants
- **retain fallen timber and dead plant material** – its great habitat
- **consider grazing carefully** – it will impact the integrity of the site, but is sometimes necessary.

If you do need to graze animals in the planting, monitor the grazing closely (See section **When Can I Graze?**, page 75).

- **Use crash-grazing** of many animals for a few hours hours or days, *not weeks*, especially in small areas.
- **Graze in spring** to stop weeds and introduced plants from setting seed.
- **Avoid summer grazing** to allow any native plants to set seed.
- **Avoid winter grazing on wet or clay soils** to prevent pugging and soil health damage.
- **Graze in autumn** for weed and fire management.
- **Monitor for damage** and remove animals if they start browsing on shrubs - this is a sign that they have been in too long.
- **Animal choice** – Cattle damage young plants less than five years old. Sheep tend to have less impact on plantings but prefer forbs, and can be tough on ground plants.
- Maintain groundcover – at least 70% of the ground should be covered with grass or litter.

Figure 44: Ungrazed revegetation site, 20+ years old (left) and similar aged site that has been overgrazed (right) – plants are pruned to grazing height and have been broken by stock. Photos: HLN

COMMON ISSUES

MY SITE HAS FAILED – HOW DO I FIX IT?

For seedling plantings, it is often difficult to judge success or failure immediately. Unless there is an obvious disaster (e.g., the gate was open) don't be hasty to call it a failure. At the third autumn, if the outcome is really not what you wanted, consider either supplementary planting or starting again if the survival is very low. This is not easy – there is often a lot of biomass and spraying and re-ripping is really hard. It will often come down to hand planting. This is a good reason to get it right in the first place.

For direct seeding, there may be germination up to five years after the initial seeding, so again, don't be hasty to call it a failure. After five years, if the outcome is not what you hoped for, you can look at reseeding or adding to the site with seedlings.

Remember that it's the outcome that you wanted that's important – 50 per cent survival in a biodiversity site may still provide better biodiversity, but 50 per cent survival in a shelterbelt planting may compromise that outcome, so the decision to replant will be different in each case.

WATTLES ARE SHORT LIVED – I DON'T WANT TO PLANT THEM

Wattle species are a common plant used in revegetation because they are pioneer plants, and have many benefits after disturbance, from creating fast thick cover for small birds, to nitrogen fixing in the soil. Most wattle species are short lived, they mature early and produce lots of seed that germinates and persists after the original plant has died. When wattles die, they also provide a whole other lot of food resources for birds and animals – resist the urge to 'clean up' dead wood and sticks in plantings for biodiversity. They have an important role and should be part of any biodiversity planting.

Figure 45: Wattles like Silver Wattle (Acacia dealbata) often die after seven to eight years but their seedlings live on and create amazing bird habitat. Photo: Kylie Durant

WHEN CAN I GRAZE?

If your site is funded, there may be rules about when you are able to graze. In general, revegetation sites shouldn't be grazed at all for the first five years. See also discussion above under **Long term annual maintenance**.

Grazing does impact the plants but the key factors are:

- **type of livestock** – sheep are generally softer on revegetation but harder on remnant sites with good groundlayer
- **numbers** – crash-grazing is described as a lot of animals in a small area for a short time with the aim of reducing the weedy biomass in between the plantings
- **time** – crash-grazing means lots of animals for *hours* or *days*, *not* weeks, especially in a small site
- **interval** – once in twelve months is the minimum interval recommended, but push it out as long as you can.

HOW WILL FIRE AFFECT MY PLANTING? DO I NEED TO REPLANT?

The effects of fire depend on the age of the planting and the severity of the fire.

Young revegetation sites (one to two years) will be most affected, as immature plants have less capacity to regrow.

Mature revegetation sites (three or more years) will often grow back after a low or moderate intensity fire and seed produced by understorey species will germinate and the site may not need any replanting. It is very dependent on the site condition before the fire and the fire characteristics. Monitor your site and respond as required.

MANAGING OVERABUNDANT NATIVE ANIMALS – WOMBATS AND KANGAROOS

Agriculture has created landscapes with abundant water and nutritious grass with less natural predation compared to pre-European landscapes, and these native grazers have greater breeding success and move to areas with shelter and abundant resources – including your revegetation areas!

Overabundance of kangaroos can have the same effect as overgrazing by domestic stock, and numbers may have to be controlled from time to time. Permits are issued though the National Parks and Wildlife Service – they will assess the numbers and issue the permit if required.

MISTLETOE IS TAKING OVER MY TREES

Mistletoes are not necessarily a 'pest'– they are an important habitat feature of remnant and revegetation. Mistletoe is a good sign that your site is being used by lots of birds, as they are the source of seed dispersal for mistletoes. Overabundant mistletoe may be a sign that your site lacks predators – Brush and Ringtail Possums. Try adding nest boxes or artificial hollows and make sure it is connected to patches with these species in them. Broadscale mistletoe removal is not generally recommended.

NOISY MINERS ARE DOMINANT

Noisy Miners are native honeyeaters that are aggressive to other birds and can dominate remnant vegetation and revegetation, pushing out smaller birds. In general, they prefer open woodland habitats with simple vegetation structure (e.g., just trees) over more complex structures (e.g., with thick shrubs and mid-storey species).

If your site is dominated by Noisy Miners the general recommendation is to increase the shrub cover, connectivity and diversity – plant thickets that are away from the canopy so they can't dominate from above. In some cases, it may be recommended to reduce numbers – get help from Landcare and/or your natural resource management agency if you are worried.

PHALARIS IS TAKING OVER

If your site has a history of fertiliser and grazing, it is very difficult to eliminate *Phalaris* and other invasive perennial grasses from the site; even if the site is perfectly prepared, it can reinvade. Trees tend to cope better than understorey plants. Over time, the competition from the trees for moisture and nutrients generally results in the *Phalaris* decreasing and being replaced by litter layers, but unless you do very active management you may have to accept that it is there to stay. But it can have some habitat value. Selecting better quality sites, with less *Phalaris*, for biodiversity restoration can be more successful in the long term. In shelterbelts and general revegetation sites, Phalaris biomass can be managed with crash-grazing until it naturally reduces.

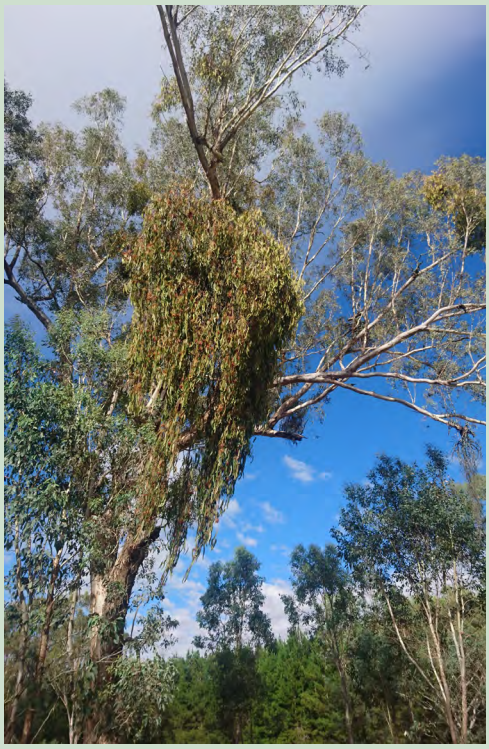


Figure 46: Mistletoe is a habitat feature of revegetation and a sign that your site is being used by birds. Photo: HLN.

Figure 47: Noisy Miners are an aggressive native honeyeater that can dominate woodland sites with no understorey. Photo: Peter. Rowland.

Figure 48: Common Mynahs are an introduced pest species and should be controlled. Photo: Peter Rowland.

FIRE AS A MANAGEMENT TOOL

Fire has been used as a tool for managing vegetation for a long time, both with positive and negative impacts. First Nations People used regular cool burning to keep habitat open for access and to attract prey species. Early settlers in Australia also used burning as a tool to manage vegetation for grazing and to clear for agriculture. It's not a simple remedy for everything and the outcome from a burn depends entirely on the intensity, the season, the history and condition of the vegetation that is there in the first place.

In revegetation and restoration areas fire can be used as a tool for:

- reducing biomass as hazard reduction or as site preparation – the risk to paddock trees and valuable bits of vegetation needs to be managed by creating breaks around them and keeping fire away
- cultural reconnection by including First Nations People in restoration of the landscape
- a tool to trigger an ecological response and enhance restoration.

Hazard reduction and ecological burns require permission from the NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS), whether in the permit season or not, so you need to seek advice from them.

If it's an ecological outcome you are hoping for, also seek advice from Landcare and/or your regional natural resource management agency so you can design a regime for the desired outcome. Burning can sometimes have a negative outcome, especially where there are a lot of weed species that may take advantage.

Never burn the whole site

If something goes wrong, you haven't compromised the whole site and there is potential for recovery.

CHAPTER EIGHT

MONITORING YOUR SITE

As a landholder you should revisit the site often. You will pick up on any problems early and improve the outcome in the longer term and enjoy the progress. Consider these issues:

- Has revegetation on site been successful? The success or failure of a site depends on the outcome you were trying to achieve in the first place – for forestry and carbon sites you may need to maintain a certain number of stems per ha, but for general biodiversity plantings you can expect that survival in the range of 70–90 per cent to be successful. Ultimately you have to make a judgement about whether the site achieves the outcomes you set out to achieve – in some cases 50 per cent survival might still be called a success.
- Do revegetated areas of the site have a mix of species actively growing?
- Do plants appear healthy and undamaged? Is there any evidence of pest species?
- Does there appear to be any natural regeneration of native species occurring?
- Is the fencing in good condition?
- Are there woody weeds that need controlling?

FORMAL MONITORING

Sites that have been funded or supported may have specific monitoring requirements as part of the contract and have to be done at certain intervals and according to a specific methodology.

If you want to implement site monitoring yourself, there are many resources available and we encourage you to do some research online to find tools that can help you.

To set your monitoring goals, think about (and write down) the things that you want to see happen on the site and check in at six months, twelve months, three years, five years.

The key reasons for monitoring are:

- to see any problems before they become severe (e.g., weed incursion, pest incursion)
- to allow for adaptive management – if a patch has failed you can correct it, if something is working you can encourage it
- to see if you are meeting your goals.

Here's an example of a simple monitoring plan that can trigger you to action:

REVEGETATION GOALS	Can you see this being achieved?			
TIMEFRAME	6 months	12 months	3 years	5 years
Successful revegetation - 80% survival of plants				
Birdlife is getting better				
Blackberries are under control				
Annual grasses are decreasing				
Seeing regeneration of wattles and understorey plants				

Figure 49: Monitoring plan example.

- PHOTO-POINT MONITORING TEMPLATE -

Landowner Name:	
Property Name:	

Date photos taken:	
Photographer's Name:	
Photopoint photo storage:	

Photopoint locations and descriptions:

Photopoint no.	Latitude (S) GDAA94	Longitude (E) GDA94	Direction Facing (when taking photo)	Describe photopoint location

PROJECT DETAILS:

Key project objectives:

-
-
-

Management action(s) relevant to photopoints:

Photopoint no.	Management Actions

Map of photopoints:

<insert map of the photopoint locations (optional)>

Photopoint 1

(insert photo and comments)

Comments:

Figure 50. Photo-point monitoring using a board to identify the date and site details can be a useful way of making sure the photos are identifiable in the future. Photo: Lou Bull

PHOTO-POINT MONITORING

Photo-point monitoring is a simple, effective tool to visually monitor change over time. Typically, photo points are fixed (i.e., photos are taken from precisely the same place, looking in the same direction) and are used to demonstrate change at a site. Photo points help monitor the response to management changes at a site, such as grazing exclusion, tree planting, or wetland watering. Photo points are especially effective in monitoring changes in native vegetation cover and structure over time.

Some tips for photo points

- Locate where you expect to see some change – this may be where you are undertaking weed control, revegetation, ecological burning, or excluding grazing for a while.
- Include a distinctive feature, such as a corner post or large tree, that will enable you to find the location and orientate the photo again in the future.
- Make it easy to access and find again or mark it – (e.g., near the access track or gate into the site or alternatively put in a star post with a cap or flagging tape).
- Take photos looking south to avoid sun glare.
- Take photos in landscape orientation.
- Try and take photos between 9am and 3pm to reduce shadowing.
- Try to minimise the amount of sky in the photo.
- Photos repeated annually should be taken at the same time in the season.
- Include a whiteboard in the photo with date and site name details.
- Take a copy of the previous photographs with you to ensure the new photograph will be framed similarly.

Recording photo-point information

It is essential to collect the following information with each photo point, as it will help to reference each site and provide context for the monitoring:

- date, time and weather conditions
- photo-point location
- the direction of the photo (e.g., looking north, south)
- GPS coordinates, if possible
- reason for taking a photograph (i.e., what is the expected change).

How often should photographs be taken?

How often photographs are taken depends on the change you are trying to show, but generally:

- if you want to show before and after weed removal or planting, take photos over a short timeframe
- if you want to show changes in growth of direct seeding or planting or modifications to a site after removing stock, take photos every twelve months to three years.

Storing photo-points

Store photos in an album or file. When naming the album or file, include the property name and site name or number, and for each image, have the site name or number and date.

FURTHER READING

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PART TWO

Locality Maps & Vegetation Profiles

South West Slopes

LOCALITY MAPS & VEGETATION PROFILES

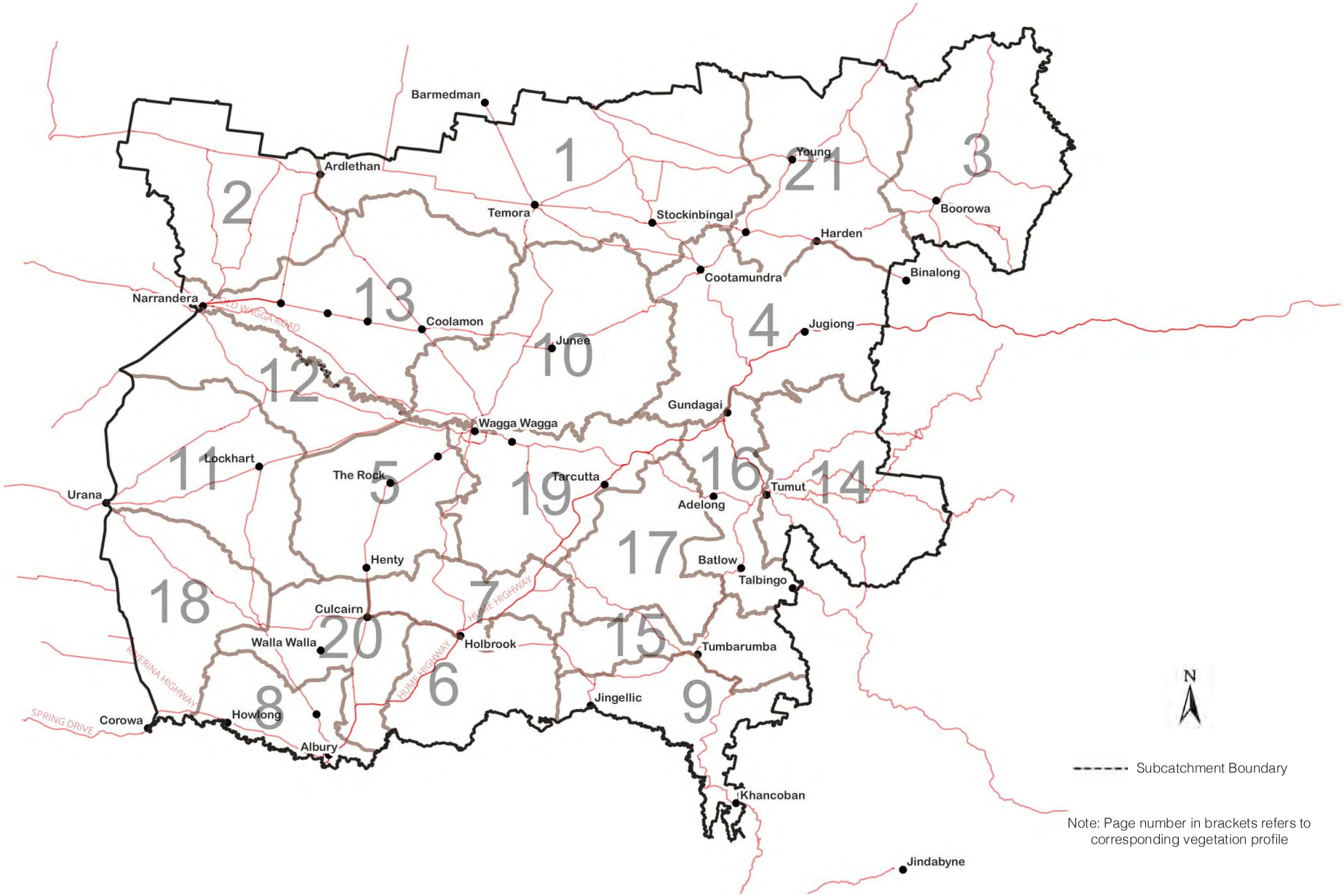
This section contains maps of the districts and localitles, and corresponding Vegetation Profiles, within the South West Slopes region. There is also a map showing the entire area covered by the guide, illustrating the 21 districts (see following page). Page 91 contains a table of contents to the individual district maps pages, which show more detailed information on the localities contained within them. Locate your area in the contents and turn to the appropriate map. You should be able to pinpoint where your property or site is. Each map has a corresponding page number in brackets. This refers to the associated Vegetation Profile, which you can then readily locate.

There is also a table of contents for the vegetation profiles districts & localitiess (see pages 114-116).

The vegetation profiles are general pictures of the landscape, and show where each locally native plant species occurs, from the hilltops to the lower country. They have been compiled from existing literature and from extensive surveys of each area. If you find a species in your area not mentioned in the vegetation profile, please contact your local Landcare organisation.

You can also head to www.revegetation.org.au for interactive maps and more detailed information for each area.

GUIDE AREA DISTRICTS



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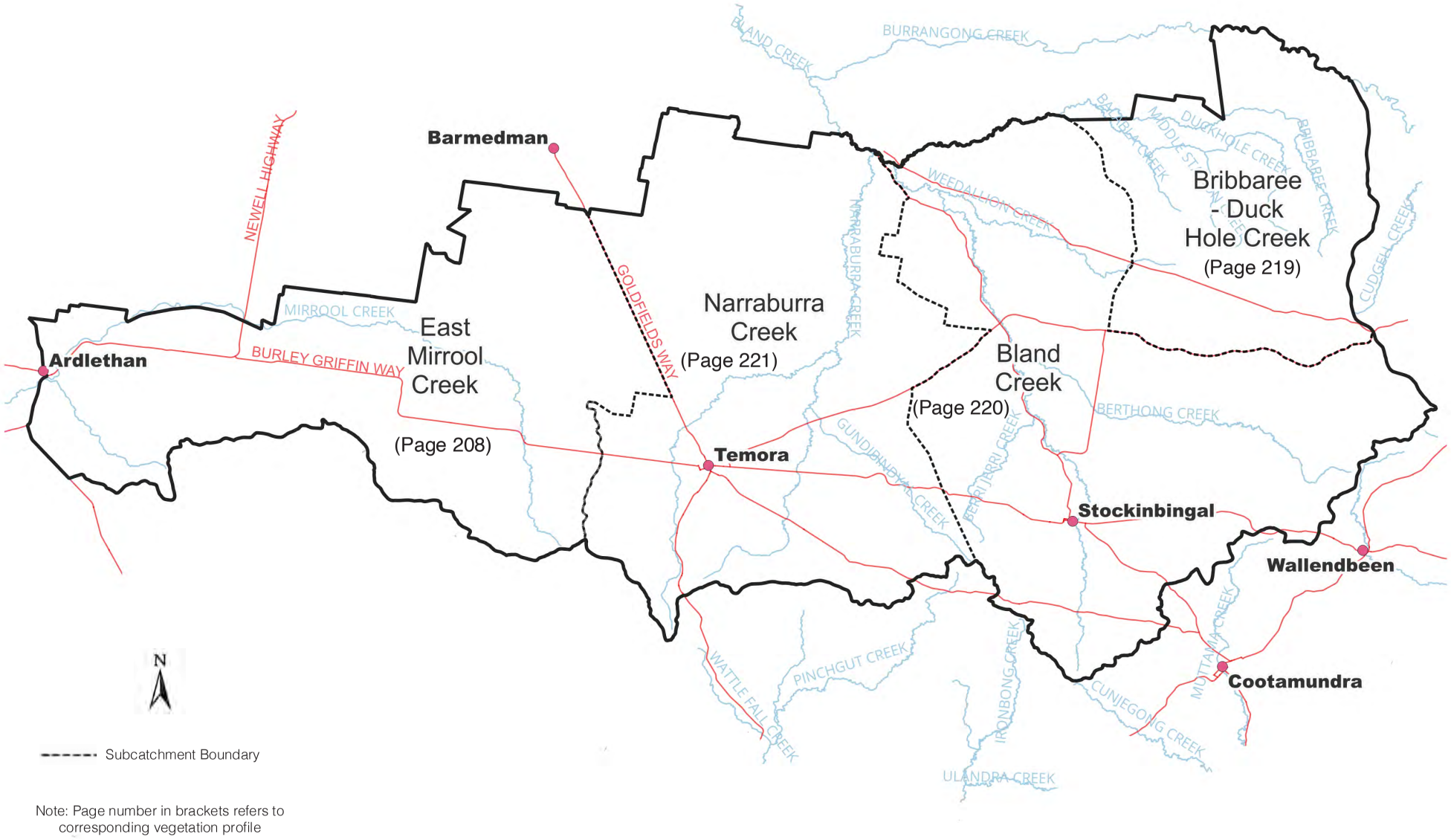
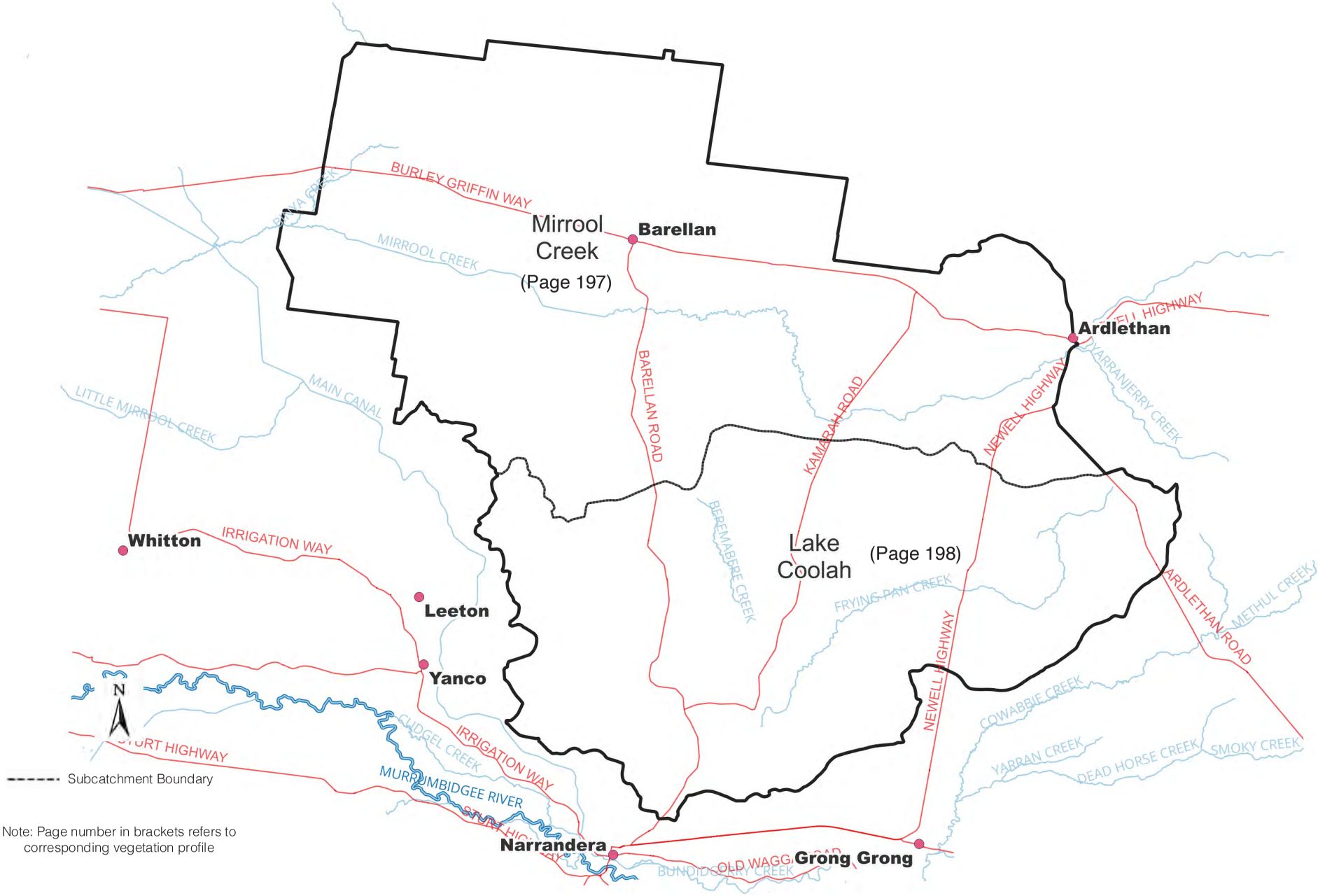
ARDLETHAN - TEMORA - STOCKINBINGAL



Note: Page number in brackets refers to corresponding vegetation profile

BARELLAN - NARRANDERA



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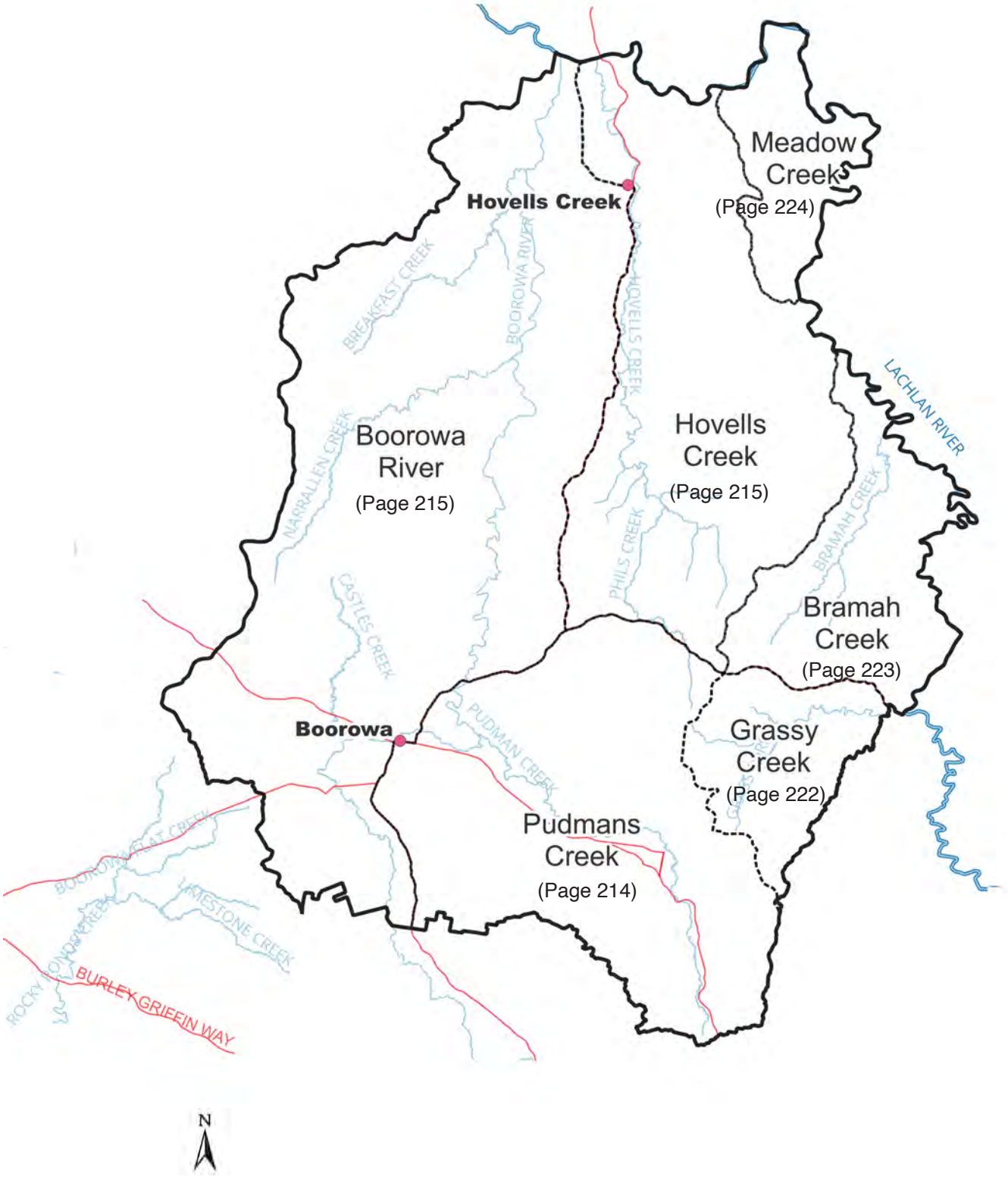
BOOROWA DISTRICT



Subcatchment Boundary

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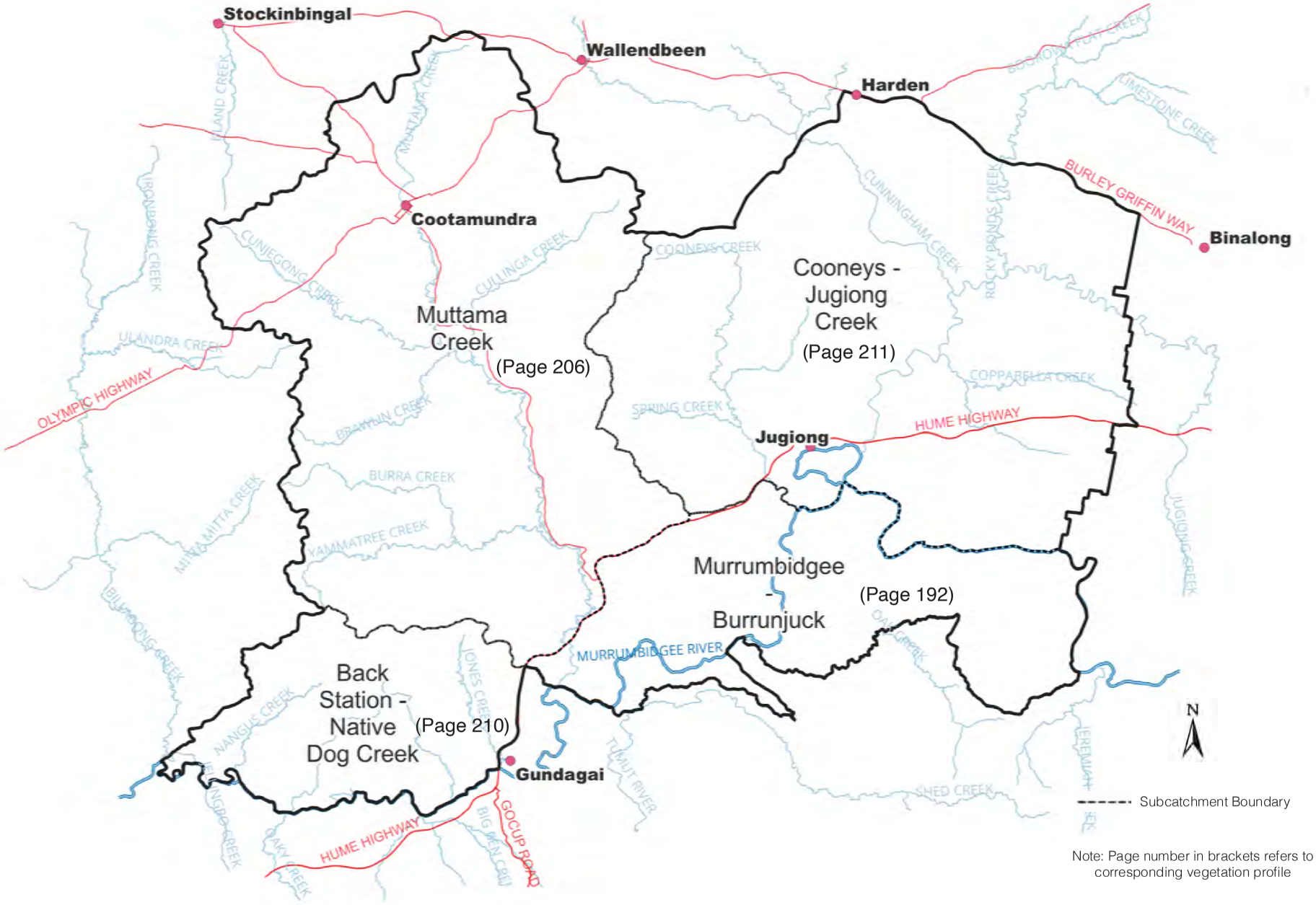
GUNDAGAI - COOTAMUNDRA - JUGIONG



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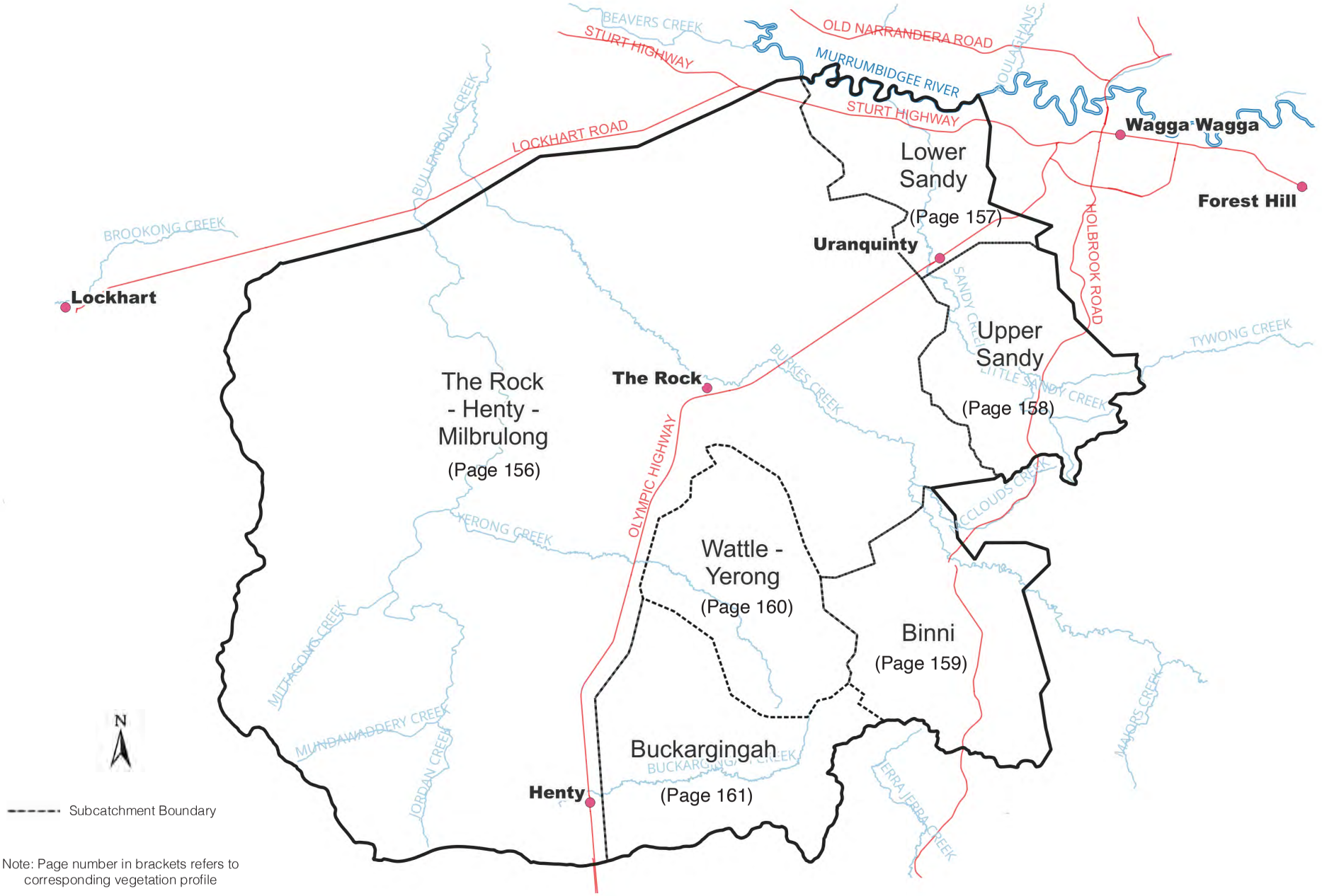
HENTY - THE ROCK - WAGGA WAGGA



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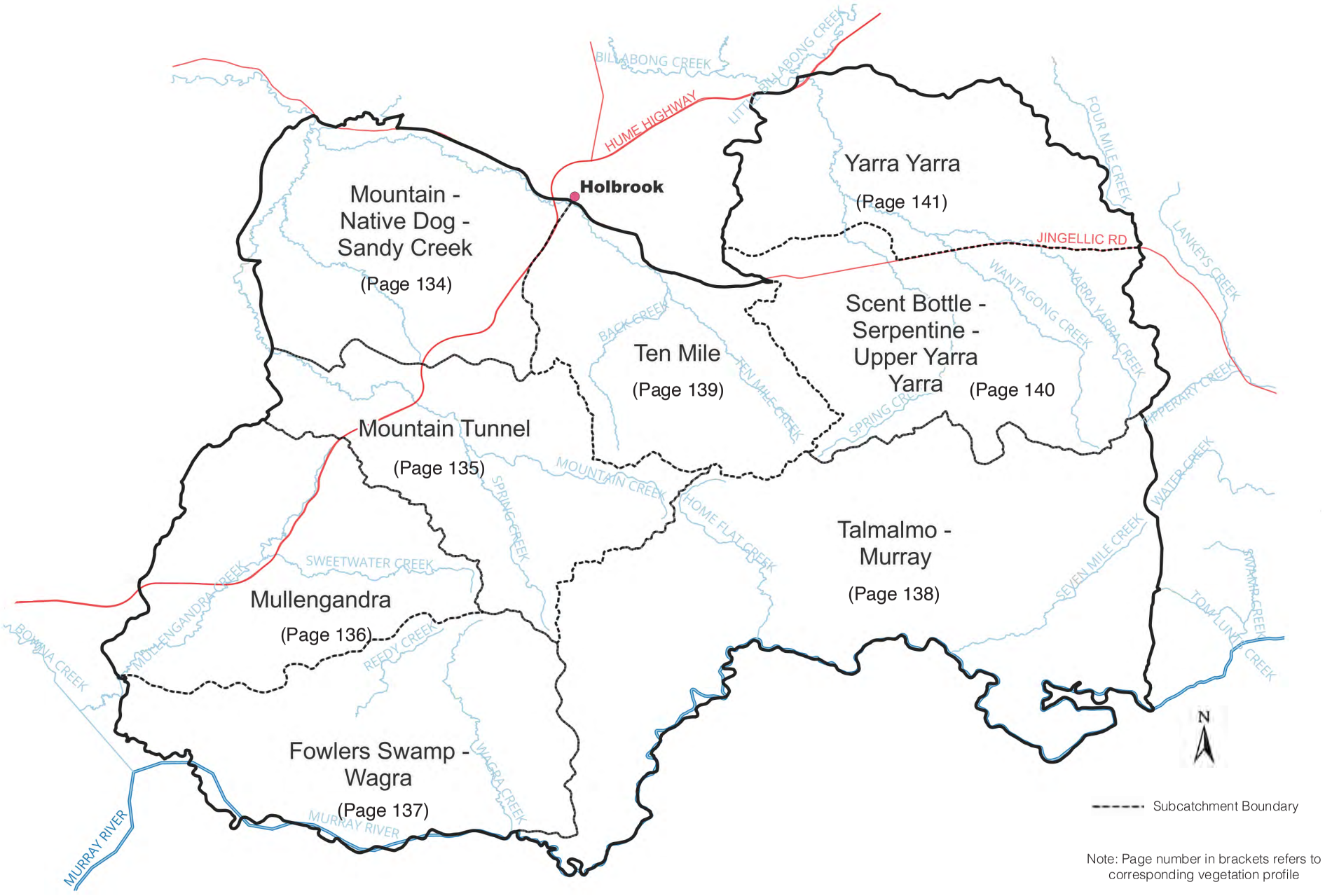
HOLBROOK - BOWNA - TALMALMO



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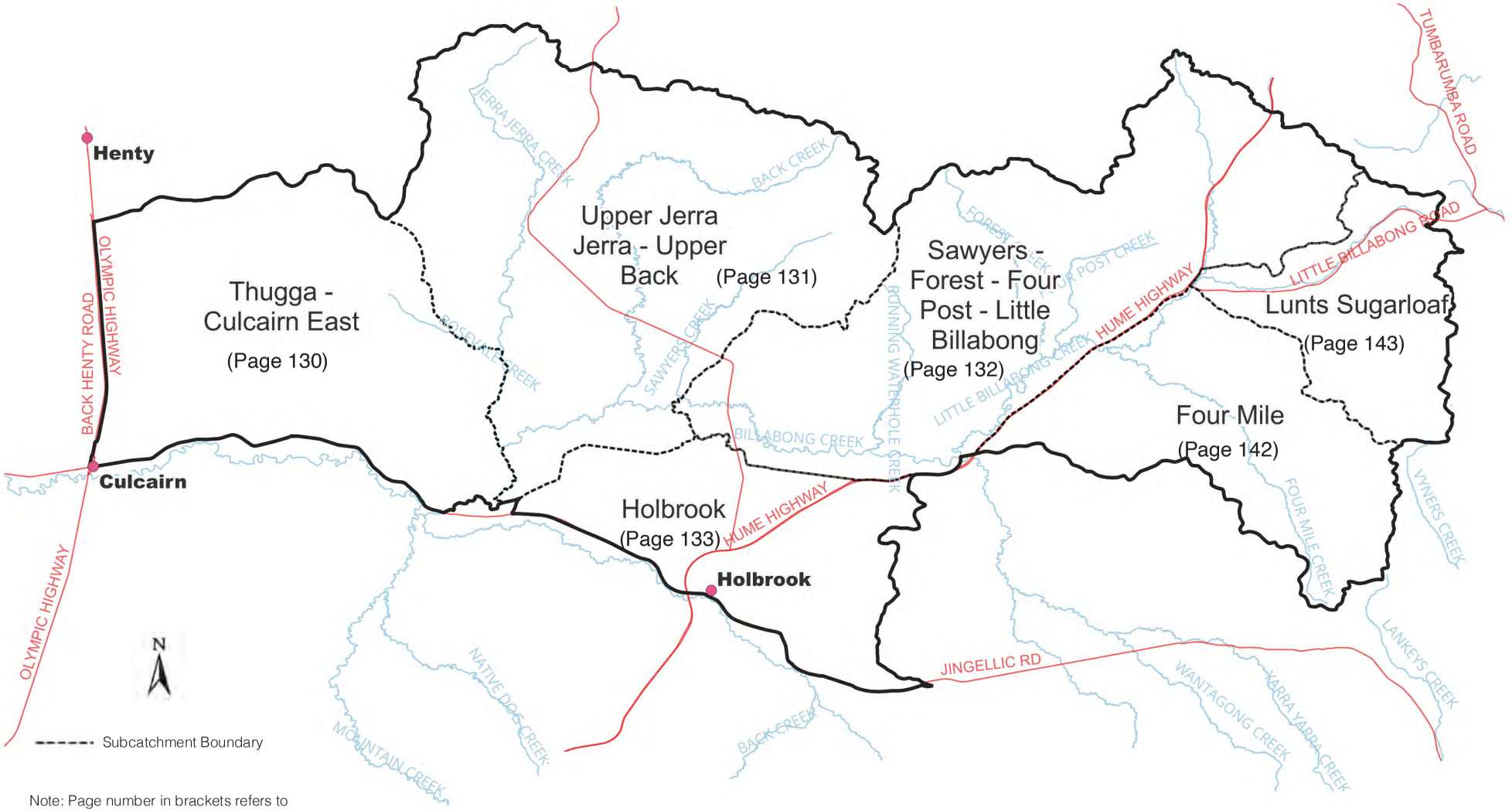
HOLBROOK - COOKARDINIA - LITTLE BILLABONG



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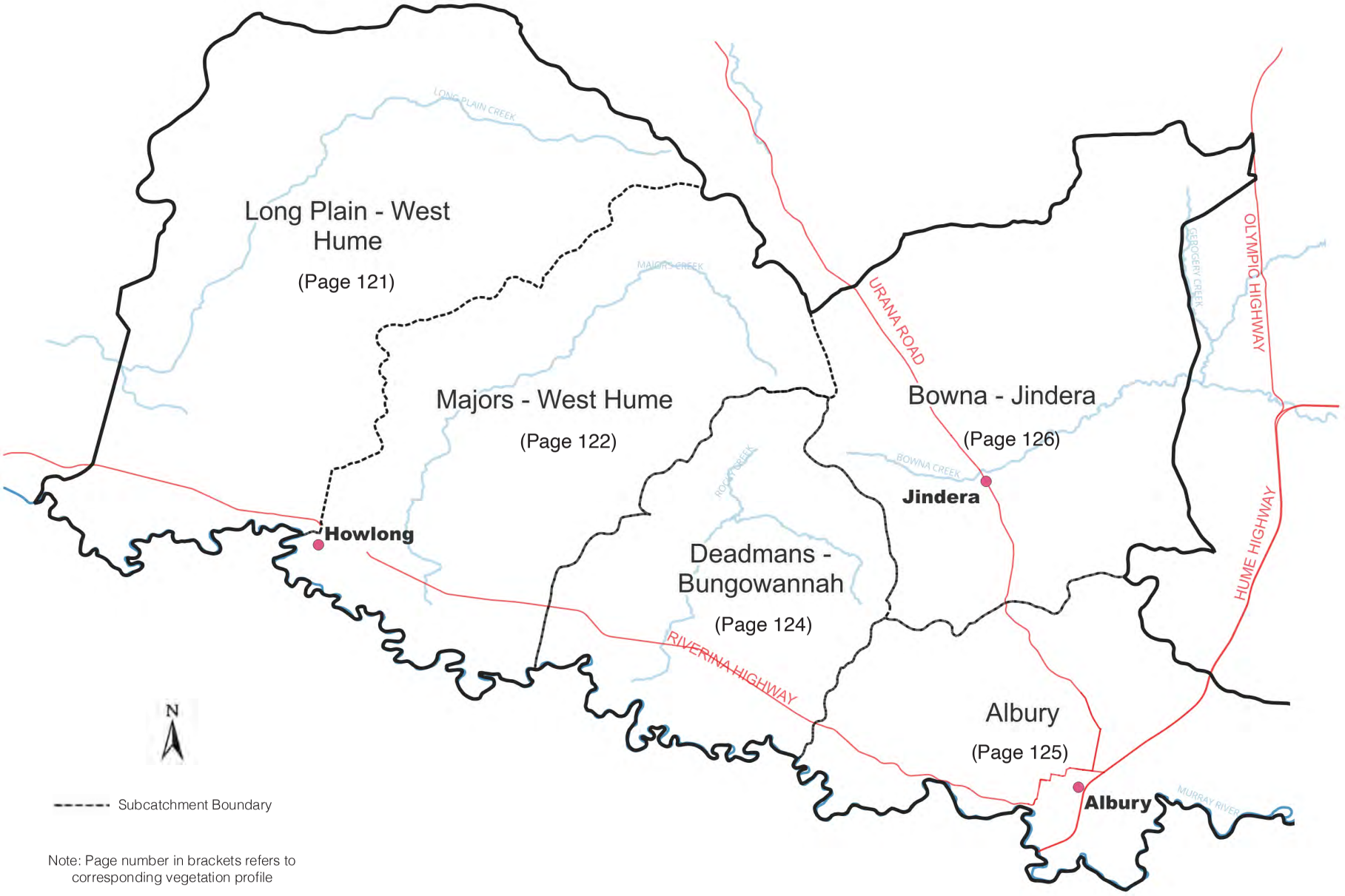
HOWLONG - ALBURY - JINDERA



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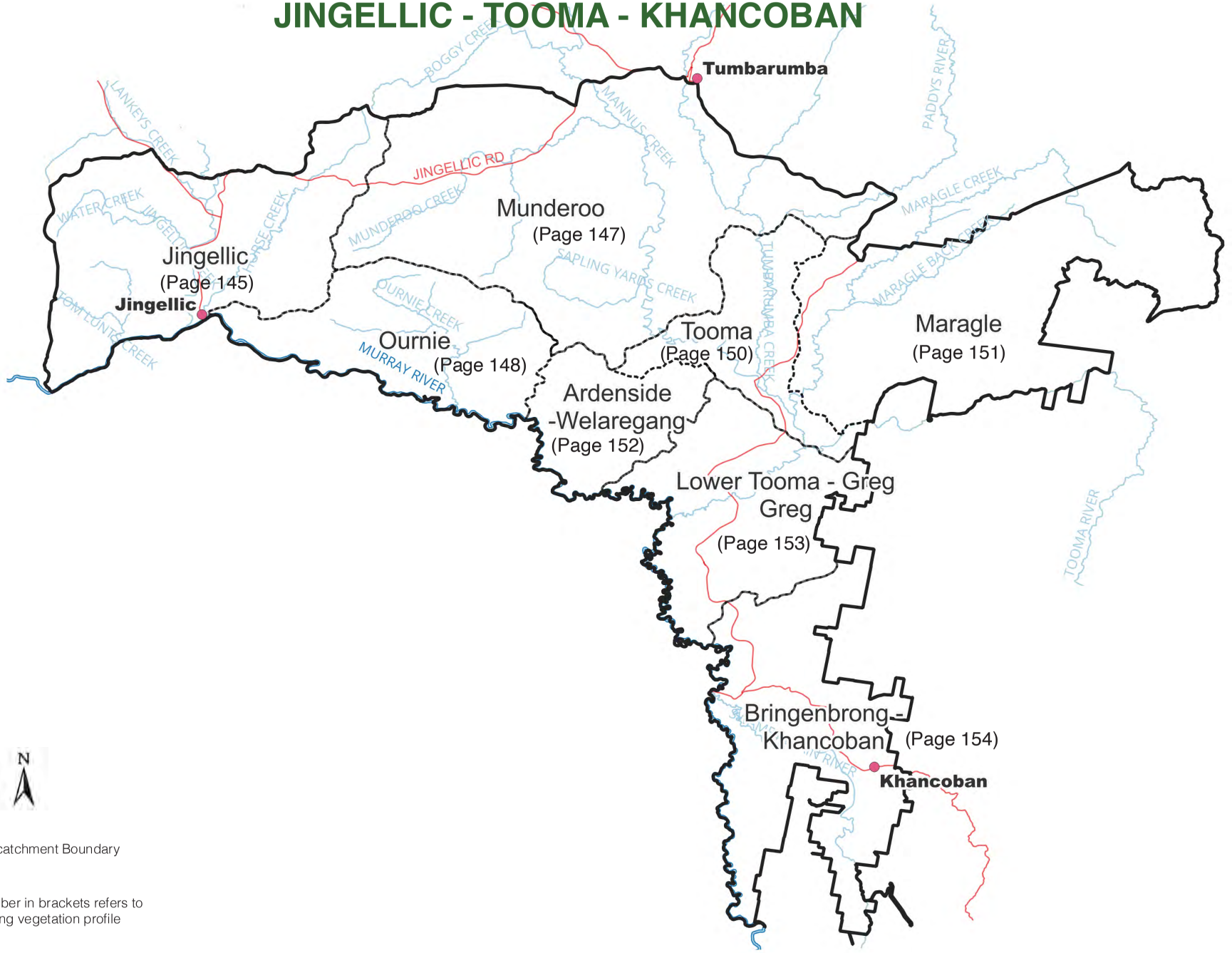
JINGELLIC - TOOMA - KHANCOBAN



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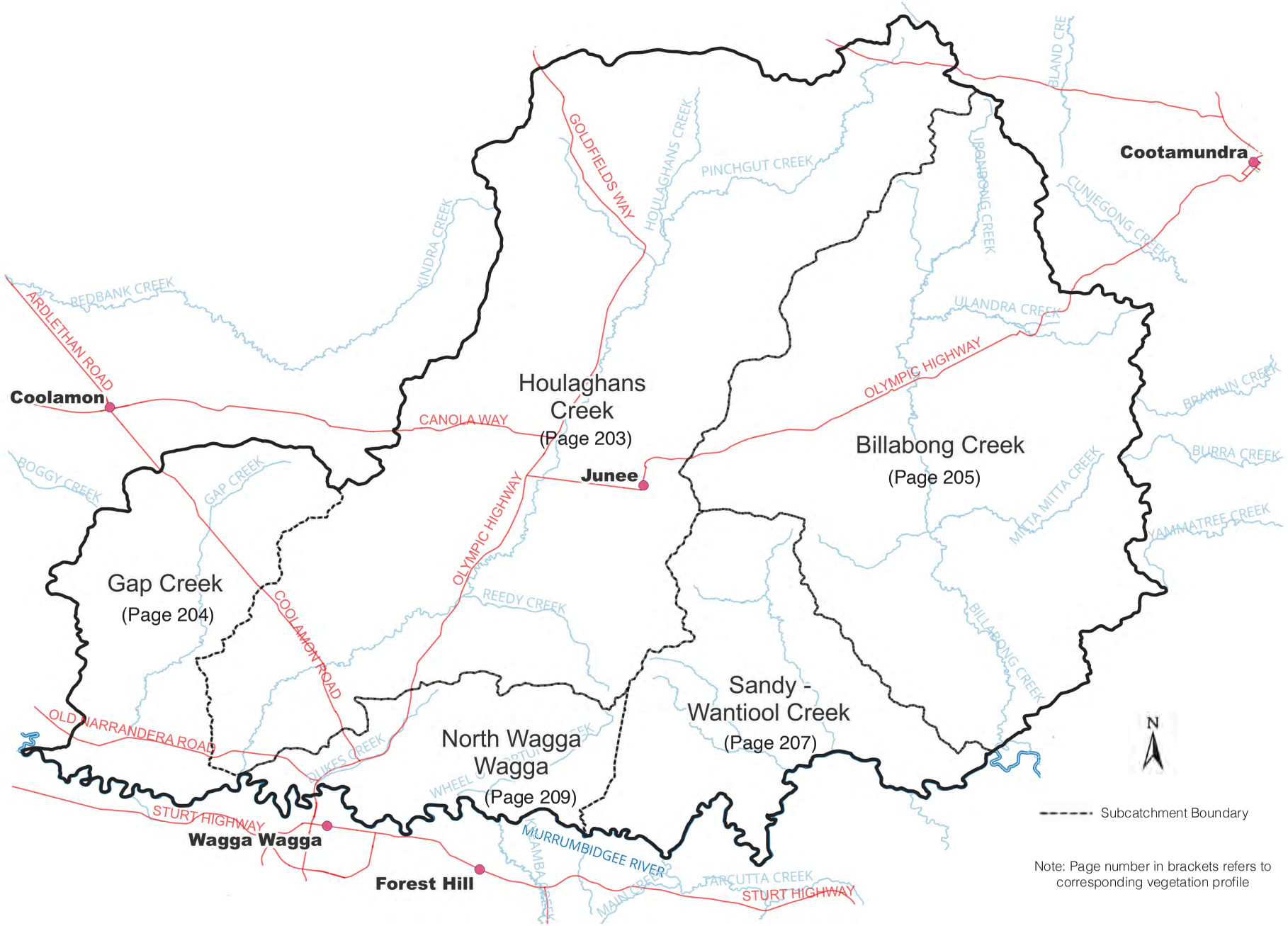
JUNEE DISTRICT



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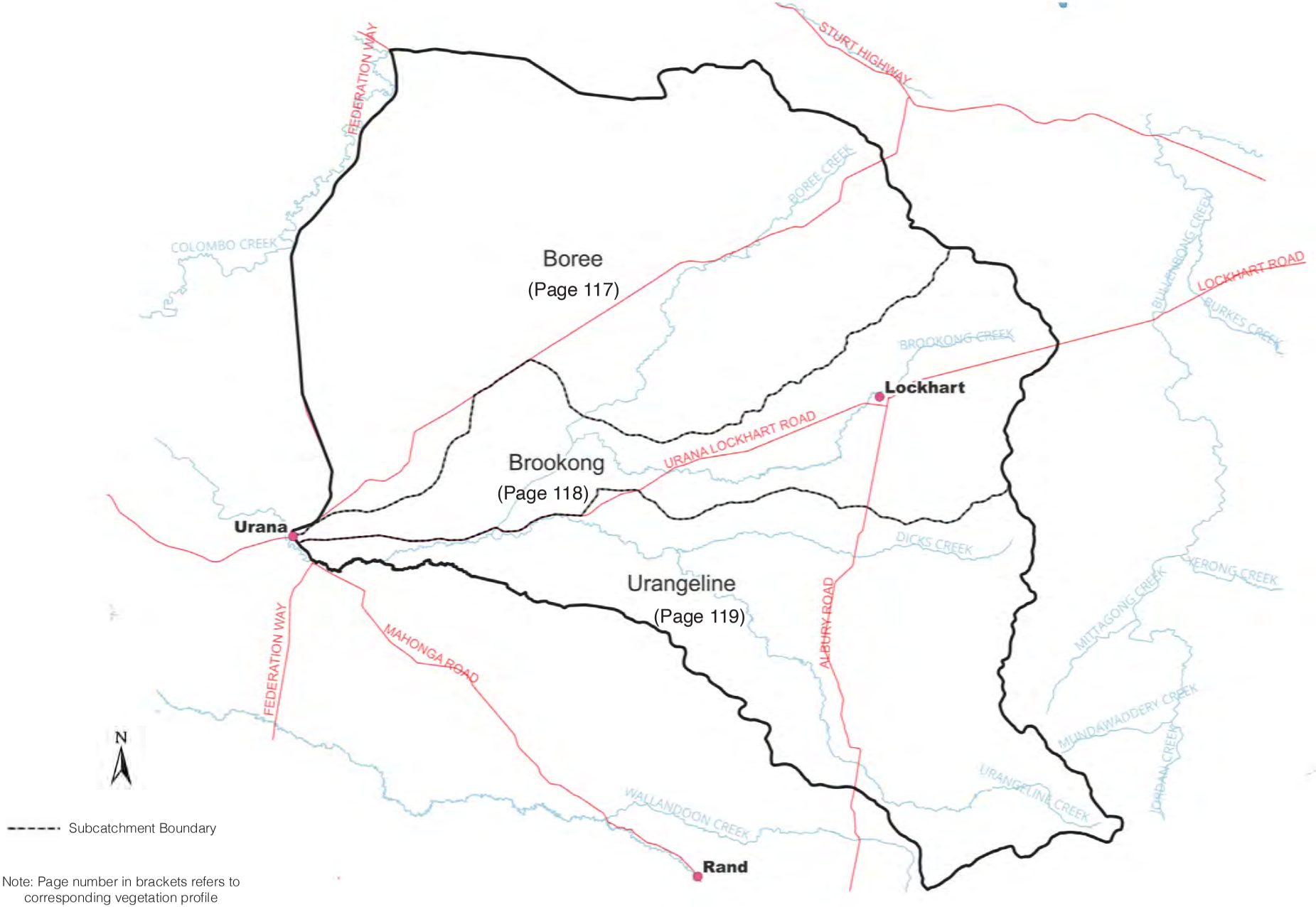
LOCKHART - URANA



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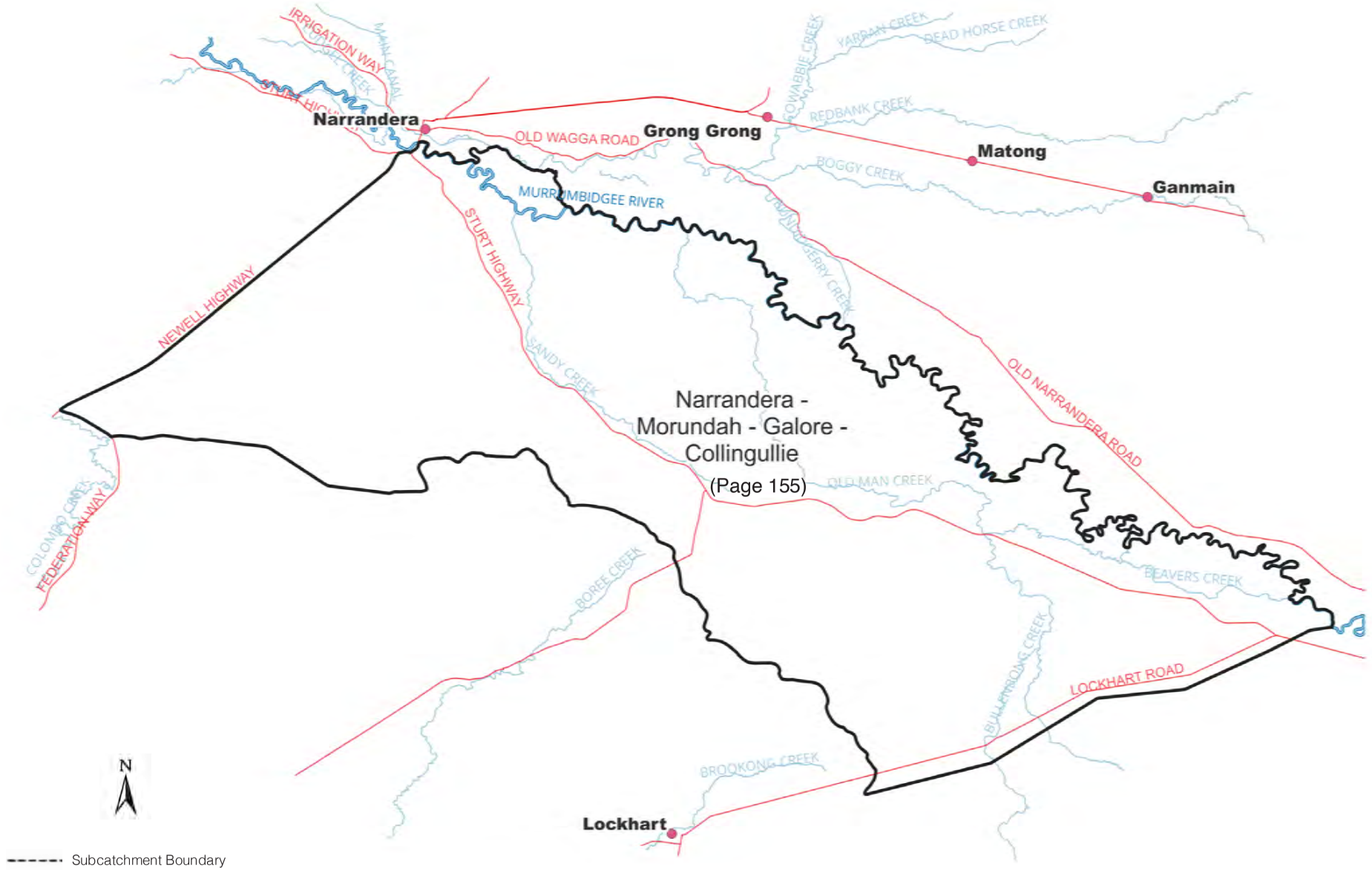
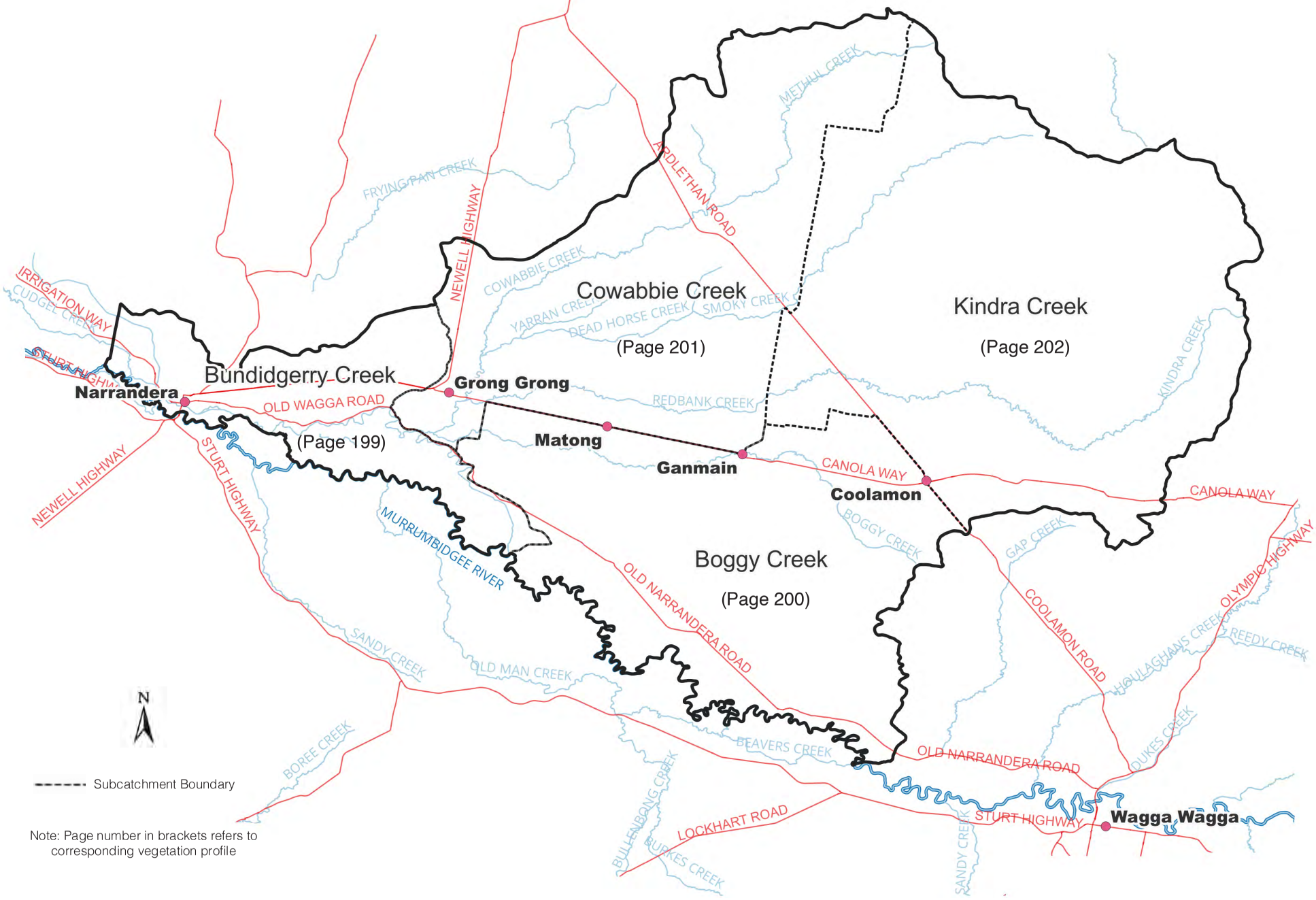
NARRANDERA - COLLINGULLIE



Subcatchment Boundary

Note: Page number in brackets refers to corresponding vegetation profile

NARRANDERA - GANMAIN - COOLAMON



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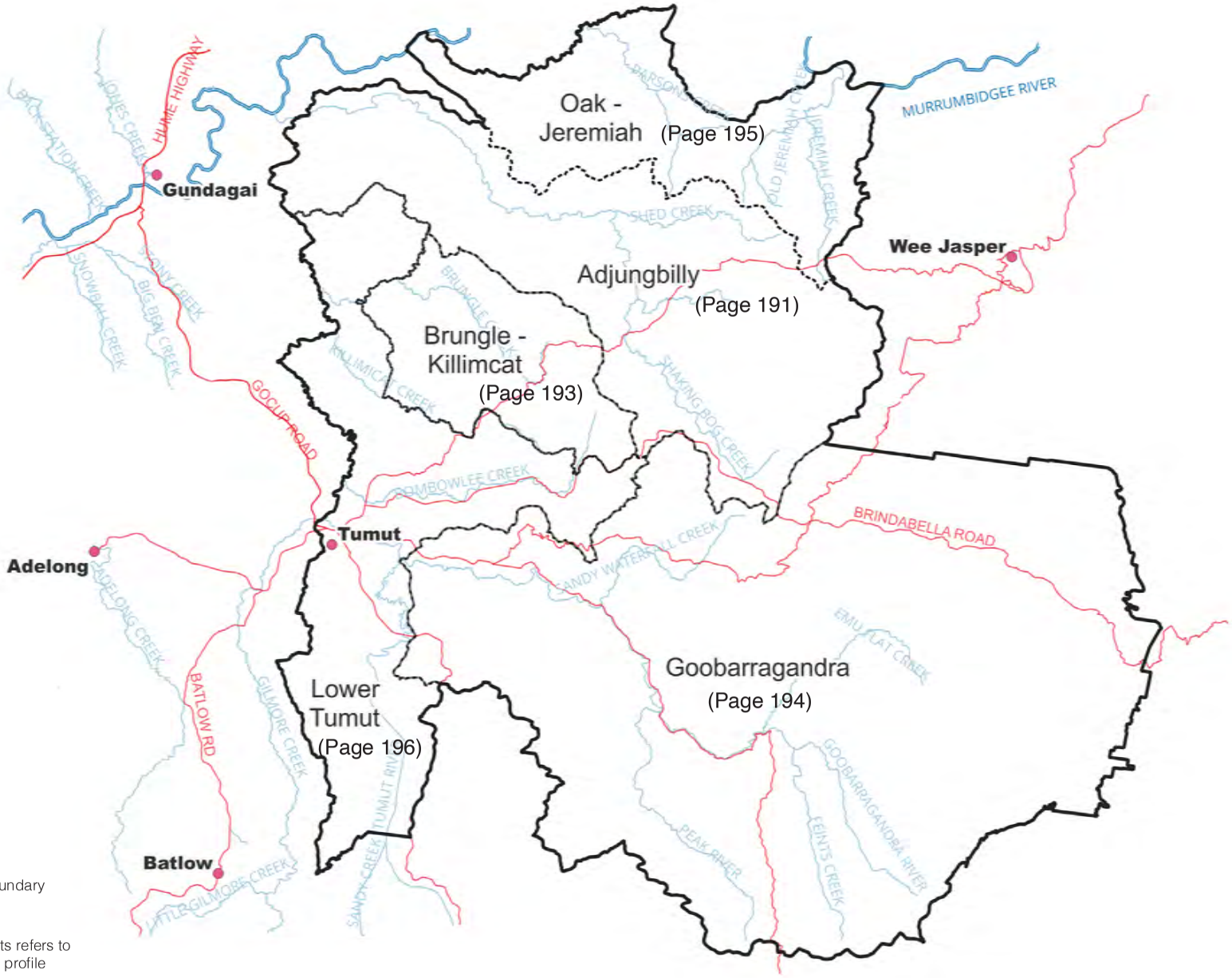
TUMUT - BRUNGLE - ADJUNGBILY



Subcatchment Boundary

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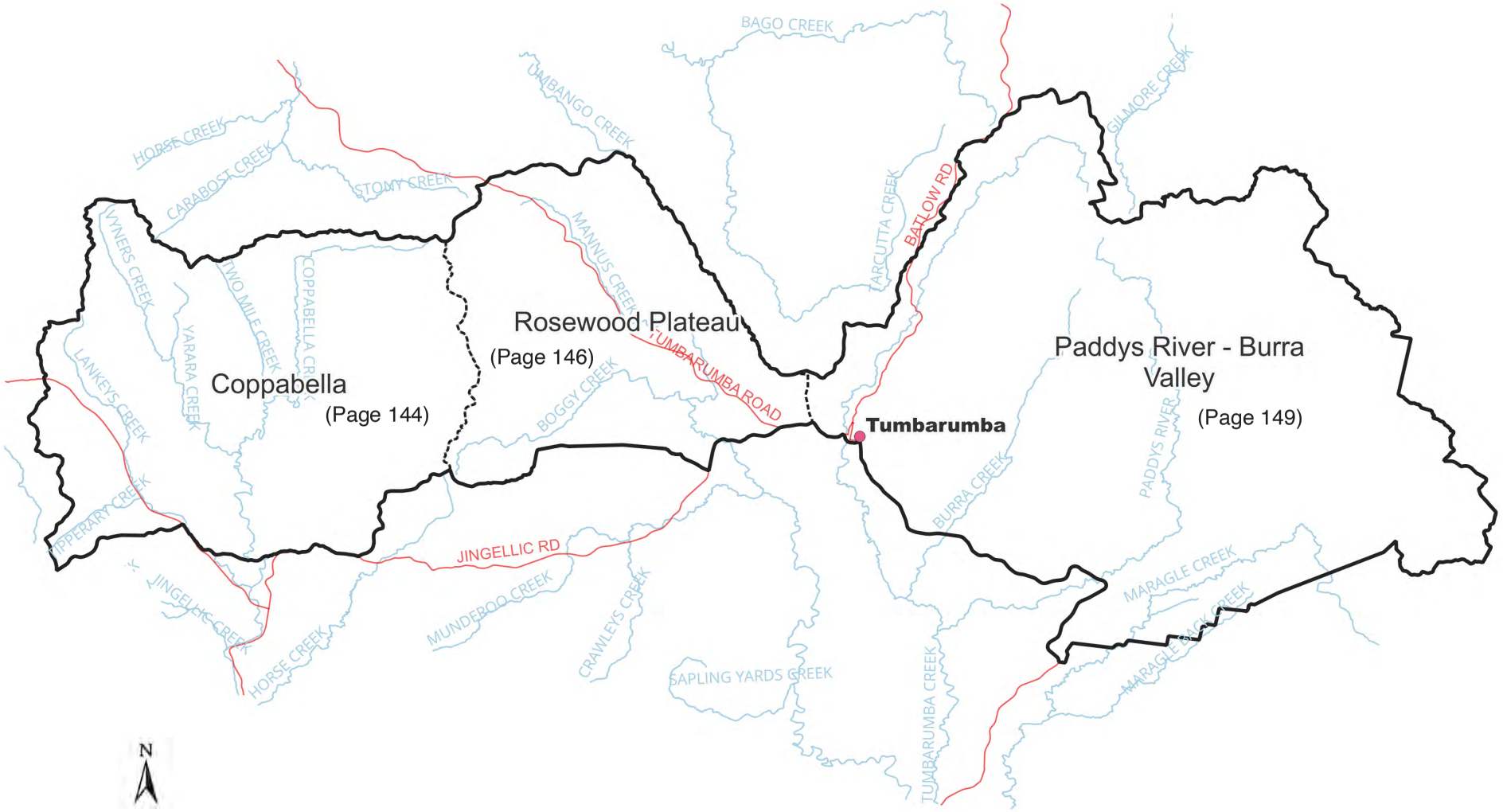
TUMBARUMBA - ROSEWOOD



Subcatchment Boundary

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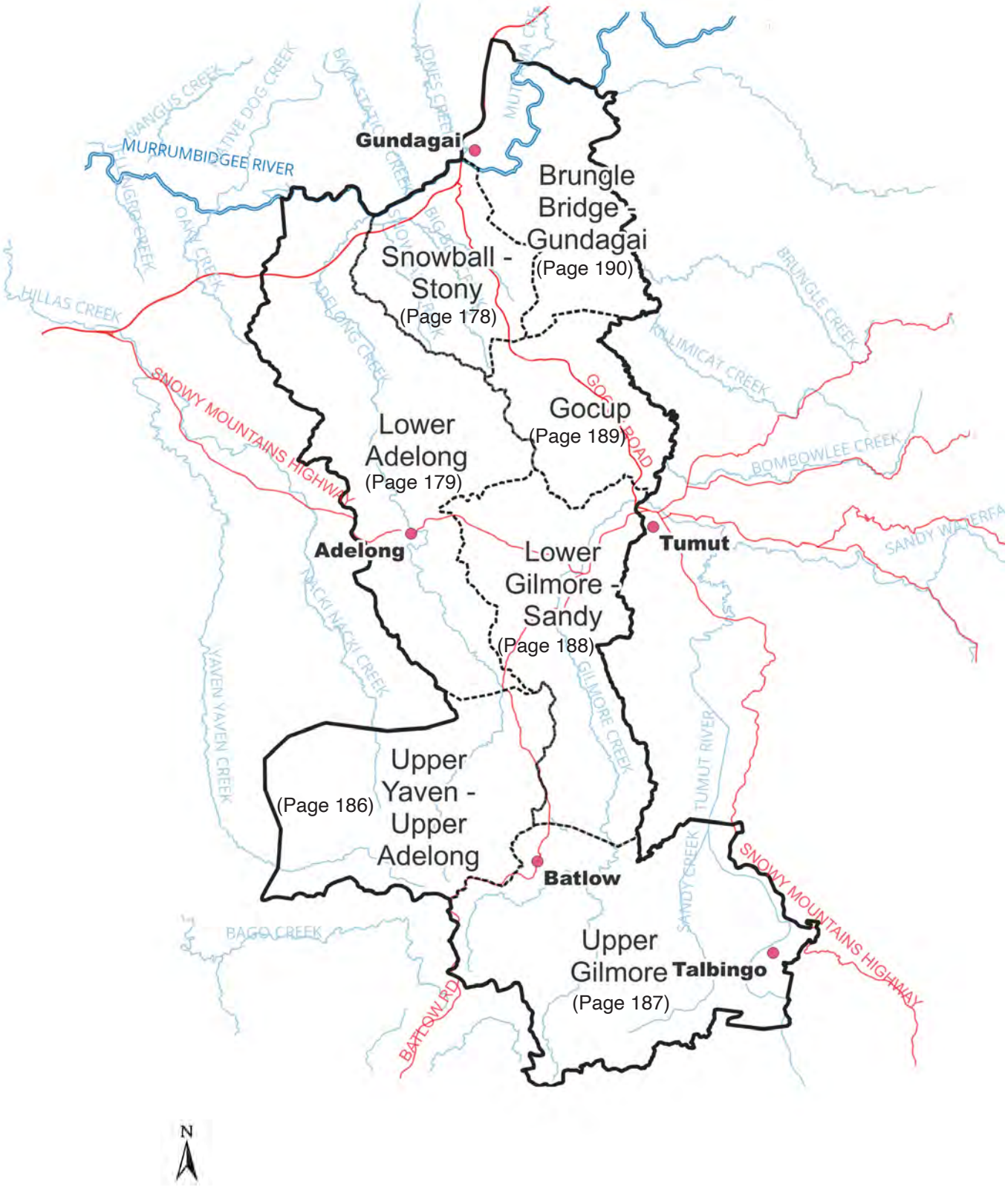
TUMUT - ADELONG - BATLOW



Subcatchment Boundary

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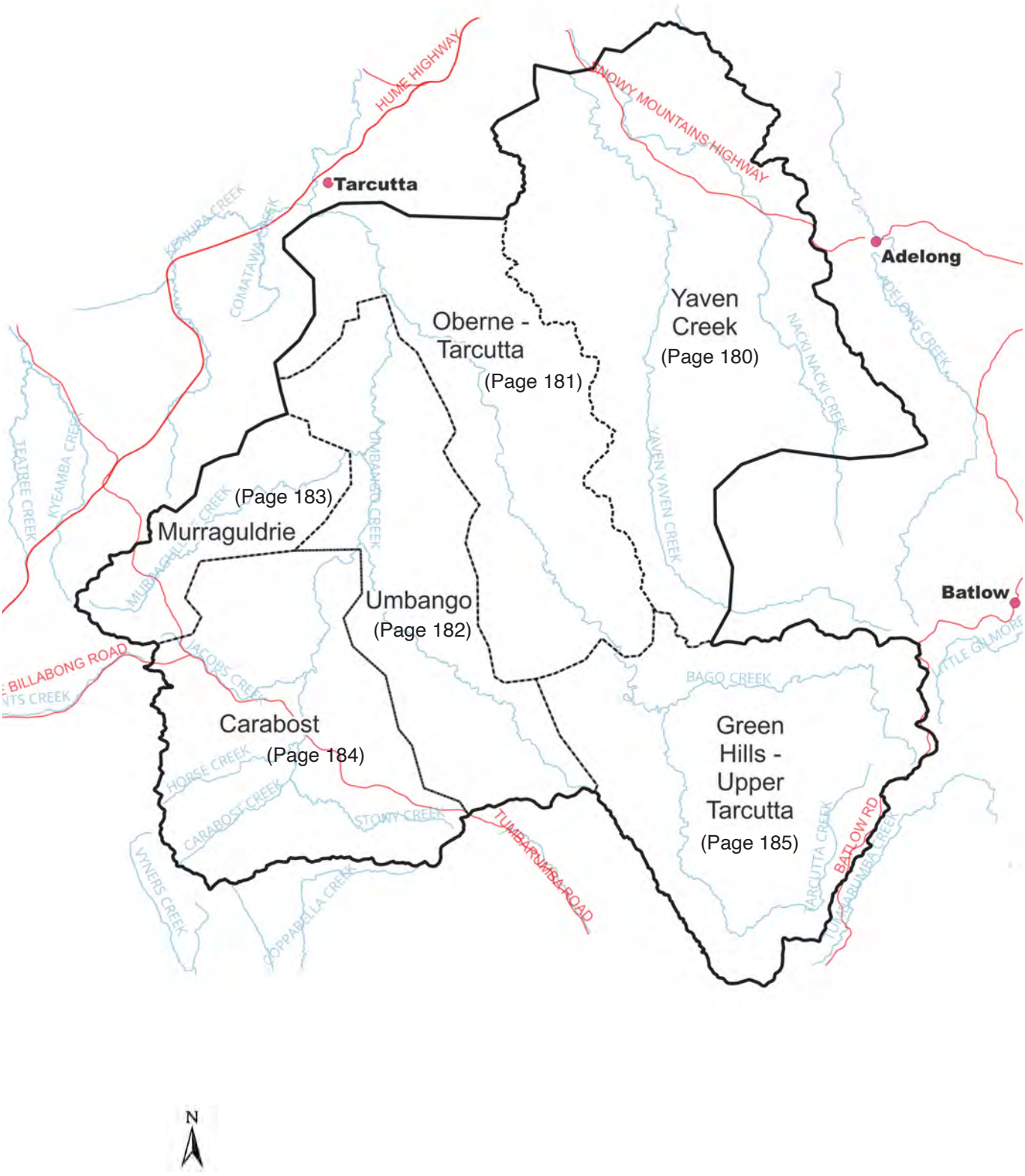
UPPER TARCUTTA - HUMULA



Subcatchment Boundary

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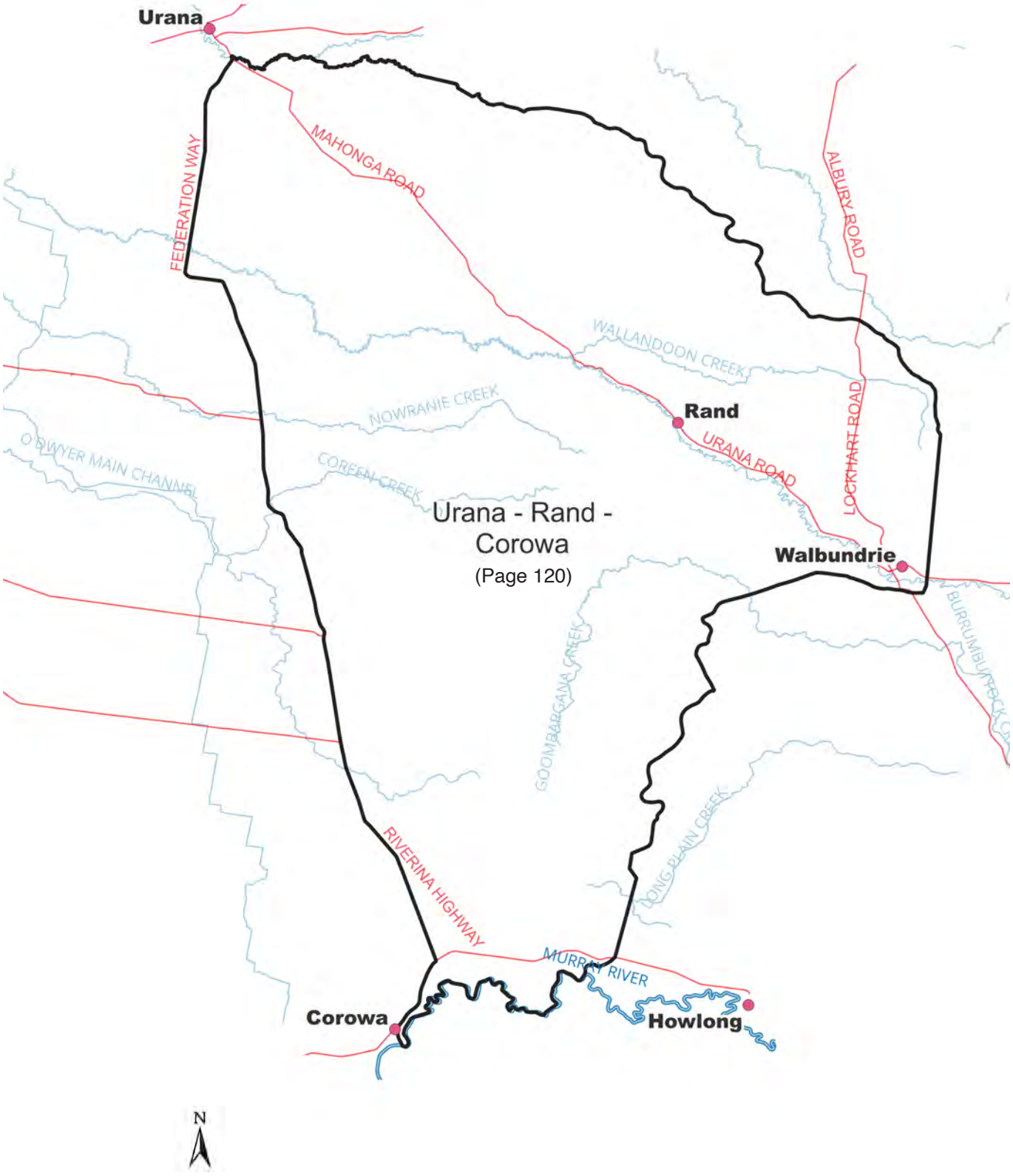
URANA - RAND - COROWA



Subcatchment Boundary

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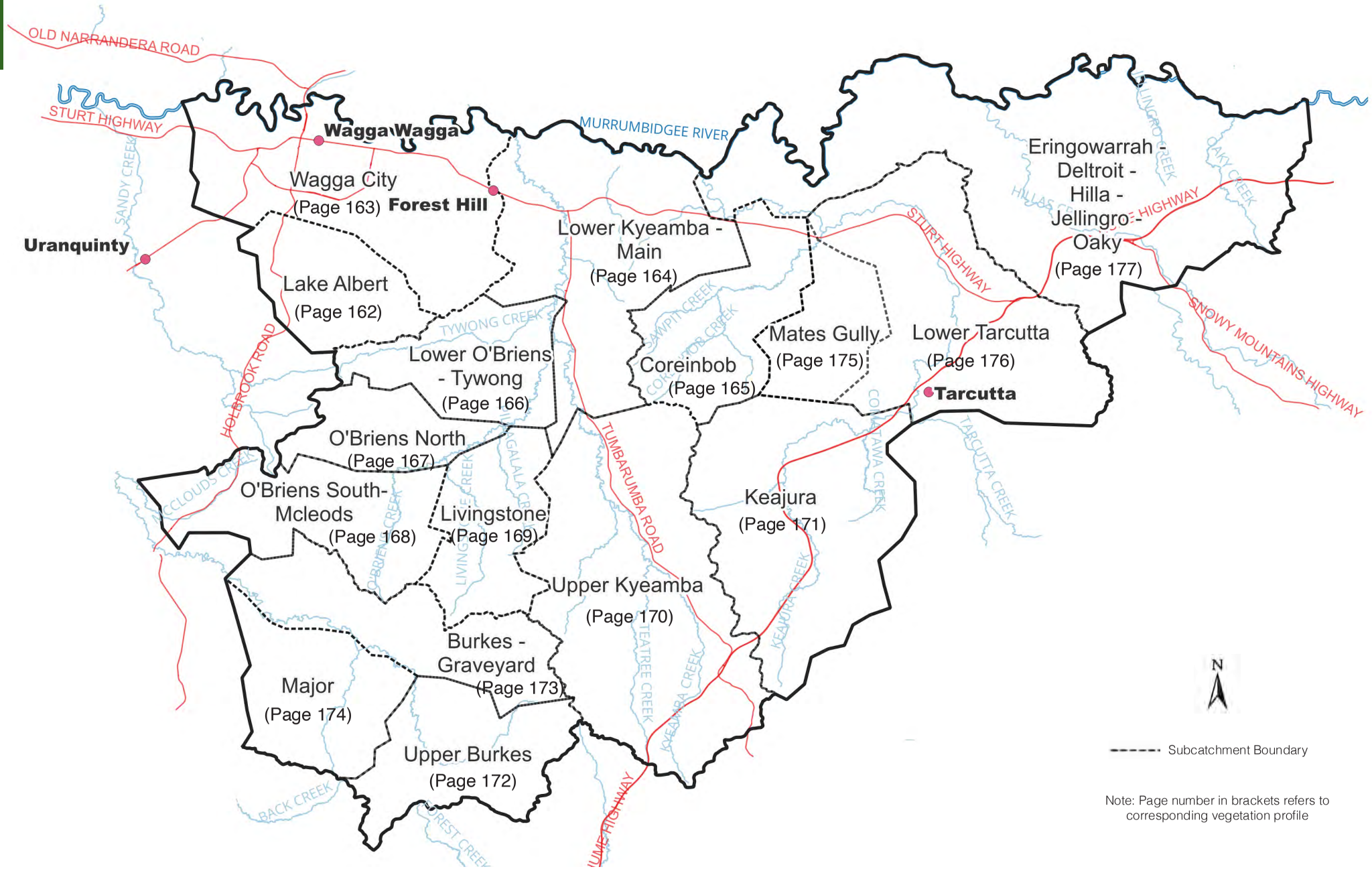
WAGGA WAGGA - KYEAMBA - TARCUTTA



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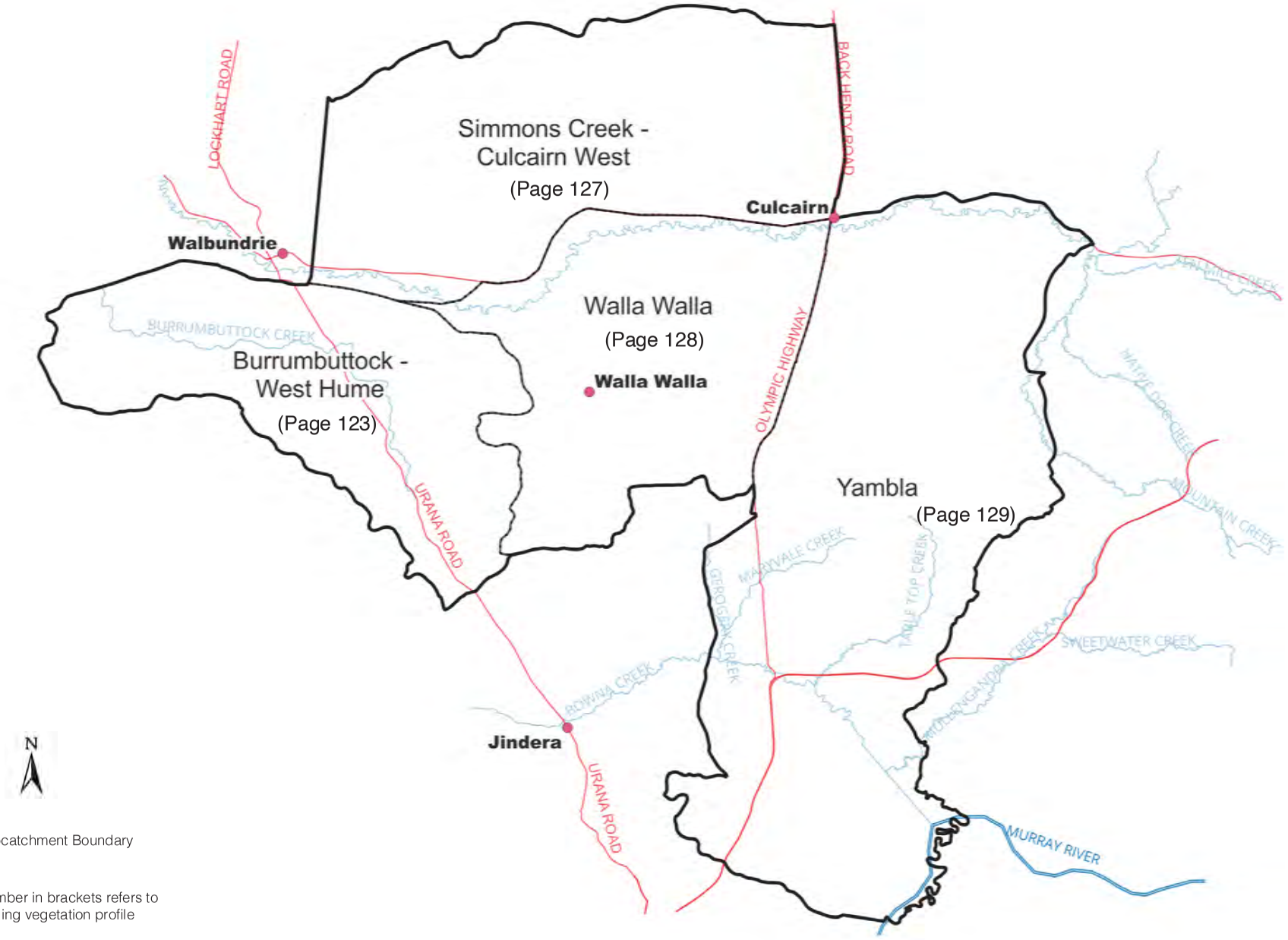
WALLA WALLA - BURRUMBUTTOCK - YAMBLA



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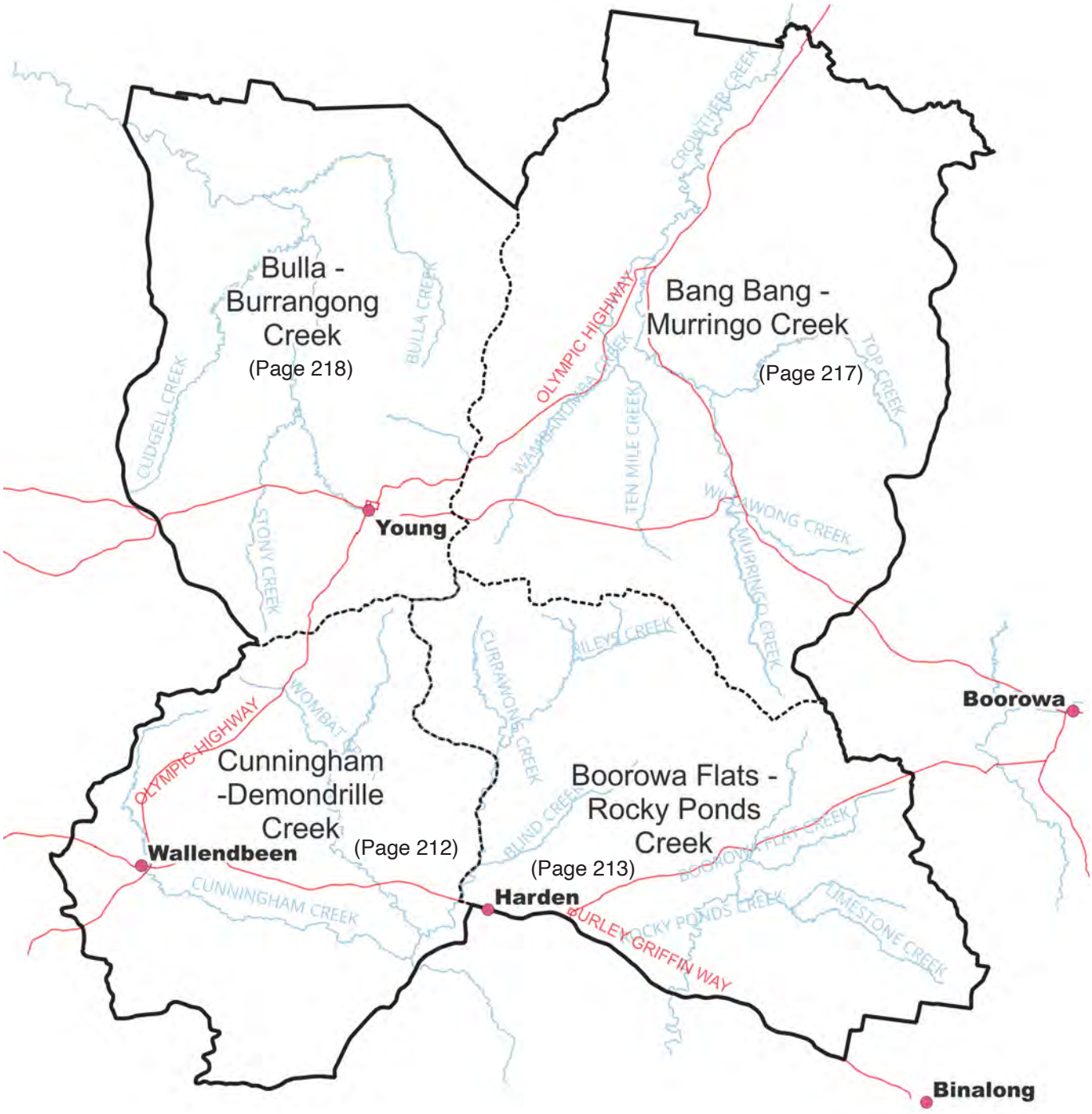
YOUNG - HARDEN



Note: Page number in brackets refers to corresponding vegetation profile

VEGETATION PROFILES

The following profiles are intended to provide a general impression rather than a precise depiction of the vegetation in the various districts across the South West Slopes region. They showcase the native plants that would typically be found in various landforms within a region, particularly in undisturbed or successfully restored areas. The species lists included in the profiles highlight key plants that contribute to the overall structure and function of the ecosystem, serving as a valuable reference for revegetation projects and for assessing the success of restoration efforts.

The vegetation profiles incorporate several key elements, each serving a distinct purpose in conveying information about the vegetation and its associated landscape:

Landform:

Specifies the particular part of the landscape to which the profile pertains, such as a ridge top, creekline, or level plain. It is designed to help you to identify the specific terrain and its characteristics.

Vegetation Type:

Typically adheres to established nomenclature for classifying vegetation types (e.g., Grey Box woodland, Dry Sclerophyll forest). It provides insights into the structure of the plant community and the dominant species present.

Geology & Soils:

Offers a concise overview of the geology and soils associated with the vegetation, such as the presence of heavy clays or volcanic sands.

Location Example:

Lists places within a reasonable distance where examples of relatively intact vegetation can be observed (where available). These locations could include nature reserves, roadsides, traveling stock reserves, cemeteries, or other remnant areas, offering opportunities for firsthand observation and comparison.

Species Lists:

The profiles include lists of indigenous species that are representative of the vegetation community. These lists are categorised based on growth forms, namely: Trees (> 8m), Small Trees & Shrubs (1.5m to 8m), and Groundcovers. They serve as valuable resources for revegetation projects and can aid in evaluating the progress of vegetation recovery.

Illustration:

The illustration is provided as an example of the general shape of the landforms, and also contains a representation of the vegetation structures within each.

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For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

Remember: good quality vegetation sites may not need revegetation at all. Appropriate management can encourage natural regeneration.

BOREE

LANDFORM	Creekline and plains		Low rises			
VEGETATION TYPE	Grey Box woodland		Grey Box woodland		Grey Box and White Cypress Pine woodland	
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium – riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. Red-brown earths.		Residual and colluvial deposits from underlying meta-sediments. Red earths.		Residual and colluvial deposits derived from underlying Tertiary. Red earths and red-brown earths.	
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Boree Creek area		Birrego area		Buckingbong State Forest	
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia pendula*	Boree	*Allocasuarina luehmannii*	Bulloak	*Allocasuarina luehmannii*	Bulloak
	Allocasuarina luehmannii	Bulloak	*Brachychiton populneus*	Kurrajong	*# Banksia marginata*	Silver Banksia
	Callitris glaucophylla	White Cypress Pine	*Callitris glaucophylla*	White Cypress Pine	*Brachychiton populneus*	Kurrajong
	+ Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	*Eucalyptus melliodora*	Yellow Box	*Callitris glaucophylla*	White Cypress Pine
	E. melliodora	Yellow Box	*E. microcarpa*	Grey Box	*Eucalyptus dealbata*	Tumbledown Gum
	E. microcarpa	Grey Box	*Hakea tephrosperma*	Hooked Needlewood	*E. microcarpa*	Grey Box
	Hakea tephrosperma	Hooked Needlewood				
	Pittosporum angustifolium	Butterbush				
	+ creeklines				***# originally found on sand hills towards Narrandera***	
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia decora*	Western Golden Wattle	*Acacia brachybotrya*	Grey Mulga	*Acacia decora*	Western Silver Wattle
	A. hakeoides	Hakea Wattle	*A. deanei*	Deane's Wattle	*A. montana*	Mallee Wattle
	A. linearifolia	Stringybark Wattle	*A. decora*	Western Silver Wattle	*A. verniciflua*	Varnish Wattle
	A. lineata	Streaked Wattle	*A. hakeoides*	Hakea Wattle	*Dodonaea viscosa angustissima*	Narrow-leaf Hop-bush
	A. oswaldii	Miljee	*A. pycnantha*	Golden Wattle	*D. v. cuneata*	Wedge-leaf Hop-bush
	A. pycnantha	Golden Wattle	*Bursaria spinosa*	Native Blackthorn	*Senna artemisioides zygophylla*	Silver Cassia
	Bursaria spinosa	Native Blackthorn	*Dodonaea viscosa cuneata*	Wedge-leaf Hop-bush		
	Dodonaea viscosa cuneata	Wedge-leaf Hop-bush	*Eremophila longifolia*	Long-leaf Emu-bush		
	Eremophila longifolia	Berrigan	*Eutaxia microphylla*	Mallee Bush-pea		
	Eutaxia microphylla	Mallee Bush-pea	*Maireana microphylla*	Eastern Cottonbush		
	Senna artemisioides	Silver Cassia	*Santalum acuminatum*	Quandong		
			Senna artemisioides	Silver Cassia		
GROUND COVERS	*Austrostipa* spp.	Speargrass	*Dianella porracea*	Smooth Flax-lily	*Austrostipa* spp.	Speargrass
	Chloris truncata	Windmill Grass	*Einadia nutans*	Climbing Saltbush	*Cheilanthes sieberi*	Rock Fern
	Craspedia spp.	Billy Buttons	*Lomandra* spp.	Mat Rush	*Chloris truncata*	Windmill Grass
	Maireana microphylla	Eastern Cottonbush	*Parsonsia eucalyptophylla*	Gargaloo	*Einadia nutans*	Climbing Saltbush
					Lomandra filiformis	Wattle Mat-rush
					Pimelea curviflora gracilis	Curved Rice-flower
					Rytidosperma spp.	Wallaby Grass
					Stackhousia monogyna	Creamy Candles

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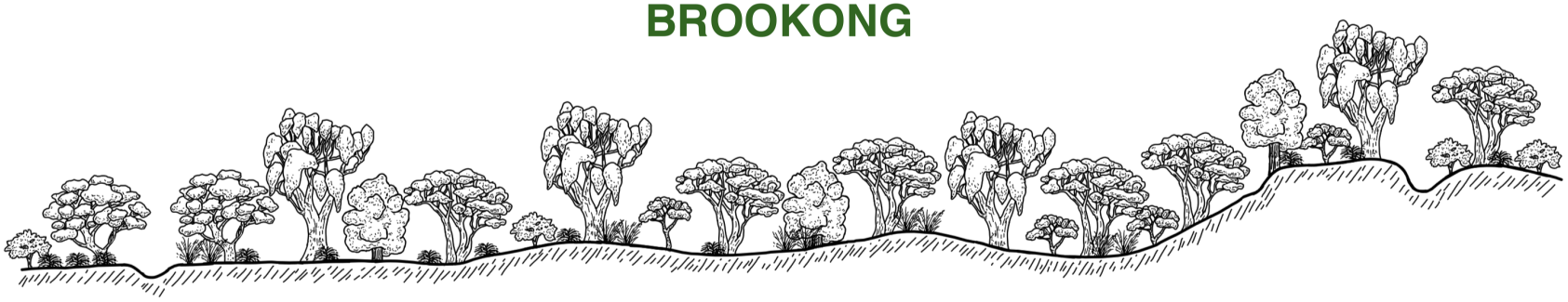
BROOKONG



LANDFORM	Plains	Low rises	Higher rocky outcrop
VEGETATION TYPE	Grey box woodland		Blakely's Red Gum / Yellow and Grey box woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Unconsolidated riverine deposits of clay, sand, silt and gravel. Grey and brown clays and red-brown earths.	Residual and colluvial deposits derived from underlying meta-sediments. Grey and brown clays and red-brown earths.	Conglomerate, sandstone, quartzite, reddish shale and siltstone. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) and lithosols (earthy loams).
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Urana Road	Brookong State Forest and Lockhart	Galore Hill
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia pendula* - Boree *Allocasuarina luehmannii* - Bulloak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine + *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* - River Red Gum *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* - Grey box ***+ creeklines***	*Acacia implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. pendula* Boree *Allocasuarina luehmannii* Bulloak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus blakely* Blakely's Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *Hakea tephrosperma* Hooked Needlewood *Pittosporum angustifolium* Butterbush	*Acacia doratoxylon* Currawang *Allocasuarina luehmannii* Bulloak *A. verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine *C. glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry *Geijera parviflora* Wilga *Pittosporum angustifolium* Butterbush
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia decora* - Western Golden Wattle *A. hakeoides* - Hakea Wattle *A. montana* - Mallee Wattle *A. oswaldii* - Miljee *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Eremophila longifolia* - Long-leaf Emu-bush *Sclerolaena muricata* semiglabra - Black Roly-poly *Senna artemisioides* - Silver Cassia	*Acacia acinacea* - Gold Dust Wattle *A. brachybotrya* - Grey Wattle *A. deanei paucijuga* - Green Wattle *A. decora* - Western Silver Wattle *A. difformis* - Drooping Wattle *A. hakeoides* - Hakea Wattle *A. montana* - Mallee Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Cassinia aculeata* - Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* - Shiny Cassinia *C. sifton* - Dolly Bush *Daviesia latifolia* - Hop Bitter-pea *D. ulicifolia* - Gorse Bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Eutaxia microphylla* - Mallee Bush-pea *Senna artemisioides zygophylla* - Silver Cassia	*Acacia deanei paucijuga* - Green Wattle *A. decora* - Western Silver Wattle *A. montana* - Mallee Wattle *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Grevillea floribunda* - Seven Dwarfs Grevillea *Hakea leucoptera* - Silver Needlewood *Indigofera adesmiifolia* - Tick Indigo *I. australis* - Austral Indigo *Philotheca myoporoides* - Long-leaf Wax-flower *Pultenaea foliolosa* - Bush-pea *P. largiflorens* - Twiggy Bush-pea *Santalum acuminatum* - Quandong *Senna artemisioides zygophylla* - Silver Cassia
GROUND COVERS	*Atriplex semibaccata* - Creeping Saltbush *Austrostipa* spp. - Speargrass *Dianella porracea* - Smooth Flax-lily + *Juncus* spp. - Rush *Maireana microphylla* - Eastern Cottonbush *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass ***+ damp areas***	*Atriplex semibaccata* - Creeping Saltbush *Austrostipa* spp. - Speargrass *Calotis* spp. - Burr-daisy *Cheilanthes sieberi* - Rock Fern *Chloris truncata* - Windmill Grass *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* - Yellow Buttons *Convolvulus erubescens* - Australian Bindweed *Dillwynia sericea* - Showy Parrot-pea *Einadia nutans* - Climbing Saltbush *Glycine tabacina* - Variable Glycine *Lomandra* spp. - Mat-rush *Maireana microphylla* - Eastern Cottonbush *Pimelea curviflora* - Curved Rice-flower *Rytidosperma eriantha* - Hill Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass *Wahlenbergia* spp. - Bluebell	*Austrostipa scabra* - Rough Speargrass *Carex inversa* - Knob Sedge *Cheilanthes* spp. - Rock Fern *Dianella porracea* - Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Enteropogon acicularis* - Curly Windmill Grass *Glycine canescens* - Silky Glycine *G. clandestina* - Silky Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea *Lomandra* spp. - Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath *Parsonsia eucalyptophylla* - Gargaloo *Poa sieberiana* - Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Stypandra glauca* - Nodding Blue-lily *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

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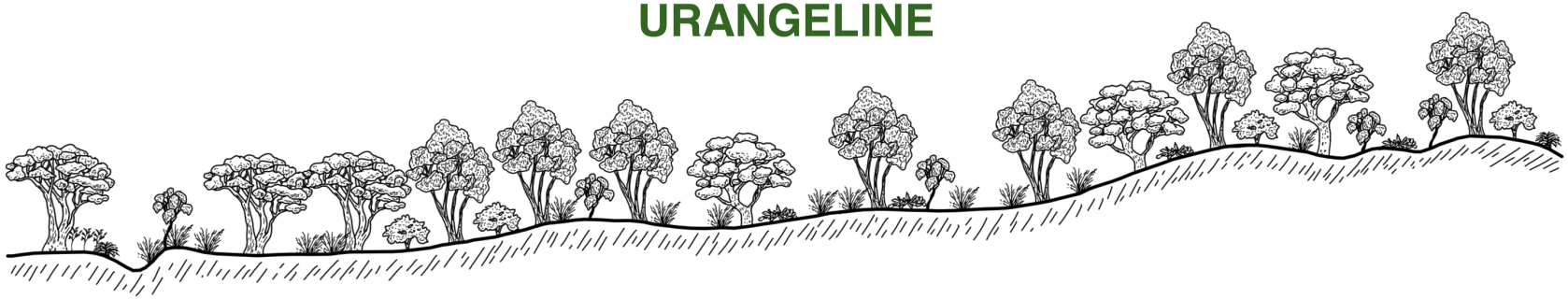
URANGELINE



LANDFORM	Creeklines and Plains	Low Hills
VEGETATION TYPE	Grey Box woodland	Grey Box/White Box woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Unconsolidated riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel Red-brown earths and grey and brown clays	Residual and colluvial deposits derived from underlying meta-sediments. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Urangeline Creek and Urangeline East	Pleasant Hills and Urangeline areas
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia pendula* Boree * *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum + *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box + creekline only **** slight rises***	*Acacia implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. pendula* Boree *Allocasuarina luehmannii* Bulloak *A. verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine * *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *Pittosporum angustifolium* Butterbush **** Eastern extremities of catchment***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia acinacea* Gold Dust Wattle *A. decora* Western Silver Wattle *A. difformis* Drooping Wattle *A. hakeoides* Hakea Wattle *A. montana* Mallee Wattle *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Duma florulenta* Lignum *Eremophila longifolia* Long-leaf Emu-bush *Hakea leucoptera* Silver Needlewood *Senna artemisioides* Silver Cassia	*Acacia acinacea* Gold Dust Wattle *A. deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. decora* Western Silver Wattle *A. difformis* Drooping Wattle *A. hakeoides* Hakea Wattle *A. montana* Mallee Wattle * *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Cassinia sifton* Dolly Bush *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Eremophila longifolia* Long-leaf Emu-bush *Indigofera australis* Austral Indigo *Santalum acuminatum* Quandong *Senna artemisioides* Silver Cassia **** Eastern extremities of catchment***
GROUND COVERS	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *Maireana microphylla* Eastern Cottonbush *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Helichrysum* spp. Everlasting Daisy *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass

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URANA - RAND - COROWA REGION

LANDFORM	Flats and low country below approx. 150 m elevation	Undulating country approx. 150 – 250 m elevation	Hill country approx. 250 – 400 m elevation
VEGETATION TYPE	Woodlands: Grey Box/Boree; Grey Box/Bulloak; River Red Gum (creeks) and Lignum community.	Yellow Box woodland; Grey Box and White Cypress Pine woodland.	Dwyer's Red Gum woodland and White Cypress Pine woodland.
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Mainly unconsolidated riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. Grey and brown clays.	Unconsolidated riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel plus residual and colluvial deposits from underlying meta sediments. Red brown earths.	Mainly residual and colluvial deposits from underlying granites and volcanics. Red brown earths.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Coreen State Forest (Box/Bulloak); NW of region (Box/Boree); Billabong Creek (River Red Gum/Lignum).	Lonesome Pine and Kentucky State Forests	Goombargana Hill
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. pendula* Boree # *A. stenophylla* River Cooba *Allocasuarina luehmannii* Bulloak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong * *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum * *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box ***# probably along Billabong Creek, * slight rises/lighter soils***	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Allocasuarina luehmannii* Bulloak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. dealbata* Tumbledown Gum *E. dwyeri* Dwyer's Gum *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry *Pittosporum angustifolium* Butterbush	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. doratoxylon* Currawang *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle # *A. falciformis* Mountain Hickory *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. dwyeri* Dwyer's Red Gum ***# Mullemblah Hill only***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia acinacea* - Gold Dust Wattle *A. deanei* - Deane's Wattle *A. difformis* - Drooping Wattle *A. hakeoides* - Hakea Wattle *A. lineata* - Streaked Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn + *Callistemon sieberi* - River Bottlebrush *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Eremophila longifolia* - Berrigan + *Exocarpos strictus* - Dwarf Cherry *Hakea leucoptera* - Silver Needlewood *Senna artemisioides* zygophylla - Silver Cassia ***+ Murray River***	*Acacia acinacea* - Gold Dust Wattle *A. brachybotrya* - Grey Wattle *A. deanei* - Deane's Wattle *A. decora* - Western Silver Wattle *A. hakeoides* - Hakea Wattle *A. linearifolia* - Stringybark Wattle *A. montana* - Mallee Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Cassinia sifton* - Dolly Bush *Dillwynia* spp. - Parrot-pea *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Eremophila longifolia* - Berrigan *Eutaxia microphylla* - Mallee Bush-pea *Hakea leucoptera* - Silver Needlewood *Myoporum montanum* - Western Boobialla *Senna artemisioides* - Silver Cassia	*Acacia deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. montana* Mallee Wattle *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *Indigofera adesmiifolia* Tick Indigo
GROUND COVERS	*Arthropodium strictus* - Chocolate Lily *Anthosachne scabra* - Wheatgrass *Austrostipa* spp. - Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Brachyscome sp.* - Daisy *Calotis* spp. - Burr-daisy + *Carex* spp. - Sedge * *Cheilanthes* spp. - Rock Fern *Chloris truncata* - Windmill Grass *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* - Yellow Buttons + *Craspedia globosa* - Billy Buttons *Dianella* spp. - Flax-lily # *Duma florulenta* - Lignum * *Geranium* spp. - Cranesbill * *Isotoma axillaris* - Showy Isotome *Lomandra effusa* - Scented Mat-rush *Maireana* spp. - Cottonbush/Blue Bush *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath + *Phragmites australis* - Common Reed *Poa* spp. - Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Sclerolaena muricata* semiglabra - Black Roly-poly * *Stypandra glauca* - Nodding Blue-lily *Swainsona procumbens* - Broughton Pea *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass + *Typha* spp. - Cumbungi *Vittadinia* spp. - Burr-daisy *Wahlenbergia* spp. - Bluebell *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting ***# mainly below 150 m*** **** mainly above 250 m*** ***+ poorly drained sites/creeks/soaks***		

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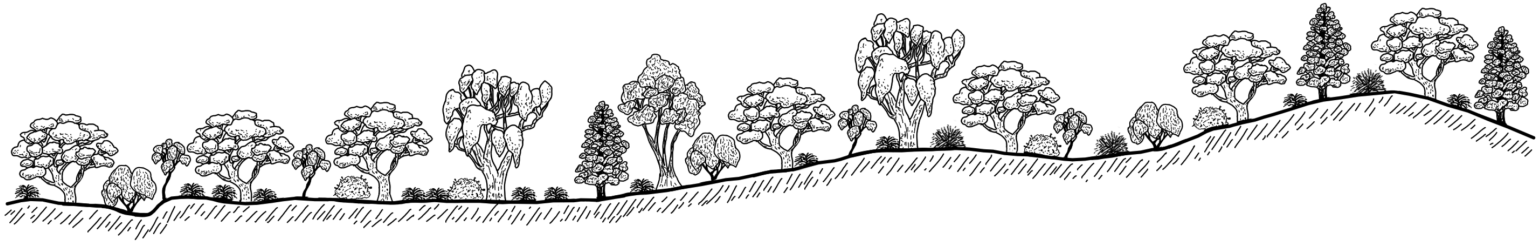
LONG PLAIN - WEST HUME



LANDFORM	River	Plain	Rising and hill country
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum woodland	Grey Box woodland	Box – Cypress Pine woodland (Yellow Box and Grey Box)
GEOLOGY AND SOILS	Riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. Alluvial soils.		Colluvial deposits from underlying meta-sediments. Red-brown earths.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Murray River	Along Riverina Highway	Brocklesby district
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* River Red Gum	*Acacia pendula* Boree *Allocasuarina luehmannii* Bulloak * *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum * *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box **** lighter soils***	*Acacia implexa* Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak + *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. dealbata* Tumbledown Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry ***+ may not be locally native this far west***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush,	*Acacia acinacea* Gold Dust Wattle *A. deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *A. montana* Mallee Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Cassinia sifton* Dolly Bush *Eutaxia microphylla* Mallee Bush-pea	*Acacia acinacea* - Gold Dust Wattle *A. deanei* - Deane's Wattle *A. decora* - Western Silver Wattle *A. difformis* - Drooping Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Cassinia sifton* - Dolly Bush *Daviesia ulicifolia* - Gorse Bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Eutaxia microphylla* - Mallee Bush-pea *Indigofera adesmiifolia* - Tick Indigo # *Pultenaea largiflorens* - Twiggy Bush-pea *Senna artemisioides* - Silver Cassia ***# lower slopes***
GROUND COVERS	*Carex* spp. Sedge *Juncus* spp. Rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa labillardieri* Tussock Grass	*Aristida behriana* Brush Wire Grass *Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Poa labillardieri* Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Sclerolaena muricata* semiglabra Black Roly-poly *Solanum simile* Oondoroo *Swainsona procumbens* Broughton Pea	*Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Calotis cuneifolia* Purple Burr-daisy *Calotis lappulacea* Yellow Burr-daisy *Cheilanthes sieberi* Rock Fern *Cryptandra amara* Pretty Cryptandra *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Dillwynia sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Maireana microphylla* Eastern Cottonbush *Pimelea curviflora* sericea Curved Rice-flower *Poa labillardieri* Tussock Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

Remember: good quality vegetation sites may not need revegetation at all. Appropriate management can encourage natural regeneration.

MAJORS CREEK

LANDFORM	Flats / plain	Lower slopes	Hills
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum woodland	Yellow Box and Blakely's Red Gum woodland	White Box woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. Alluvial loams and clays.	Residual and colluvial deposits from underlying meta-sediments. Red brown earths	
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Murray River and Plain	Moorwatha	One Tree Hill
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle * *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum * *E. melliodora* Yellow Box **** lighter soils***	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *Geijera parviflora* Wilga	*Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. dealbata* Tumbledown Gum * *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box **** eastern hills of catchment only***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia acinacea* Gold Dust Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn + *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Exocarpos strictus* Dwarf Cherry ***+ Murray River bank***	*Acacia acinacea* Gold Dust Wattle *A. deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. decora* Western Silver Wattle *A. difformis* Drooping Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Indigofera adesmiifolia* Tick Indigo *Myoporum montanum* Western Boobialla	*Acacia deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. difformis* Drooping Wattle *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle * *A. rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *Indigofera adesmiifolia* Tick Indigo **** eastern hills of catchment only***
GROUND COVERS	*Anthosachne scabra* Wheatgrass *Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Carex* spp. Sedge *Juncus* spp. Rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa labillardieri* Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Sclerolaena muricata* semiglabra Black Roly-poly *Typha* spp. Cumbungi	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass + *Carex* spp. Sedge *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Eryngium* spp. Blue Devil *Glycine* spp. Glycine + *Juncus* spp. Rush *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush + *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Pimelea curviflora* sericea Curved Rice-flower *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass + *Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ drainage lines***	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Burchardia umbellata* Milkmaids *Calotis cuneifolia* Purple Burr-daisy *Cheilanthes sieberi* sieberi Rock Fern *Convolvulus erubescens* Australian Bindweed *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Pimelea curviflora* sericea Curved Rice-flower *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Stackhousia monogyna* Creamy Candles *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

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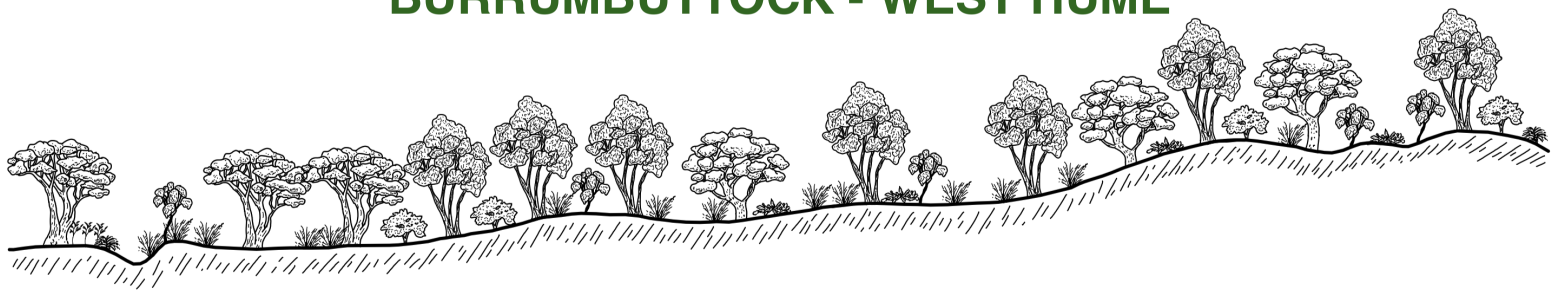
BURRUMBUTTOCK - WEST HUME



LANDFORM	Flats and gentle rises	Hills
VEGETATION TYPE	Box woodland (eg. White Box)	White Box and Grey Box woodland. Dwyers Red Gum woodland (Mt Goombargana)
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of sand, silt, clay and gravel. Light alluvial soils.	Residual and colluvial deposits from underlying granite and meta-sediments. Red and yellow earths/sandy granites.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Along Burrumbuttock Creek	Burrumbuttock Hill, Mt Goombargana
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* *A. implexa* *A. pendula* *Allocasuarina luehmannii* *A. verticillata* *Callitris glaucophylla* *Eucalyptus albens* *E. blakelyi* *+ E. camaldulensis* Silver Wattle Hickory Wattle Boree Bulloak Drooping Sheoak White Cypress Pine White Box Blakely's Red Gum River Red Gum *# E. goniocalyx* *E. melliodora* *E. microcarpa* Long-leaf Box Yellow Box Grey Box ***# in east of catchment*** ***+ particularly swamps***	*Acacia dealbata* *A. doratoxylon* *A. implexa* *Allocasuarina verticillata* ** Brachychiton populneus* *Callitris glaucophylla* *Eucalyptus albens* *E. blakelyi* *E. dwyeri* Silver Wattle Currawang Hickory Wattle Drooping Sheoak Kurrajong White Cypress Pine White Box Blakely's Red Gum Dwyer's Red Gum *E. dealbata* *# E. goniocalyx* *E. melliodora* *E. microcarpa* *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Tumbledown Gum Long-leaf Box Yellow Box Grey Box Native Cherry **** may not be locally native this far west*** ***# in east of catchment***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia acinacea* *A. deanei* *A. decora* *A. montana* *A. paradoxa* *A. pycnantha* *Bursaria spinosa* *Cassinia sifton* *Eutaxia microphylla diffusa* *Hakea leucoptera* *Indigofera adesmiifolia* Gold Dust Wattle Deane's Wattle Western Silver Wattle Mallee Wattle Kangaroo Thorn Golden Wattle Native Blackthorn Dolly Bush Mallee Bush-pea Needlewood Tick Indigo	*Acacia acinacea* ** A. montana* *A. pycnantha* *# A. rubida* *Bursaria spinosa* *Daviesia ulicifolia* *Indigofera adesmiifolia* Gold Dust Wattle Mallee Wattle Golden Wattle Red-stemmed Wattle Native Blackthorn Gorse Bitter-pea Tick Indigo **** in west of catchment*** ***# in east of catchment***
GROUND COVERS	*Anthosachne scabra* *Aristida* spp. *Austrostipa blackii* *Austrostipa* spp. *Calotis cuneifolia* *Convolvulus erubescens* *Daviesia genistifolia* *Dianella porracea* *D. revoluta* *Dillwynia sericea* Wheatgrass Wire Grass Crested Speargrass Speargrass Purple Burr-daisy Australian Bindweed Broom Bitter-pea Smooth Flax-lily Spreading Flax-lily Showy Parrot-pea *Lomandra* spp. *Maireana decalvans* *M. microphylla* *Poa labillardieri* *Rytidosperma* spp. *Sclerolaena muricata* semiglabra *Themeda triandra* Mat-rush Cottonbush Eastern Cottonbush Tussock Grass Wallaby Grass Black Roly-poly Kangaroo Grass	*Austrostipa* spp. *Bothriochloa macra* *Chloris truncata* *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* *Clematis* spp. *Convolvulus erubescens* *Cryptandra amara* *Desmodium* spp. *Geranium solanderi solanderi* *Glycine* spp. Speargrass Red Grass Windmill Grass Yellow Buttons Clematis Australian Bindweed Pretty Cryptandra Tick Treefoil Australian Cranesbill Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* *Isotoma axillaris* *Lomandra* spp. *Rytidosperma* spp. *Stypandra glauca* *Themeda triandra* *Xerochrysum viscosum* Purple Coral Pea Showy Isotome Mat-rush Wallaby Grass Nodding Blue-lily Kangaroo Grass Sticky Everlasting

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DEADMANS - BUNGOWANNAH - LONG FLAT

LANDFORM	Flats/plain	Lower slopes	Hills
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum woodland	Box woodland – White Box on rises/upper slopes. Yellow Box and Blakely's Red Gum woodland along drainage lines.	White Box woodland and Red Gum woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Floodplain sediments – clay, silt, sand and gravel. Alluviul loams and clays.	Residual and colluvial deposits from underlying meta- sediments. Red and yellow earths.	Residual and colluvial deposits from underlying meta-sediments. Shallow red and yellow loams.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Murray River	Bungowannah vicinity	One Tree Hill
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* River Red Gum	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. dealbata* - Tumbledown Gum *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia acinacea* Gold Dust Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn + *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush + *Leptospermum obovatum* River Tea-tree + *Melicytus dentatus* Tree Violet ***+ along Murray River***	*Acacia acinacea* Gold Dust Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Indigofera adesmiifolia* Tick Indigo + *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Acacia deanei paucijuga* Green Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *A. rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Indigofera adesmiifolia* Tick Indigo
GROUND COVERS	*Carex breviculmis* Sedge *Carex* spp. Sedge *Juncus* spp. Rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass + *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa labillardieri* Tussock Grass + *Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ soaks/creeks***	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass + *Carex* spp. Sedge *Convolvulus erubescens* Australian Bindweed *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Glycine* spp. Glycine + *Juncus* spp. Rush *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush + *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass + *Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ drainage lines***	*Anthosachne scabra* Wheatgrass *Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Burchardia umbellata* Milkmaids *Calotis cuneifolia* Purple Burr-daisy *Cheilanthes* spp. Rock Fern *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Pimelea curviflora* sericea Curved Rice-flower *Stackhousia monogyna* Creamy Candles *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

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ALBURY DISTRICT

LANDFORM	Creeks and rivers	Low gently undulating country	Hilly country and ranges
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum woodland	Box woodland (Yellow Box, Apple Box). Also Blakely's Red Gum woodland.	White Box woodland and Red Gum woodland (Blakely's and Tumbledown Red Gum)
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. Alluvial loams and clays.	Riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. Red and yellow earths.	Mainly high grade phyllite, mica, schist and metamorphised sediments. Shallow red and yellow sandy soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Murray River	Older parts of Albury and Thurgoona area	Nail Can Hill; Black Range
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* River Red Gum	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum * *E. bridgesiana* - Apple Box # *E. dealbata* - Tumbledown *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box + *E. macrorhyncha* - Dwyer's Red Gum * *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry **** mainly lower slopes*** ***# mainly N-NW aspect*** ***+ mainly S-SE aspect***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Leptospermum obovatum* River Tea-tree *Melicytus dentatus* Tree Violet	*Acacia genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. gunnii* Ploughshare Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Grevillea alpina* Cat's Claws *G. lanigera* Woolly Grevillea *+ Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree ***+ soaks***	*Acacia gunnii* - Ploughshare Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. rubida* - Red-stemmed Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Correa reflexa reflexa* - Common Correa Correa *Daviesia latifolia* - Hop Bitter-pea *Dillwynia phylicoides* - Small-leaf Parrot-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* - Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Grevillea alpina* - Cat's Claws *G. lanigera* - Woolly Grevillea *Indigofera adesmiifolia* - Tick Indigo *I. australis* - Austral Indigo *Platylobium formosum* - Handsome *Pultenaea foliolosa* - Bush-pea *P. largiflorens* - Twiggy Bush-pea
GROUND COVERS	*Carex breviculmis* Sedge *C. tereticaulis* Sedge *Juncus* spp. Rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa labillardieri* Tussock Grass *Typha* spp. Cumbungi	*Arthropodium minus* - Small Vanilla Lily *Arthropodium strictus* - Chocolate Lily *Austrostipa* spp. - Speargrass *Brachyloma daphnoides* - Daphne Heath *Brunonia australis* - Blue Pincushion *Bulbine bulbosa* - Bulbine Lily *Burchardia umbellata* - Milkmaids *Carex* spp. - Sedge *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* - Yellow Buttons *Dianella revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily	*Dillwynia sericea* - Showy Parrot-pea *Gompholobium huegelii* - Pale Wedge-pea *Glycine clandestina* - Twining Glycine *G. tabacina* - Variable Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* - Grey Guinea-flower *H. riparia* - Erect Guinea-flower *Hovea heterophylla* - Common Hovea *Leucopogon virgatus* - Common Beard-heath *Lomandra* spp. - Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath Pale *Microlaena stipoides* - Weeping Grass *Pimelea linifolia* - Slender Rice-flower *Poa* spp. - Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass *Wahlenbergia* spp. - Bluebell *Wurmbea dioica* - Early Nancy *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting

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BOWNA - JINDERA

LANDFORM	Hill country	Low, gently undulating country	Rocky outcrop
VEGETATION TYPE	White Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland and Red Stringybark dry forest	Box woodland (Yellow Box and White Box) and Blakely's Red Gum woodland	Dwyer's Red Gum woodland and Currawang/Long-leaf Box woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Residual and colluvial deposits from underlying meta-sediments. Shallow red and yellow loams.	Riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel, and residual and colluvial deposits from underlying granite. Red and yellow earths.	Residual and colluvial deposits from underlying granite. Sandy granite soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Spring Hill (Jindera Gap hills)	Jindera vicinity, including Four Mile Creek	Stringybark Hill (west of Gerogery)
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box * *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark *E. nortonii* - Silver Bundy *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry **** mainly SE aspect***	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina luehmannii* - Bulloak *A. verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum \+ *E. camaldulensis* - River Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* - Apple Box *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box * *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box ***+ creeklines*** **** north of Jindera only***	*Acacia doratoxylon* - Currawang *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress Pine *C. glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine * *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box * *E. blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. dwyeri* - Dwyer's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box # *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark *E. nortonii* - Silver Bundy * *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry **** lower slopes of rocky outcrop*** ***# mainly SE aspect***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *Dillwynia* spp. Parrot-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Grevillea alpina* Cat's Claws *Indigofera australis* Austral Indigo *Platylobium formosum* Handsome Flat-pea *Prostanthera lasianthos* Mint Bush	*Acacia acinacea* Gold Dust Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *A. rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Eutaxia microphylla* Mallee Bush-pea *Indigofera adesmiifolia* Tick Indigo	*Acacia rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *Correa glabra* Rock Correa *C. reflexa reflexa* Common Correa *Dillwynia* spp. Parrot-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Indigofera australis* Austral Indigo *Pultenaea spinosa* Grey Bush-pea
GROUND COVERS	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Calotis* spp. Burr-daisy \+ *Carex* spp. Sedge *Cheilanthes* spp. Rock Fern *Chloris truncata* Windmill Grass *Desmodium* spp. Tick Trefoil *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily	*Geranium* spp. Cranesbill *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Isotoma axillaris* Showy Isotome \+ *Juncus* spp. Rush *Leucopogon virgatus* Common Beard-heath *Lissanthe strigosa* Peach Heath *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass	*Pelargonium australe* Native Storksbill \+ *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Pimelea* spp. Rice-flower *Poa labillardieri* Tussock Grass *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass \+ *Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ drainage lines, creeks, soaks and poorly drained sites***

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SIMMONS CREEK - NORTH-WEST CULCAIRN

LANDFORM	Flats and lower country	Undulating country and hills
VEGETATION TYPE	Mainly Grey Box woodland. Also White Box woodland.	Box – Cypress Pine woodland (White Box and Yellow Box) and Blakely's Red Gum woodland.
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Mainly riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. Grey and brown clayey soils.	Mainly residual colluvial deposits from underlying granites and meta-sediments. Red and yellow earths.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Along Billabong Creek	Mullemblah Hill
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Allocasuarina luehmannii* Bulloak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum + *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. microcarpa* Grey Box ***+ Billabong Creek***	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. falciformis* Mountain Hickory *Allocasuarina luehmannii* Bulloak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *Pittosporum angustifolium* Butterbush
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia acinacea* Gold Dust Wattle *A. difformis* Drooping Wattle *A. montana* Mallee Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn + *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Hakea leucoptera* Silver Needlewood + Billabong Creek	*Acacia acinacea* Gold Dust Wattle *A. difformis* Drooping Wattle *A. montana* Mallee Wattle *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Indigofera adesmiifolia* Tick Indigo
GROUND COVERS	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Carex* spp. Sedge *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Juncus* spp. Rush *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Sclerolaena muricata* semiglabra Black Roly-poly # *Templetonia stenophylla* Templetonia *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass ***# not noted in area but suggested for replanting***	*Arthropodium strictus* Chocolate Lily *Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass + *Carex appressa* Sedge *Daviesia genistifolia* Broom Bitter-pea *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Einadia nutans* Climbing Saltbush *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea + *Juncus* spp. Rush *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass # *Templetonia stenophylla* Templetonia *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *Thysanotus* spp. Fringe Lily **+ poorly drained sites** **# not noted in area but suggested for replanting**

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Remember: good quality vegetation sites may not need revegetation at all. Appropriate management can encourage natural regeneration.

WALLA WALLA

LANDFORM	Flats and low country	Rising country and gently undulating hills	Rocky outcrop
VEGETATION TYPE	Box woodland – Yellow Box and Grey Box. Blakely's Red Gum woodland.	White Box woodland	Dwyer's Red Gum woodland with Currawang and Long-leaf Box; Red Stringybark dry forest.
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. Alluvial loams and grey and brown clays.	Mainly residual and colluvial deposits from underlying granite. Red and yellow earths.	Residual and colluvial deposits from underlying granite. Sandy granite soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Creekline country: Billabong; Petries; Back and Middle.	Rising country SE of Walla Walla	Stringybark Hill (NW of Gerogery)
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Allocasuarina luehmannii* Bulloak *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum + *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box + *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box ***+ creeklines***	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. falciformis* Mountain Hickory *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. dwyeri* Dwyer's Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *Hakea tephrosperma* Hooked Needlewood *Pittosporum angustifolium* Butterbush	*Acacia doratoxylon* - Currawang *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress Pine *C. glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. dwyeri* - Dwyer's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box # *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark *E. nortonii* - Silver Bundy * *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry **** Mainly slopes of rocky outcrop*** ***# Mainly SE aspect***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia acinacea* Gold Dust Wattle *A. montana* Mallee Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn + *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Eutaxia microphylla* Mallee Bush-pea ***+ Billabong Creek***	*Acacia acinacea* Gold Dust Wattle *A. montana* Mallee Wattle *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *A. rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Eutaxia microphylla* Mallee Bush *Indigofera adesmiifolia* Tick Indigo	*Acacia rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *Correa glabra* Rock Correa *C. reflexa reflexa* Common Correa *Dillwynia* spp. Parrot-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Indigofera australis* Austral Indigo *Pultenaea spinosa* Grey Bush-pea
GROUND COVERS	*Austrostipa* spp. - Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Calotis cuneifolia* - Purple Burr-daisy *Carex* spp. - Sedge *Dianella revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Geranium* spp. - Cranesbill *Lomandra filiformis* - Wattle Mat-rush *Microlaena stipoides* - Weeping Grass + *Phragmites australis* - Common Reed *Poa* spp. - Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Sclerolaena muricata* semiglabra - Black Roly-poly *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass + *Typha* spp. - Cumbungi ***+ creeklines/soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Anthosachne scabra* Wheatgrass *Arthropodium* spp. Lily *Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Burchardia umbellata* Milkmaids *Chloris truncata* Windmill Grass *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea	*Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Isotoma axillaris* Showy Isotome *Lomandra filiformis* Wattle Mat-rush *Pelargonium australe* Native Storksbill *Pimelea curviflora* Curved Rice-flower *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass

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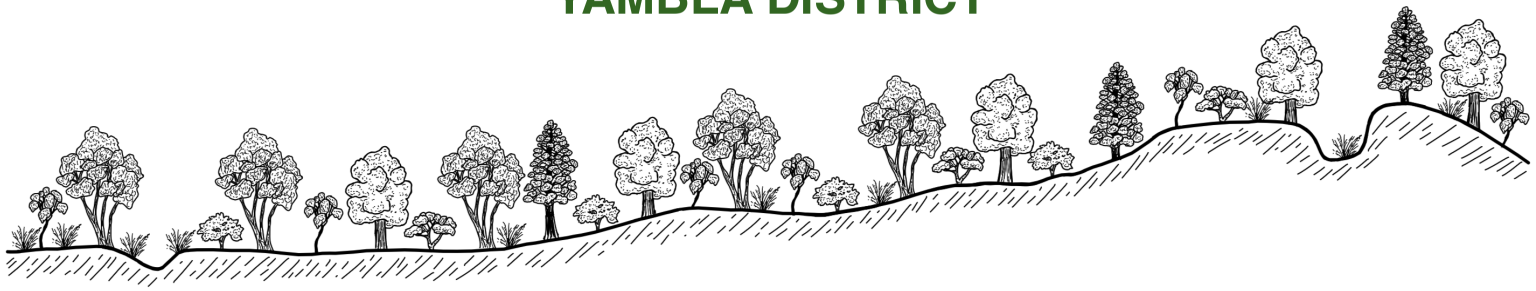
YAMBLA DISTRICT



LANDFORM	Low and gently undulating country		Rocky outcrop and hill country	
VEGETATION TYPE	Box Woodland – White Box, Yellow Box and Grey Box. Blakely's Red Gum Woodland.		Red Gum woodland; White Box woodland; Red Stringybark dry sclerophyll forest.	
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Lower country – alluvium (sand, silt clay and gravel). Undulating country – porphyry, quartzite, slate, schist, phyllite and greywacke. Sandy yellow earths.		Mainly conglomerates, sandstone, quartzite, reddish shale and siltstone. Sandy yellow earths.	
LOCATION EXAMPLE	All the country surrounding Table Top Mountain ('Great Yambla Ridge')		Table Top Mountain ('Great Yambla Ridge')	
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina luehmannii* - Bulloak *A. verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong * *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress Pine *C. glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* - Apple Box	+ *E. camaldulensis* - River Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box # *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box * mainly western slopes of range ***# mainly S-SE aspect*** ***+ particularly soaks/drainage lines***	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. doratoxylon* - Currawang *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress Pine *C. glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum * *E. dealbata* - Tumbledown Gum	*E. dwyeri* - Dwyer's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box # *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark *E. nortonii* - Silver Bundy *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry **** mainly N-NW aspect*** ***# mainly S-SE aspect***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia acinacea* - Gold Dust Wattle *Indigofera adesmiifolia* - Tick Indigo * *A. deanei paucijuga* - Green Wattle + *Leptospermum continentale* - Prickly Tea-tree * *A. difformis* - Drooping Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle *A. rubida* - Red-stemmed Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Cassinia aculeata* - Common Cassinia	*Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* - Narrow-leaf Hop-bush **** west of Table Top Mountain*** ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Acacia deanei paucijuga* - Green Wattle *A. genistifolia* - Spreading Wattle *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle *A. rubida* - Red-stemmed Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Cassinia aculeata* - Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* - Shiny Cassinia *C. reflexa reflexa* - Common Correa *Daviesia latifolia* - Hop Bitter-pea *D. leptophylla* - Slender Bitter-pea *Dillwynia juniperina* - Prickly Parrot-pea	*D. phylicoides* - Small-leaf Parrot-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* - Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Indigofera adesmiifolia* - Tick Indigo *I. australis* - Austral Indigo + *Leptospermum continentale* - Prickly Tea-tree *Platylobium formosum* - Handsome Flat-pea *Prostanthera lasianthos* - Mint Bush *Pultenaea spinosa* - Grey Bush-pea *P. foliolosa* - Bush-pea *P. procumbens* - Heathy Bush-pea ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***
GROUND COVERS	*Austrostipa* spp. - Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass + *Carex* spp. - Sedge *Dianella porracea* - Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Glycine clandestina* - Twining Glycine + *Juncus* spp. - Rush *Lissanthe strigosa* - Peach Heath *Microlaena stipoides* - Weeping Grass + *Phragmites australis* - Common Reed	*Poa* spp. - Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass # *Templetonia stenophylla* - Templetonia *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass + *Typha* spp. - Cumbungi *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting ***+ creeks/soaks/poorly drained areas*** ***# not noted in area but suggested for replanting***	*Austrostipa* spp. - Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Brachyscome sp.* - Daisy *Carex* spp. - Sedge *Chrysocephalum* spp. - Everlasting *Dianella* spp. - Flax-lily *Dillwynia sericea* - Showy Parrot-pea *Glycine clandestina* - Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* - Grey Guinea-flower	*Isotoma axillaris* - Showy Isotome *Lissanthe strigosa* - Peach Heath *Microlaena stipoides* - Weeping Grass *Micromyrtus ciliata* - Heath-myrtle *Poa* spp. - Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Spyridium parvifolium* - Dusty Miller *Stypandra glauca* - Nodding Blue-lily *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting

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THUGGA - CULCAIRN EAST

LANDFORM	Flats and lower slopes	Hills
VEGETATION TYPE	Yellow Box woodlands and Grey Box woodlands	White Box woodland and Blakely's Red Gum woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium – gravel, sand, silt and clay. Grey and brown clays/hard setting yellow soils.	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels, schist and porphyry. Sandy yellow earths.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Olympic Highway vicinity	Hills in 'Boorook' vicinity
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Allocasuarina luehmannii* Bulloak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box + *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box ***+ Billabong Creek***	*Acacia implexa* Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box * *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *Santalum acuminatum* Quandong **** Mainly S-SE aspect***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia acinacea* Gold Dust Wattle *A. difformis* Drooping Wattle *A. montana* Mallee Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn + *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* Wedge-leaf Hop-bush ***+ Billabong Creek*** **** Western area of district***	*Acacia acinacea* Gold Dust Wattle *A. decora* Western Silver Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *D. viscosa cuneata* Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Dillwynia phylicoides* Small-leaf Parrot-pea
GROUND COVERS	*Atriplex semibaccata* Creeping Saltbush *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Carex* spp. Sedge *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *D. longifolia* Smooth Flax-lily *Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush + *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass * *Phragmites australis* Common Reed + *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp Wallaby Grass *Templetonia stenophylla* Templetonia *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass * *Typha* spp. Cumbungi **** Creeks/soaks, + Mainly along creek banks***	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Chloris truncata* Windmill Grass *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Lissanthe strigosa* Peach Heath *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Pimelea* spp. Rice-flower *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass

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UPPER JERRA JERRA - UPPER BACK

LANDFORM	Hills	Flats and lower slopes	Hills
VEGETATION TYPE	White Box woodland and Red Stringybark dry forest	Blakely's Red Gum and Yellow Box woodland. Grey Box woodland.	Red Stringybark and Scribbly Gum/Snap Gum dry forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Granite, gneissic granite and gneiss. Sandy granite soils.	Mainly alluvium – sand, silt, gravel and clay. Red and yellow earths.	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Sandy yellow earths.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Peddles Hill	Cookardinia and further south	Nest Hill
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. doratoxylon* Currawang *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box * *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark # *E. melliodora* Yellow Box # *E. microcarpa* Grey Box **** mainly S and SE aspects*** ***# lower slopes***	*Acacia implexa* Hickory Wattle * *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box + *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy **** not on clay soils*** ***+ creeklines only***	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box * *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *E. polyanthemos* Red Box * *E. rossii* Scribbly Gum *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry **** mainly S and SE aspects***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* Wedge-leaf Hop-bush	*Acacia acinacea* Gold Dust Wattle *A. deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle	*Acacia buxifolia* - Box-leaf Wattle *A. lanigera* - Woolly Wattle *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle *Cassinia* spp. - Cassinia *Daviesia leptophylla* - Slender Bitter-pea *Dillwynia phylicoides* - Small-leaf Parrot-pea *Gaudium multicaule* - Silver Tea-tree *Grevillea lanigera* - Woolly Grevillea *G. polybractea* - Crimson Grevillea *Indigofera australis* - Austral Indigo *Persoonia rigida* - Hairy Geebung *Platylobium formosum* - Handsome Flat-pea *Pultenaea foliolosa* - Bush-pea
GROUND COVERS	*Arthropodium* spp. Lily *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Geranium* spp. Cranesbill *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Xanthorrhoea* spp. Grass-tree	*Anthosachne scabra* - Wheatgrass *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Carex* spp. - Sedge *Dianella porracea* - Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily + *Juncus* spp. - Rush *Lissanthe strigosa* - Peach Heath *Lomandra* spp. - Mat-rush *Microlaena stipoides* - Weeping Grass + *Phragmites australis* - Common Reed *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Themeda* spp. - Kangaroo Grass + *Typha* spp. - Cumbungi ***+ creeks/soaks/ poorly drained sites***	*Austrostipa* spp. - Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Brachyloma daphnoides* - Daphne Heath *Brunonia australis* - Blue Pincushion *Bulbine bulbosa* - Bulbine Lily *Cheiranthera linearis* - Finger Flower *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* - Yellow Buttons *Dillwynia* spp. - Parrot-pea *Dianella revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Glycine clandestina* - Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* - Grey Guinea-flower *H. riparia* - Erect Guinea-flower *Leucopogon virgatus* - Common Beard-heath *Lissanthe strigosa* - Peach Heath *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath *Pimelea linifolia* - Slender Rice-flower *Rytidosperma pallidum* - Red-anther Wallaby Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass *Xanthorrhoea* spp. - Grass-tree

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SAWYERS - FOREST - FOUR POST - LITTLE BILLABONG

LANDFORM	Flats and lower slopes	Hills
VEGETATION TYPE	Yellow Box and Blakely's Red Gum woodland	Red Box and Red Stringybark dry sclerophyll forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium – sand, silt, gravel and clay. Alluvial soils and yellow earths.	Mostly quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Also granite, gneissic granite and gneiss. Sandy yellow earths.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Country surrounding creeklines e.g. Little Billabong.	Along Hume Highway in SE corner of region
TREES > 8 m	+ *Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle + *A. melanoxylon* - Blackwood *Eucalyptus blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* - Apple Box *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry ***+ creeks***	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum * *E. dealbata* - Tumbledown Gum *E. dwyeri* - Dwyer's Red Gum + *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark *E. nortonii* - Silver Bundy *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box +# *E. rossii* - Scribbly Gum *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry **** Mainly N and NW aspect*** ***+ Mainly S and SE aspect*** ***# not on granite***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	# *Acacia genistifolia* - Spreading Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn + *Leptospermum continentale* - Prickly Tea-tree ***+ soaks and poorly drained sites*** ***# not noted in area but suggested for replanting***	*Acacia acinacea* - Gold Dust Wattle *A. buxifolia* - Box-leaf Wattle *A. genistifolia* - Spreading Wattle *A. lanigera* - Woolly Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Cassinia aculeata* - Common Cassinia *C. sifton* - Dolly Bush *Daviesia leptophylla* - Slender Bitter-pea *Dillwynia phylicoides* - Small-leaf Parrot-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* - Narrow-leaf Hop-Bush *Gaudium multicaule* - Silver Tea-tree *Hibbertia obtusifolia* - Grey Guinea-flower *Indigofera australis* - Austral Indigo *Pultenaea foliolosa* - Bush-pea
GROUND COVERS	+ *Amphibromus neesii* - Swamp Wallaby Grass *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass + *Carex* spp. - Sedge *Chloris truncata* - Windmill Grass *Dillwynia sericea* - Parrot-pea *Juncus* spp. - Rush *Lissanthe strigosa* - Peach Heath *Microlaena stipoides* - Weeping Grass + *Phragmites australis* - Common Reed *Poa* spp. - Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Sporobolus creber* - Rat's Tail Grass + *Typha* spp. - Cumbungi ***+ creeks/soaks/ poorly drained sites***	*Anthosachne scabra* - Wheatgrass *Aristida ramosa* - Purple Wiregrass *Austrostipa* spp. - Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Brachycoma daphnoides* - Daphne Heath *Dianella revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea *Isotoma axillaris* - Showy Isotome Austrostipa *Lissanthe strigosa* - Peach Heath *Lomandra* spp. - Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath *Microlaena stipoides* - Weeping Grass *Poa* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Rytidosperma pallidum* - Red-anther Wallaby Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Stypandra glauca* - Nodding Blue-lily *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass *Xanthorrhoea* spp. - Grass-tree

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

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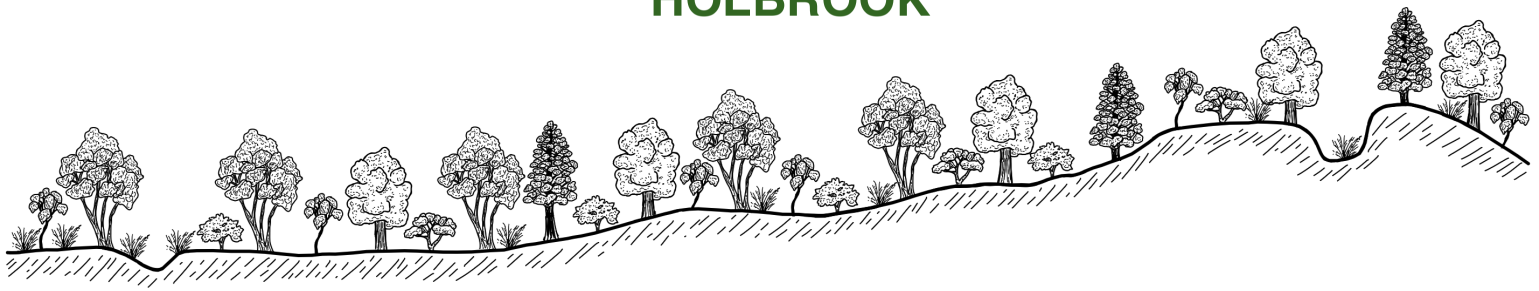
HOLBROOK



LANDFORM	Flats	Rising country and low hills	Rocky outcrop
VEGETATION TYPE	Red Gum woodland (creeks)	Blakely's Red Gum and Yellow Box Woodland	Dry sclerophyll forest – Dwyer's Red Gum, Red Stringybark and Currawang.
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium – sand, silt, gravel and clay. Alluvial soils and yellow earths.	Alluvium – sand, silt, gravel and clay. Also granite, gneissic granite and gneiss. Sandy granite soils.	Granite, gneissic granite and gneiss. Sandy granite soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Along Billabong Creek	Between Hume Highway and Morgan's Ridge	Morgan's Ridge
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle # *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box ***# not noted in area but suggested for planting***	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. doratoxylon* Currawang *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Eucalyptus dwyeri* Dwyer's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box * *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry **** mainly S and SE aspects***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*# Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Kunzea ericoides* Burgan *+# Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree ***# not noted in area but suggested for planting*** ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***	*# Acacia genistifolia* Spreading Wattle # *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn # *A. rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle # *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle # *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Kunzea ericoides* Burgan *+ # Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree ***# not noted in area but suggested for planting*** ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Acacia buxifolia* Box-leaf Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *Calytrix tetragona* Common Fringe-myrtle *Persoonia rigida* Hairy Geebung
GROUND COVERS	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass * *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *+ Carex* spp. Sedge *+ Juncus* spp. Rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *+ Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass # *Templetonia stenophylla* Templetonia *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *+ Typha* spp. Cumbungi *** generally higher country** ***+ creeklines*/soaks/poorly drained sites** **# not noted in area but suggested for planting**		*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath *Chloris truncata* Windmill Grass *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia crinita* Silky Guinea-flower *H. obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Isotoma axillaris* Showy Isotome *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily *Xanthorrhoea* spp. Grass-tree *Xerochrysum viscosum* Sticky Everlasting

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

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MOUNTAIN CREEK - NATIVE DOG - SANDY CREEK

LANDFORM	Creeks	Low country	Rising and hill country
VEGETATION TYPE	Red Gum woodland	Blakely's Red Gum and Yellow Box woodland	White Box woodland. Also Blakely's Red Gum and Red Stringybark dry forest.
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium – sand, silt, gravel and clay. Red and yellow earths		Mainly granite, gneissic granite and gneiss. Also quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Mainly sandy granite soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Ten Mile Creek	Along Hume Highway in NE of catchment	Along Hume Highway in SE of catchment
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. rubida* Candlebark	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum * *E. dealbata* - Tumbledown Gum *E. dwyeri* - Dwyer's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box # *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry **** mainly N and NW aspect*** ***# mainly S and SE aspect***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush # *Kunzea ericoides* Burgan *Melicytus dentatus* Tree Violet ***# not noted in area but suggested for replanting***	# *Acacia genistifolia* Spreading Wattle # *Acacia paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *Acacia rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn # *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush # *Indigofera adesmiifolia* Tick Indigo # *Kunzea ericoides* Burgan ***# Not noted in the area but suggested for re-planting***	*Acacia genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *A. rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Indigofera australis* Austral Indigo
GROUND COVERS	*Carex* spp. Sedge *Juncus* spp. Rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Typha* spp. Cumbungi	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass + *Carex* spp. Sedge + *Juncus* spp. Rush *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass ***+ creeks soaks/ poorly drained sites***	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Geranium* spp. Cranesbill *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Isotoma axillaris* Showy Isotome *Lissanthe strigosa* Peach Heath *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Pelargonium* spp. Storksbill *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *Xerochrysum* spp. Everlasting Daisy

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MOUNTAIN TUNNEL

LANDFORM	Low country	Low hills	Hill country approx. > 500 m elevation
VEGETATION TYPE	Yellow Box woodland	Dry sclerophyll forest: Long-leaf Box/Silver Bundy and Red Stringybark; and Blakely's Red Gum and Red Stringybark	Moist open forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Mainly alluvium – sand, silt, gravel and clay. Sandy yellow earths.	Granite, gneissic granite and gneiss; and quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Sandy yellow earths.	Mainly quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Shallow red and yellow loams.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Woomargama village vicinity	Woomargama State Forest (lower reaches)	Woomargama State Forest (upper reaches)
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *Eucalyptus blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* - Apple Box *E. camaldulensis* - River Red Gum *E. mannifera* - Brittle Gum *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. rubida* - Candlebark	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark *E. mannifera* - Brittle Gum *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. nortonii* - Silver Bundy *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *A. melanoxylon* - Blackwood *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus bicostata* - Eurabbie + *E. camphora* - Mountain Swamp Gum *E. dives* - Broad-leaved Peppermint *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark *E. mannifera* - Brittle Gum *E. nortonii* - Silver Bundy *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box *E. robertsonii* - Robertson's Peppermint *E. rubida* - Candlebark *E. viminalis* - Manna Gum *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry ***+ creeklines/soaks; * mainly S and SE aspect***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*# Acacia paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. rubida* - Red-stemmed Wattle *# Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn + *Leptospermum continentale* - Prickly Tea-tree ***# not noted in area but suggested for replanting*** ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Acacia deanei deanei* - Deane's Wattle *A. deanei paucijuga* - Green Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. rubida* - Red-stemmed Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Cassinia aculeata* - Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* - Shiny Cassinia *Daviesia latifolia* - Hop Bitter-pea *D. leptophylla* - Slender Bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* - Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *D. v. cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Kunzea ericoides* - Burgan + *Leptospermum continentale* - Prickly Tea-tree *Persoonia rigida* - Hairy Geebung *Platylobium formosum* - Handsome Flat-pea *Pultenaea spinosa* - Grey Bush-pea *P. foliolosa* - Bush-pea *P. procumbens* - Heathy Bush-pea ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Acacia deanei* deanei - Deane's Wattle *A. deanei paucijuga* - Green Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. rubida* - Red-stemmed Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Cassinia aculeata* - Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* - Shiny Cassinia *Daviesia latifolia* - Hop Bitter-pea *D. leptophylla* - Slender Bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* - Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *D. v. cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Kunzea ericoides* - Burgan + *Leptospermum continentale* - Prickly Tea-tree *Persoonia rigida* - Hairy Geebung *Platylobium formosum* - Handsome Flat-pea *Pultenaea spinosa* - Grey Bush-pea *P. foliolosa* - Bush-pea ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***
GROUND COVERS	*Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass + *Carex* spp. - Sedge + *Cyperus lucidus* - Sedge + *Juncus* spp. - Rush *Microlaena stipoides* - Weeping Grass + *Phragmites australis* - Common Reed *Poa* spp. - Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass + *Typha* spp. - Cumbungi ***+ creeklines/ soaks/poorly drained sites***	+ *Adiantum aethiopicum* - Common Maidenhair *Arthropodium strictus* - Chocolate Lily *Astroloma humifusum* - Native Cranberry *Austrostipa* spp. - Speargrass + *Blechnum nudum* - Water Fern *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Brachyloma daphnoides* - Daphne Heath *Brunonia australis* - Blue Pincushion *Bulbine bulbosa* - Bulbine Lily *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* - Yellow Buttons *Clematis aristata* - Old Man's Beard *Dianella porracea* - Smooth Flax-lily *Dillwynia sericea* - Showy Parrot-pea *Glycine clandestina* - Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* - Grey Guinea-flower *Leucopogon virgatus* - Common Beard-heath *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath *Pimelea* spp. - Rice-flower *Poa sieberiana* - Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma pallidum* - Red-anther Wallaby Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Stypandra glauca* - Nodding Blue-lily *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass *Xanthorrhoea* spp. - Grass-tree *Xerochrysum* spp. - Everlasting Daisy ***+ mainly creeklines***	

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MULLENGANDRA

LANDFORM	Flats and lower slopes	Hill country
VEGETATION TYPE	Blakely's Red Gum and Yellow Box woodland	Red Box and White Box woodland, Hill Red Gum woodland and Red Stringybark dry forest.
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium – sand, silt, gravel and clay along Mullengandra Creek. Mainly quartzite, slate and some granite/gneiss. Red and yellow earths/light alluvial soils.	Mainly quartzite and slate. Also granite/gneiss. Sandy yellow earths.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Along Hume Highway, through most of catchment	Upper reaches of Sweetwater Creek
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box + *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box ***+ mainly creeks***	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakley's Red Gum *E. dwyeri* Dwyer's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box * *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry **** Mainly S and SE aspect***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn + *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree ***+ poorly drained sites/soaks***	*Acacia paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Calytrix tetragona* Common Fringe-myrtle *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Dillwynia phylicoides* Small-leaf Parrot-pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower + *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *Platylobium formosum* Handsome Flat-pea *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea ***+ soaks***
GROUND COVERS	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass + *Carex appressa* Sedge + *Juncus* spp. Rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass + *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass + *Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ Creeks, soaks and poorly drained sites***	*Arthropodium strictus* Chocolate Lily *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath *Brunonia australis* Blue Pincushion *Chloris truncata* Windmill Grass *Chrysocephalum* spp. Everlasting *Dianella* spp. Flax-lily *Dillwynia sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Geranium* spp. Cranesbill *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Leucopogon virgatus* Common Beard-heath *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Pelargonium australe* Native Storksbill *Pimelea* spp. Rice-flower *Poa sieberiana* Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma pallidum* Red-anther Wallaby Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily *Xanthorrhoea* spp. Grass-tree *Xerochrysum bracteatum* Golden Everlasting *X. viscosum* Sticky Everlasting

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FOWLERS SWAMP - WAGRA

LANDFORM	Flats and lower slopes	Hill country
VEGETATION TYPE	Yellow Box woodland on lower slopes. White Box on mid-slopes.	Red Gum woodland and Red Stringybark dry forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Granite, gneissic granite and gneiss. Sandy granite soils.	
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Wymah vicinity	Wagra Mountain
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *+ E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box ***+ creeks***	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *# A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *# E. bicostata* Eurabbie *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. dwyeri* Dwyer's Red Gum *# E. dives* Broad-leaved Peppermint *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box ** E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *#* E. mannifera* Brittle Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *# E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry ***# Higher elevations, mainly above 500 metres*** **** Mainly S and SE aspects***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *# A. rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *# Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *#+ Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree ***# not noted in area but suggested for replanting*** ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Acacia paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *Calytrix tetragona* Common Fringe-myrtle *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *D. leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Dillwynia phylicoides* Small-leaf Parrot-pea *Indigofera australis* Austral Indigo *+ Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *Platylobium formosum* Handsome Flat-pea *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea *Persoonia rigida* Hairy Geebung ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***
GROUND COVERS	*Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *+ Carex* spp. Sedge *+ Juncus* spp. Rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *+ Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *+ Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ Creeks, soaks and poorly drained sites***	*Adiantum aethiopicum* Common Maidenhair *Arthropodium strictus* Chocolate Lily *Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath *Brunonia australis* Blue Pincushion *Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Chloris truncata* Windmill Grass *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *Dillwynia sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Geranium* spp. Cranesbill *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Pelargonium* spp. Storksbill *Pimelea* spp. Rice-flower *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily *Xerochrysum bracteatum* Golden Everlasting *X. viscosum* Sticky Everlasting

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

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TALMALMO - MURRAY

LANDFORM	Flats and lower slopes	Hill country
VEGETATION TYPE	Red Gum Woodland along creeks. Box – Blakely's Red Gum woodland on lower slopes.	Red Box and Red Stringybark dry sclerophyll forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium – sand, silt, gravel and clay, along creeks. Mainly granite, gneissic granite and gneissic. Also quartzite, slate and schist on lower slopes. Light alluvial soils.	Mainly granite, gneissic granite and gneiss. Also quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Sandy granite soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Talmalmo	Woomargama State Forest
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box + *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. polyanthemos* Red Box ***+ Murray River***	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum * *E. bicostata* Eurabbie * *E. dives* Broad-leaved Peppermint *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark * *E. mannifera* Brittle Gum *E. polyanthemos* Red Box * *E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint * *E. rubida* Candlebark * *E. viminalis* Manna Gum *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry **** Mainly over 500 m elevation or on moist S and SE aspects***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria + *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Kunzea ericoides* Burgan *Melicytus dentatus* Tree Violet ***+ Murray River*** **** soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Acacia rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *Calytrix tetragona* Common Fringe-myrtle *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *D. leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Kunzea ericoides* Burgan *Kunzea parvifolia* Violet Kunzea + *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *Melicytus dentatus* Tree Violet *Platylobium formosum* Handsome Flat-pea *Pultenaea spinosa* Grey Bush-pea *P. foliolosa* Bush-pea ***+ poorly drained sites***
GROUND COVERS	*Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass + *Carex* spp. Sedge + *Juncus* spp. Rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass + *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa labillardieri* Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass + *Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ creeks, river, soaks and poorly drained sites***	*Adiantum aethiopicum* Common Maidenhair *Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath *Brunonia australis* Blue Pincushion *Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *Dillwynia sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Geranium* spp. Cranesbill *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Pelargonium australe* Native Storksbill *Pimelea* spp. Rice-flower *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *Xerochrysum bracteatum* Golden Everlasting *X. viscosum* Sticky Everlasting

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

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TEN MILE

LANDFORM	Flats	Lower slopes	Hills – N and NW aspect	Hills – S and SE aspect
VEGETATION TYPE	Blakely's Red Gum woodland	Blakely's Red Gum and Yellow Box woodland	Dry forest	Moist open forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium – sand, silt, clay and gravel. Sandy yellow earths.	Alluvium – sand, silt, clay and gravel; granite, gneissic granite and gneiss; and quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Sandy yellow earths.	Mainly granite, gneissic granite and gneiss. Also quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Sandy granite soils.	
LOCATION EXAMPLE	NW of Annandale South	SE of Annandale South	Woomargama State Forest	Mount Narra Narra
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *Eucalyptus blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* - Apple Box *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. mannifera* Brittle Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. doratoxylon* Currawang *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus bicostata* Eurabbie *+ E. camphora* Mountain Swamp Gum *E. dives* Broad-leaved Peppermint *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. mannifera* Brittle Gum *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint *E. rubida* Candlebark *E. viminalis* Manna Gum *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry ***+ creeks/ soaks***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*# Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Kunzea ericoides* - Burgan *+ Leptospermum continentale* - Prickly Tea-tree ***# not noted in area but suggested for replanting*** ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Acacia paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *# A. rubida* - Red-stemmed Wattle *# Bursaria spinosa spinosa* - Sweet Bursaria *Kunzea ericoides* - Burgan *+ Leptospermum continentale* - Prickly Tea-tree *Pultenaea spinosa* - Grey Bush-pea ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Acacia gunnii* - Ploughshare Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. rubida* - Red-stemmed Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Cassinia aculeata* - Common Cassinia *Daviesia latifolia* - Hop Bitter-pea *D. leptophylla* - Slender Bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* - Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *I. australis* - Austral Indigo *Kunzea parvifolia* - Violet Kunzea *+ Leptospermum continentale* - Prickly Tea-tree *Pultenaea spinosa* - Grey-Bush-pea *P. procumbens* - Heathy Bush-pea *Persoonia rigida* - Hairy Geebung ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Acacia rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *Kunzea ericoides* Burgan *+ Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *Persoonia rigida* Hairy Geebung ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***
GROUND COVERS	*+ Blechnum nudum* - Water Fern *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *+ Carex* spp. - Sedge *Juncus* spp. - Rush *Microlaena stipoides* - Weeping Grass *+ Phragmites australis* - Common Reed *Poa* spp. - Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass *+ Typha* spp. - Cumbungi ***+ creeks/soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Adiantum aethiopicum* - Common Maidenhair ** Brachyloma daphnoides* - Daphne Heath *Bulbine bulbosa* - Bulbine Lily ** Chrysocephalum apiculatum* - Yellow Buttons ** Dillwynia sericea* - Showy Parrot-pea *Glycine clandestina* - Twining Glycine ** Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* - Grey Guinea-flower *Isotoma axillaris* - Showy Isotome ** Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath *Microlaena stipoides* - Weeping Grass *Pimelea* spp. - Rice-flower *Poa sieberiana* - Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma pallidum* - Red-anther Wallaby Grass ** Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Stypandra glauca* - Nodding Blue-lily *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass *Xanthorrhoea* spp. - Grass-tree ** Xerochrysum* spp. - Everlasting **** mainly N and NW aspect***	

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

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SCENT BOTTLE - SERPENTINE - UPPER YARRA YARRA

LANDFORM	Flats	Lower slopes	Hills – N and NW aspect	Hills – S and SE aspect
VEGETATION TYPE	Blakely's Red Gum woodland	Box woodland – Yellow Box and Red Box	Red Box and Red Stringybark dry sclerophyll forest	Moist open forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium – sand, silt, clay and gravel. Sandy alluviums.	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Also granite, gneissic granite and gneiss. Sandy yellow earths and sandy granite earths.		
LOCATION EXAMPLE	'Narrawa' vicinity	'Fordell' vicinity	Woomargama State Forest	
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* - Blackwood *Eucalyptus blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* - Apple Box *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* - Blackwood *Eucalyptus blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* - Apple Box *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark *E. mannifera* - Brittle Gum *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* - Blackwood + *Eucalyptus camphora* - Mountain Swamp Gum *E. dives* - Broad-leaved Peppermint *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box *E. mannifera* - Brittle Gum *E. nortonii* - Silver Bundy *E. robertsonii* - Robertson's Peppermint *E. rubida* - Candlebark *E. viminalis* - Manna Gum *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry ***+ creeks/soaks***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	+ *Leptospermum continentale* - Prickly Tea-tree ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Acacia paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. rubida* - Red-stemmed Wattle *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* - Hairy Bursaria + *Leptospermum continentale* - Prickly Tea-tree *Pultenaea spinosa* - Grey Bush-pea ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Acacia gunnii* - Ploughshare Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. rubida* - Red-stemmed Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* - Hairy Bursaria *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Cassinia aculeata* - Common Cassinia *Daviesia latifolia* - Hop Bitter-pea *D. leptophylla* - Slender Bitter-pea *Indigofera adesmiifolia* - Tick Indigo *I. australis* - Austral Indigo *Kunzea parvifolia* - Violet Kunzea + *Leptospermum continentale* - Prickly Tea-tree *Pultenaea spinosa* - Grey Bush-pea *P. procumbens* - Heathy Bush-pea *Persoonia rigida* - Hairy Geebung ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Acacia rubida* - Red-stemmed Wattle *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* - Hairy Bursaria *Cassinia aculeata* - Common Cassinia + *Leptospermum continentale* - Prickly Tea-tree *Persoonia rigida* - Hairy Geebung ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***
GROUND COVERS	+ *Blechnum nudum* - Fishbone Water Fern *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass + *Carex* spp. - Sedge + *Juncus* spp. - Rush *Microlaena stipoides* - Weeping Grass + *Phragmites australis* - Common Reed *Poa* spp. - Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass + *Typha* spp. - Cumbungi ***+ creeks/soaks***		*Adiantum aethiopicum* Common Maidenhair *Arthropodium strictus* Chocolate Lily * *Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath *Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily * *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* Yellow Buttons * *Dillwynia sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine * *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower * *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Poa sieberiana* Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma pallidum* Red-anther Wallaby Grass * *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass * *Xanthorrhoea* spp. Grass-tree * *Xerochrysum* spp. Everlasting **** mainly N and NW aspect***	

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YARRA YARRA

LANDFORM	Rocky outcrop, hill and mid-slope country	Flats and low country	Hill country
VEGETATION TYPE	Dry sclerophyll forest – Red Box and Red Stringybark. Also Red Gum forest.	Blakely's Red Gum and Yellow Box woodland.	Dry sclerophyll forest – Red Box and Red Stringybark
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Granite, gneissic granite and gneiss. Sandy granite soils.	Alluvium – sand, silt, gravel and clay. Sandy yellow earths.	Quartzite, slate, phylite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Shallow red and yellow loams.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Morgan's Ridge – western edge of catchment	Yarra Yarra Junction	Eastern edge of catchment
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. doratoxylon* - Currawang *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. dwyeri* - Dwyer's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *Eucalyptus blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* - Apple Box + *E. camaldulensis* - River Red Gum *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box ***+ creeks***	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle # *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Eucalyptus blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. dwyeri* - Dwyer's Red Gum # *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark # *E. nortonii* - Silver Bundy *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box # *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry ***# not noted in area but suggested for replanting***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia buxifolia* - Box-leaf Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle # *A. rubida* - Red-stemmed Wattle *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Persoonia rigida* - Hairy Geebung ***# not noted in area but suggested for replanting***	# *Acacia genistifolia* - Spreading Wattle # *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn # *A. rubida* - Red-stemmed Wattle # *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn + *Leptospermum continentale* - Prickly Tea-tree ***# not noted in area but suggested for replanting*** ***+ poorly drained sites***	*Acacia decora* - Western Golden Wattle *A. lanigera* - Woolly Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Cassinia aculeata* - Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* - Shiny Cassinia *Daviesia latifolia* - Hop Bitter-pea *D. leptophylla* - Slender Bitter-pea *Dillwynia phylicoides* - Small-leaf Parrot-pea *Grevillea polybractea* - Crimson Grevillea *Indigofera australis* - Austral Indigo *Kunzea parvifolia* - Violet Kunzea *Pultenaea foliolosa* - Bush-pea
GROUND COVERS	*Austrostipa* spp. - Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Brachyloma daphnoides* - Daphne Heath *Chloris truncata* - Windmill Grass *Dianella revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia crinita* - Silky Guinea-flower *H. obtusifolia* - Grey Guinea-flower *Isotoma axillaris* - Showy Isotome *Microlaena stipoides* - Weeping Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Stypandra glauca* - Nodding Blue-lily *Xanthorrhoea* spp. - Grass-tree *Xerochrysum bracteatum* - Golden Everlasting	+ *Carex* spp. - Sedge + *Juncus* spp. - Rush *Microlaena stipoides* - Weeping Grass + *Phragmites australis* - Common Reed *Poa* spp. - Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass + *Typha* spp. - Cumbungi ***+ Creeks/soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Chloris truncata* - Windmill Grass *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia crinita* - Silky Guinea-flower *H. obtusifolia* - Grey Guinea-flower *Lissanthe strigosa* - Peach Heath *Lomandra filiformis* - Wattle Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath *Microlaena stipoides* - Weeping Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting

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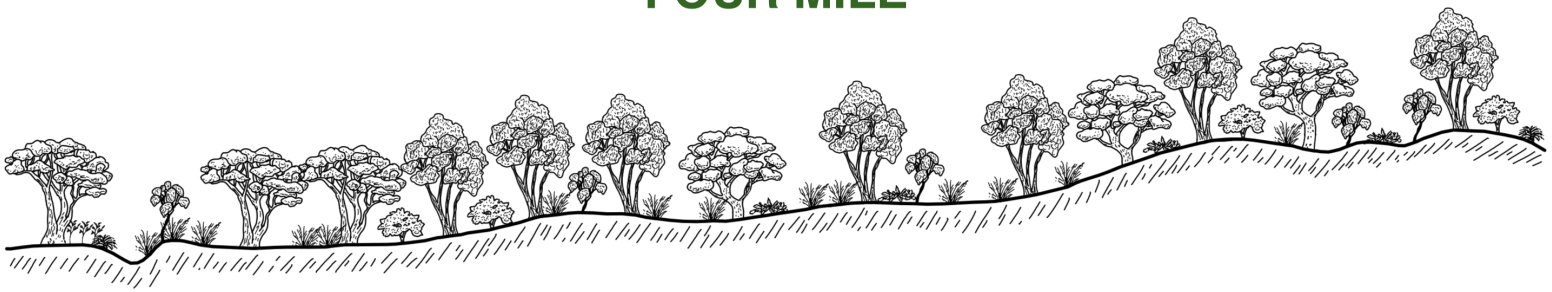
FOUR MILE



LANDFORM	Flats	Lower slopes	Hills
VEGETATION TYPE	Red Gum and Yellow Box woodland	Yellow Box woodland	Dry sclerophyll forest – Red Box and Red Stringybark
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium – sand, silt, gravel and clay. Sandy alluvials.	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Red and yellow earths.	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Red and yellow earths.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Lower reaches of Four Mile Creek	'Yammacoona' vicinity	'Manoora' vicinity
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *+ *E. dives* - Broad-leaved Peppermint *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box # *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark * *E. mannifera* - Brittle Gum *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. nortonii* - Silver Bundy # *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box *E. rossii* - Scribbly Gum/Snap *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry **** upper reaches*** ***+ mainly S and SE aspects*** ***# mainly N and NW aspect***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn # *A. rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle # *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn # * *Kunzea ericoides* Burgan + *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites*** ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting*** **** particularly creekbanks***	# *Acacia lanigera* Woolly Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn # *A. rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Grevillea floribunda* Seven Dwarfs Grevillea # *Kunzea ericoides* Burgan + *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree # *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting*** ***+soaks***	*Acacia decora* - Western Golden Wattle *A. gunnii* - Ploughshare Wattle *A. lanigera* - Woolly Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Cassinia aculeata* - Common Cassinia Indigo *C. longifolia* - Shiny Cassinia *Daviesia latifolia* - Hop Bitter-pea Kunzea *D. leptophylla* - Slender Bitter-pea *Dillwynia phylicoides* - Small-leaf Parrot-pea *Grevillea polybractea* - Crimson Grevillea *Indigofera australis* - Austral *Kunzea parvifolia* - Violet *Melicytus dentatus* - Tree Violet *Pultenaea foliolosa* - Bush-pea
GROUND COVERS	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass + *Carex* spp. Sedge + *Juncus* spp. Rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass + *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa* spp Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass + *Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ creeks/soaks/drainage lines***	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass + *Carex* spp. Sedge *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily + *Juncus* spp. Rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass + *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass + *Typha* spp. Cumbungi *Xanthorrhoea* spp. Grass-tree ***+ creeks/soaks/drainage lines***	*Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Brachyloma daphnoides* - Daphne Heath *Dianella revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Glycine clandestina* - Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia crinita* - Silky Guinea-flower *H. obtusifolia* - Grey Guinea-flower *Lissanthe strigosa* - Peach Heath *Lomandra* spp. - Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath *Microlaena stipoides* - Weeping Grass *Rytidosperma pallidum* - Red-anther Wallaby Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass *Stypandra glauca* - Nodding Blue-lily *Xerochrysum* spp. - Everlasting Daisy

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LUNTS SUGARLOAF

LANDFORM	Flats and lower slopes	Hills
VEGETATION TYPE	Blakely's Red Gum/Box woodland	Dry sclerophyll forest – Red Stringybark, Long-leaf Box (lower reaches) Dry sclerophyll forest – Peppermint, Brittle Gum (upper reaches)
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium – sand, silt, gravel and clay (flats). Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist (slopes). Sandy yellow earths.	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Shallow red and yellow sandy soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Intersection of Little Billabong and Hume Highway	Eastern region of catchment
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle * *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum +* *E. camphora* Mountain Swamp Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark * *E. mannifera* Brittle Gum *E. polyanthemos* Red Box * *E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint *E. rossii* Scribbly Gum ***+ creeks/soaks*** **** upper reaches, mainly above 500 m elevation***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*# Acacia genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *# A. rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *# Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Indigofera adesmiifolia* Tick Indigo *+ Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree ***+ soaks/ poorly drained sites*** ***# not noted in area but suggested for replanting***	*# Acacia decora* Western Golden Wattle *# A. lanigera* Woolly Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *D. leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea *# Dillwynia phylicoides* Small-leaf Parrot-pea *# Indigofera australis* Austral Indigo *Kunzea parvifolia* Violet Kunzea *# Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea ***# not noted in area but suggested for replanting***
GROUND COVERS	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *+ Carex* spp. Sedge *+ Juncus* spp. Rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *+ Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *+ Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ creeks/soaks/drainage lines***	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia crinita* Silky Guinea-flower *H. obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Lissanthe strigosa* Peach Heath *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Rytidosperma pallidum* Red-anther Wallaby *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *Xerochrysum* spp. Everlasting Daisy

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

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COPPABELLA

LANDFORM	Creeks and depressions	Hills
VEGETATION TYPE	Forest – eg. Mountain Swamp Gum	Dry sclerophyll forest – Red Stringybark with Long-leaf Box and Silver Bundy; Robertson's Peppermint with Candlebark.
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Sandy yellow earths (creeklines) shallow red and yellow earths (hills).	
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Coppabella Creek	Munderoo State Forest

TREES > 8 m

Acacia dealbata	Silver Wattle	*Acacia dealbata*	Silver Wattle
A. melanoxylon	Blackwood	*A. melanoxylon*	Blackwood
Eucalyptus bridgesiana	Apple Box	*Brachychiton populneus*	Kurrajong
E. camphora	Mountain Swamp Gum	*Callitris endlicheri*	Black Cypress Pine
E. dives	Broad-leaved Peppermint	*E. bridgesiana*	Apple Box
E. viminalis	Manna Gum	*E. dives*	Broad-leaved Peppermint
		E. bicostata	Eurabbie
		E. goniocalyx	Long-leaf Box
		E. macrorhyncha	Red Stringybark

E. mannifera	Brittle Gum		
E. melliodora	Yellow box		
E. nortonii	Silver Bundy		
E. pauciflora	White Sallee		
E. polyanthemos	Red Box		
E. robertsonii	Robertson's Peppermint		
E. rubida	Candlebark		
E. viminalis	Manna Gum		
Exocarpos cupressiformis	Native Cherry		

SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m

Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla	Hairy Bursaria	*Acacia deanei* deanei	Deane's Wattle
Callistemon sieberi	River Bottlebrush	*A. deanei paucijuga*	Green Wattle
+ *Leptospermum continentale*	Prickly Tea-tree	*A. paradoxa*	Kangaroo Thorn
Melicytus dentatus	Tree Violet	*A. rubida*	Red-stemmed Wattle
		A. ulicifolia	Prickly Moses
		Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla	Hairy Bursaria
		Calytrix tetragona	Common Fringe-myrtle
		Cassinia aculeata	Common Cassinia
		C. longifolia	Shiny Cassinia
		Daviesia latifolia	Hop Bitter-pea
		D. leptophylla	Slender Bitter-pea
		Dillwynia phylicoides	Small-leaf Parrot-pea

+ poorly drained sites

Dodonaea viscosa angustissima	Narrow-leaf Hop-bush		
Indigofera australis	Austral Indigo		
Kunzea parvifolia	Violet Kunzea		
+ *Leptospermum continentale*	Prickly Tea-tree		
Melicytus dentatus	Tree Violet		
Oxylobium oxylobioides	Mountain Oxylobium		
Persoonia rigida	Hairy Geebung		
Pultenaea spinosa	Grey Bush-pea		
P. procumbens	Heathy Bush-pea		
Platylobium formosum	Handsome Flat-pea		

+ poorly drained sites

GROUND COVERS

+ *Adiantum aethiopicum*	Common Maidenhair	*Arthropodium* spp. - Vanilla Lily	*Clematis aristata* - Old Man's Beard
+ *Blechnum* spp.	Water Fern	*Astroloma humifusum* - Native Cranberry	*Dianella revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily
+ *Carex appressa*	Sedge	*Austrostipa* spp. - Speargrass	*Glycine clandestina* - Twining Glycine
+ *Cyperus lucidus*	Sedge Rush	*Billardiera scandens* - Common Apple-berry	*Gompholobium huegelii* - Pale Wedge-pea
+ *Juncus* spp.	Rush	*Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass	*Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea
Microlaena stipoides	Weeping Grass	*Brachyloma daphnoides* - Daphne Heath	*Hibbertia sp.* - Guinea-flower
+ *Phragmites australis*	Common Reed	*Brunonia australis* - Blue Pincushion	*Hovea heterophylla* - Common Hovea
Poa labillardieri	Tussock Grass	*Bulbine bulbosa* - Bulbine Lily	*Juncus* spp. - Rush
+ *Typha* spp.	Cumbungi	*Carex* spp. - Sedge	*Lomandra* spp. - Mat-rush
		Chloris truncata - Windmill Grass	*Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath
		Chrysocephalum spp. - Everlasting	*Microlaena stipoides* - Weeping Grass

Poa spp. - Tussock Grasses
Pimelea linifolia linifolia - Slender Rice-flower
Rytidosperma pallidum - Red-anther Wallaby Grass
Rytidosperma spp. - Wallaby Grass
Themeda triandra - Kangaroo Grass

+ creeks and soaks

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

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JINGELLIC

LANDFORM	Lower country	Hill country below approx. 500 m elevation	Hills above approx. 500 m elevation
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum woodland (Murray River)	Dry sclerophyll forest – Red Stringybark and Red Box	Dry sclerophyll forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Mainly alluvium – sand, silt, gravel and clay. Light alluvial soils.	Mainly quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Sandy yellow earths.	Mainly granite, gneissic granite and gneiss. Sandy granite soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Jingellic Village	Around Carboona Road intersection	Black Ridge
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong * *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* Red Box * *E. dealbata* Tumbledown Gum **** mainly south of Carboona road intersection, along creeks***	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood + *Eucalyptus camphora* Mountain Swamp Gum *E. bicostata* Eurabbie *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. mannifera* Brittle Gum * *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint *E. viminalis* Manna Gum *E. pauciflora* White Sallee **** mainly north aspect, + soaks/poorly drained sites***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria + *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Melicytus dentatus* Tree Violet **+ major creeks and rivers**	*Acacia rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *Calytrix tetragona* Common Fringe-myrtle *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Daviesa latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *D. leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea *Kunzea ericoides* Burgan *K. parvifolia* Violet Kunzea	
GROUND COVERS	+ *Carex* spp. Sedge + *Cyperus lucidus* Sedge + *Juncus* spp. Rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass + *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa labillardieri* Tussock Grass + *Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ creeks/soaks***	+ *Adiantum aethiopicum* - Common Maidenhair * *Astroloma humifusum* - Native Cranberry *Arthropodium* spp. - Vanilla Lily *Austrostipa* spp. - Speargrass + *Blechnum* spp. - Water Fern *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Brunonia australis* - Blue Pincushion *Bulbine bulbosa* - Bulbine Lily *Dianella revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Glycine clandestina* - Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* - Grey Guinea-flower *Hovea heterophylla* - Common Hovea *Lomandra* spp. - Mat-rush * *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath *Microlaena stipoides* - Weeping Grass *Pimelea linifolia* - Slender Rice-flower *Poa* spp. - Tussock Grasses *Rubus parvifolius* - Native Raspberry *Rytidosperma pallidum* - Red-anther Wallaby Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Spyridium parvifolium* - Dusty Miller *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass ***+ mainly creeks*** **** mainly quartzite (not granite)***	

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ROSEWOOD PLATEAU

LANDFORM	Creeklines and depressions	Rolling Hills
VEGETATION TYPE	Mountain Swamp Gum forest	Moist open forest – Red Stringybark and Brittle Gum; Apple Box and Robertson's Peppermint
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Light alluvial soils and sandy yellow earths.	
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Mannus Creek	Rosewood vicinity
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. camphora* Mountain Swamp Gum *E. pauciflora* White Sallee *E. stellulata* Black Sallee	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. bicostata* Eurabbie *E. dives* Broad-leaved Peppermint *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. mannifera* Brittle Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *E. pauciflora* White Sallee *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint *E. rubida* Candlebark *E. stellulata* Black Sallee *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Leptospermum grandifolium* Mountain Tea-tree + *L. continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *Pomaderris eriocephala* Pomaderris ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Acacia paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. siculiformis* Dagger Wattle *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Correa reflexa reflexa* Common Correa *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *D. leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* Rosemary Grevillea *Kunzea ericoides* Burgan + *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *Oxylobium oxylobioides* Mountain Oxylobium *Platylobium formosum* Handsome Flat-pea ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***
GROUND COVERS	*Carex* spp. Sedge *Juncus* spp. Rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa labillardieri* Tussock Grass *Typha* spp. Cumbungi	*Billardiera scandens* Common Apple-berry *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Lomandra filiformis* Wattle Mat-rush *L. longifolia* Spiny-headed Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rubus parvifolius* Native Raspberry *Rytidosperma pallidum* Red-anther Wallaby Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass

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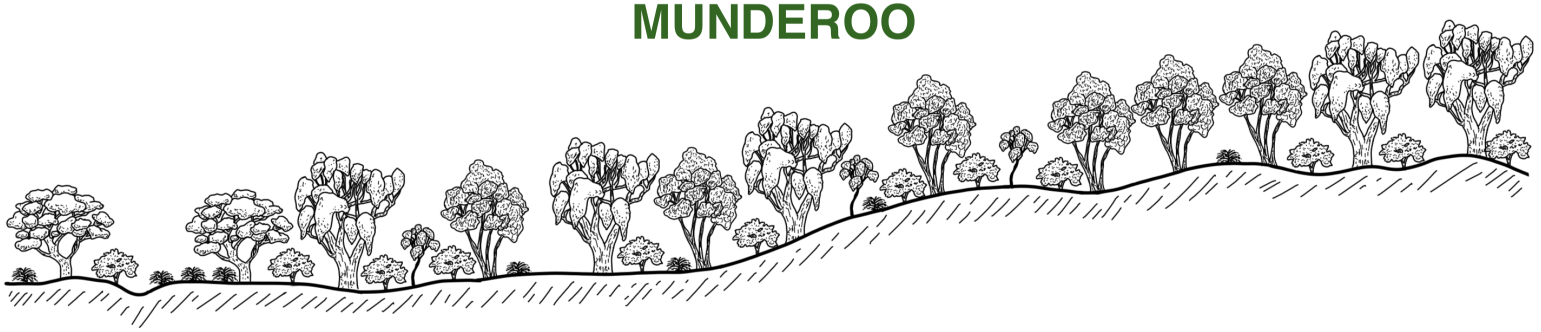
MUNDEROO



LANDFORM	Creeklines and depressions	Rolling hills
VEGETATION TYPE	Mountain Swamp Gum forest	Moist open forest: Robertson's Peppermint and Apple Box; Broad-leaved Peppermint and Brittle Gum
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Granite, gneissic granite and gneiss. Sandy alluvial soils.	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Sandy yellow earths.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Munderoo Creek	Most of district
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. camphora* Mountain Swamp Gum *E. pauciflora* White Sallee *E. stellulata* Black Sallee	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Banksia marginata* Silver Banksia *+ Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. bicostata* Eurabbie *E. camphora* Mountain Swamp Gum *E. dives* Broad-leaved Peppermint ** E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *# E. mannifera* Brittle Gum *E. pauciflora* White Sallee *E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint *E. rubida* Candlebark *E. stellulata* Black Sallee ***+ south of district, near Ikes Mountain*** **** mainly north aspect*** ***# particularly on shaley soils***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Baeckea utilis* Mountain Baeckea *+ Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *L. obovatum* River Tea-tree *L. polygalifolium* Lemon-scented Tea-tree *Lomatia myricoides* River Lomatia *Polyscias sambucifolius* Elderberry Panax ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Baeckea utilis* Mountain Baeckea *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *Epacris breviflora* Drumstick Heath *Hakea microcarpa* Small-fruited Hakea *+ Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *L. obovatum* River Tea-tree *L. polygalifolium* Lemon-scented Tea-tree *Oxylobium oxylobioides* Mountain Oxylobium *Platylobium formosum* Handsome Flat-pea ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***
GROUND COVERS	*Carex* spp. Sedge *Juncus* spp. Rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa labillardieri* Tussock Grass *Typha* spp. Cumbungi	*Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath *Clematis aristata* Old Man's Beard *Geranium* spp. Cranesbill *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Lomandra filiformis* Wattle Mat-rush *L. longifolia* Spiny-headed Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Poa* spp. Wallaby Grass *Rubus parvifolius* Native Raspberry *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass

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OURNIE

LANDFORM	River and plain	Lower slopes	Upper slopes and steep hills
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum woodland	Red Box and Blakely's Red Gum woodland	Sclerophyll forest: Red Stringybark with Silver Bundy (N-NW aspect); Broad-leaved Peppermint (S-SE aspect).
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium – sand, silt gravel and clay. Light alluvial soils.	Granite, gneissic granite and gneiss. Sandy yellow earths.	
LOCATION EXAMPLE	(no intact example available)	Southern stretch of Tumbarumba Road	Oak Hill
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle + *A. melanoxylon* - Blackwood *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. bicostata* - Eurabbie * *E. dives* - Broad-leaved Peppermint + *E. camphora* - Mountain Swamp Gum # *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box # *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark *E. mannifera* - Brittle Gum # *E. nortonii* - Silver Bundy # *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box *E. robertsonii* - Robertson's Peppermint *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry ***+ mainly creeks*** **** mainly S aspect*** ***# mainly N and NW aspect***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *Melicytus dentatus* Tree Violet	*Acacia rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. siculiformis* Dagger Wattle *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *Calytrix tetragona* Common Fringe-myrtle *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* Shiny Cassinia + *Callistemon pityoide* Alpine Bottlebrush *Correa reflexa reflexa* Common Correa *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush	*Indigofera australis* Austral Indigo *Kunzea ericoides* Burgan *K. parvifolia* Violet Kunzea * *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree # *Melicytus dentatus* Tree Violet *Pultenaea procumbens* Heathy Bush-pea ***+ creek banks in hills*** ***# particularly south aspect*** **** soaks/poorly drained sites***
GROUND COVERS	+ *Carex* spp. Sedge + *Juncus* spp. Rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass + *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa labillardieri* Tussock Grass + *Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ creeks/soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass + *Blechnum* spp. Water Fern *Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath + *Carex* spp. Sedge *Convulvulus* spp. Bindweed *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower + *Juncus* spp. Rush *Lomandra filiformis* Wattle Mat-rush *L. longifolia* Spiny-headed Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass + *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rubus parvifolius* Native Raspberry *Rytidosperma pallidum* Red-anther Wallaby Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass + *Typha* spp. Cumbungi *Xanthorrhoea* spp. Grass-tree ***+ creeks/soaks***	

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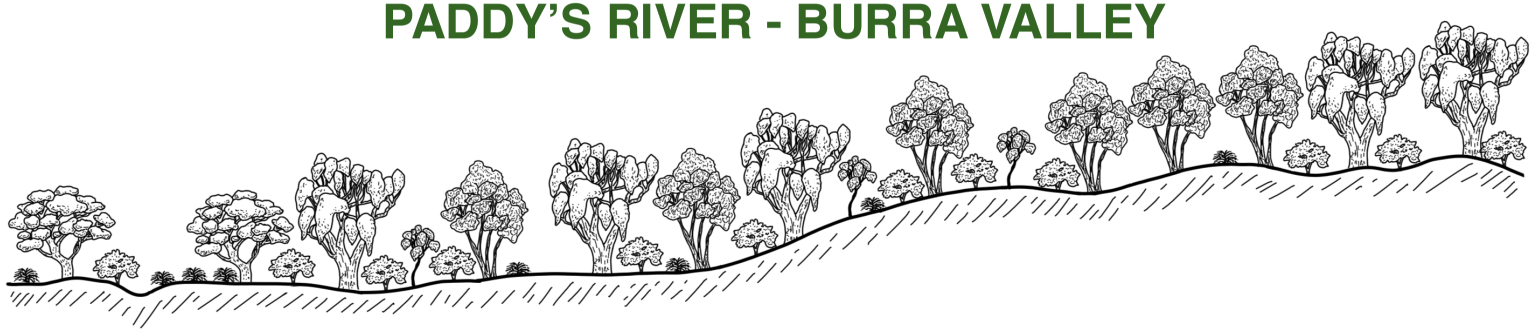
PADDY'S RIVER - BURRA VALLEY



LANDFORM	Rivers, creeklines and depressions		Rolling hills			
VEGETATION TYPE	Mountain Swamp Gum forest		Open forest – Red Stringybark and Long-leaf box (N and NW aspect). Tall wet forest – Robertson's Peppermint, Candlebark and Mountain Grey Gum (S and SE aspect and higher elevations)			
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Mainly granite, gneissic granite and gneiss. Also basalt. Light alluvial soils, sandy granite soils and red basalt soils.		Mainly granite, gneissic granite and gneiss. Also basalt. Light alluvial soils, sandy granite soils and red basalt soils.			
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Paddy's River		Bago State Forest			
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata*	Silver Wattle	*Acacia dealbata*	Silver Wattle	*E. mannifera*	Brittle Gum
	A. melanoxylon	Blackwood	*A. kettlewelliae*	Buffalo Wattle	*E. nortonii*	Silver Bundy
	Eucalyptus camphora	Mountain Swamp Gum	*A. melanoxylon*	Blackwood	* *E. pauciflora*	White Sallee
	E. stellulata	Black Sallee	*Brachychiton populneus*	Kurrajong	*E. polyanthemos*	Red Box
			Eucalyptus bridgesiana	Apple Box	*E. robertsonii*	Robertson's Peppermint
			E. bicostata	Eurabbie	* *E. rubida*	Candlebark
			E. camphora	Mountain Swamp Gum	* *E. stellulata*	Black Sallee
			* *E. dalrympleana*	Mountain Grey Gum	*E. viminalis*	Manna Gum
			* *E. delegatensis*	Alpine Ash	*Exocarpos cupressiformis*	Native Cherry
			E. goniocalyx	Long-leaf Box		
			E. macrorhyncha	Red Stringybark		
					***Higher mountain elevations**	
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Gaudium brevipes*	Slender Tea-tree	*Acacia gunnii*	Ploughshare Wattle	*I. australis*	Austral Indigo
	Leptospermum grandifolium	Mountain Tea-tree	*A. siculiformis*	Dagger Wattle	*Kunzea ericoides*	Burgan
	Lomatia myricoides	River Lomatia	*A. rubida*	Red-stemmed Wattle	+ *Leptospermum continentale*	Prickly Tea-tree
			Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla	Hairy Bursaria	*Oxylobium oxylobioides*	Mountain Oxylobium
			Cassinia aculeata	Common Cassinia	*Platylobium formosum*	Handsome Flat-pea
			C. longifolia	Shiny Cassina		
			Daviesia latifolia	Hop Bitter-pea		
			Dodonaea viscosa angustissima	Narrow-leaf Hop-bush		
			Grevillea rosmarinifolia	Rosemary Grevillea		
			Indigofera adesmiifolia	Tick Indigo		
					***+ soaks/poorly drained sites**	
GROUND COVERS	*Adiantum aethiopicum*	Common Maidenhair	*Bothriochloa macra*	Red Grass	*Melichrus urceolatus*	Urn Heath
	Blechnum spp.	Water Fern	*Calotis scabiosifolia*	Rough Burr-daisy	*Poa* spp.	Tussock Grasses
	Carex spp.	Sedge	*Carex* spp.	Sedge	*Rubus parvifolius*	Native Raspberry
	Juncus spp.	Rush	*Dianella porracea*	Smooth Flax-lily	*Themeda triandra*	Kangaroo Grass
	Microlaena stipoides	Weeping Grass	*Geranium solanderi*	Austral Cranesbill	*Thysanotus tuberosus*	Fringe-lily
	Phragmites australis	Common Reed	*Gompholobium huegelii*	Pale Wedge-pea	*Wahlenbergia communis*	Bluebell
	Poa labillardieri	Tussock grass	*Hardenbergia violacea*	Purple Coral Pea		
			Hibbertia obtusifolia	Grey Guinea-flower		
			Leucopogon virgatus	Common Beard-heath		
			Lomandra spp.	Mat-rush		

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TOOMA

LANDFORM	Creeks and low country	Lower slopes	Hill country
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum woodland	Blakely's Red Gum woodland	Red Stringybark dry sclerophyll forest (N-NW aspect). Broad-leaved Peppermint forest (SE aspect).Robertson's Peppermint, Candlebark, and Long-leaf Box forest (upper reaches).
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Light alluvial soils	Granite and gneissic granite. Sandy granite soils.	Mainly granite and gneissic granite (Mt Maragle). Also quartzite (Mt Garland). Mainly sandy granite soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Tooma Creek at Tooma	Back Tooma – Tumbarumba road	Maragle Mountain
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* River Red Gum	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *A. kettlewelliae* - Buffalo Wattle *A. melanoxylon* - Blackwood *Eucalyptus bicostata* - Eurabbie *E. bridgesiana* - Apple Box *E. camphora* - Mountain Swamp Gum *E. dalrympleana* - Mountain Grey Gum * *E. dives* - Broad-leaved Peppermint *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box + *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark *E. mannifera* - Brittle Gum *E. nortonii* - Silver Bundy * *E. pauciflora* - White Sallee *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box *E. robertsonii* - Robertson's Peppermint *E. rubida* - Candlebark *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry **** mainly S-SE aspects*** ***+ mainly N-NW aspects***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *Gaudium brevipes* Slender Tea-tree *Kunzea ericoides* Burgan + *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *L. obovatum* River Tea-tree *Lomatia myricoides* River Lomatia *Melicytus dentatus* Tree Violet ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Acacia buxifolia* - Box-leaf Wattle *A. rubida* - Red-stemmed Wattle *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* - Hairy Bursaria *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Cassinia aculeata* - Common Cassinia *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* - Rosemary Grevilleaa *Kunzea ericoides* - Burgan *K. parvifolia* - Violet Kunzea + *Leptospermum continentale* - Prickly Tea-tree *Melicytus dentatus* - Tree Violet ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Acacia buxifolia* - Box-leaf Wattle *A. rubida* - Red-stemmed Wattle *A. siculiformis* - Dagger Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* - Hairy Bursaria *Cassinia aculeata* - Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* - Shiny Cassinia *Correa reflexa reflexa* - Common Correa *Daviesia latifolia* - Hop Bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* - Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* - Rosemary Grevillea *Kunzea ericoides* - Burgan + *Leptospermum continentale* - Prickly Tea-tree *L. grandifolium* - Mountain Tea-tree *Melicytus dentatus* - Tree Violet ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***
GROUND COVERS	*Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Carex* spp. Sedge *Juncus* spp. Rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses	*Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Carex* spp. Sedge *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass	*Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Brachyloma daphnoides* - Daphne Heath *Dianella porracea* - Smooth Flax-lily *Glycine clandestina* - Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* - Grey Guinea-flower *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath *Microlaena stipoides* - Weeping Grass *Pelargonium australe* - Native Storksbill *Rubus parvifolius* - Native Raspberry *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass *Xanthorrhoea* spp. - Grass-tree

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

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MARAGLE

LANDFORM	Lower country	Hills below about 500 m elevation	Hills above about 500 m elevation
VEGETATION TYPE	Woodland	Yellow Box and Blakely's Red Gum woodland; Broad-leaved Peppermint (S aspect) and Red Stringybark forest.	Sclerophyll forest - Robertson's Peppermint, Candlebark and Long-leaf box.
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Mainly granite and gneissic granite. Light alluvial soils.	Mainly granite and gneissic granite. Also basalt (western edge of catchment). Mainly sandy granite soils.	Mainly quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist (eg. China Walls area). Also granite and gneissic granite (Clarkes Hill). Sandy granite soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	(no intact example available)	(no intact example available)	(no intact example available)
TREES > 8 m	* *Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle * *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box * *E. camphora* Mountain Swamp Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box **** key species for creeks/drainage lines***	* *Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle + *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *+ *A. melanoxylon* - Blackwood *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong #+ *Eucalyptus blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum * *E. bridgesiana* - Apple Box ~ *E. dives* - Broad-leaved Peppermint + *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box #+ *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark # *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. nortonii* - Silver Bundy *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box + *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry **** key species for creeks/drainage lines + species oberved on basalt country # mainly N-NW aspects ~ mainly S-SE aspects***	* *Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle * *A. melanoxylon* - Blackwood *Eucalyptus bicostata* - Eurabbie * *E. bridgesiana* - Apple Box * *E. camphora* - Mountain Swamp Gum *E. dalrympleana* - Mountain Grey Gum *E. dives* - Broad-leaved Peppermint *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box # *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark *E. mannifera* - Brittle Gum *E. nortonii* - Silver Bundy *E. pauciflora* - White Sallee *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box *E. robertsonii* - Robertson's Peppermint *E. rubida* - Candlebark *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry **** Key species for creeks/drainage lines # mainly N-NW aspect***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	* *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria * *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush * *Leptospermum grandifolium* Mountain Tea-tree * *Melicytus dentatus* Tree Violet **** key species for creeks/drainage lines***	*Acacia buxifolia* Box-leaf Wattle *A. rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *+ *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria * *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Correa reflexa reflexa* Common Correa *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* Rosemary Grevilleaa *Indigofera adesmiifolia* Tick Indigo	*I. australis* Austral Indigo *Kunzea ericoides* Burgan *K. parvifolia* Violet Kunzea # *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree * *L. grandifolium* Mountain Tea-tree * *Melicytus dentatus* Tree Violet *Platylobium formosum* Handsome Flat-pea **** key species for creeks/drainage lines + species observed on basalt (although also on granite and quartz) # soaks/poorly drained sites***
GROUND COVERS	*Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass * *Carex* spp. Sedge * *Juncus* spp. Rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass * *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass **** key species for creeks/drainage lines***	+ *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath * *Carex* spp. Sedge *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *Geranium solanderi* Austral Cransebill *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower * *Juncus* spp. Rush *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Pelargonium australe* Native Storksbill * *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rubus parvifolius* Native Raspberry *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *Wahlenbergia* spp. Bluebell + *Xanthorrhoea* spp. Grass-tree **** key species for creeks/drainage lines + species mainly observed on basalt country (although also on granite and quartz)***

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ARDENSIDE - WELAREGANG

LANDFORM	River and low country	Low hills and mid slopes	Upper slopes and high hills
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum woodland	Blakely's Red Gum woodland (N-NW aspect) and Red Stringybark dry sclerophyll forest (S-SE aspect)	Dry sclerophyll forest – Peppermint; Red Stringybark
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium – sand, silt, gravel and clay. Light alluvial soils.	Granite, granodiorite and tonalite. Sandy granite soils.	
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Murray River	Welaregang	Mount Welaregang
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum	* *Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong + *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum * *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry **** key species or creekside revegetation in hill country + mainly N-NW aspect***	* *Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle * *A. melanoxylon* - Blackwood *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong * *Eucalyptus bicostata* - Eurabbie * *E. bridgesiana* - Apple Box *E. dives* - Broad-leaved Peppermint *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark *E. mannifera* - Brittle Gum *E. nortonii* - Silver Bundy *E. pauciflora* - White Sallee *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box *E. robertsonii* - Robertson's Peppermint *E. stellulata* - Black Sallee *E. viminalis* - Manna Gum *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry **** key species for creek revegetation***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Melicytus dentatus* Tree Violet	*Acacia rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle * *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *Calytrix tetragona* Common Fringe-myrtle *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Correa reflexa reflexa* Common Correa *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Grevillea lanigera* Woolly Grevillea	*Indigofera australis* Austral Indigo *Kunzea parvifolia* Violet Kunzea *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree (soaks) * *L. grandifolium* Mountain Tea-tree * *Melicytus dentatus* Tree Violet *Persoonia rigida* Hairy Geebung *Platylobium formosum* Handsome Flat-pea *Pultenaea procumbens* Heathy Bush-pea **** key species for creekside revegetation in hill country***
GROUND COVERS	*Blechnum* spp. Water Fern * *Carex* spp. Sedge * *Juncus* spp. Rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass * *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa labillardieri* Tussock Grass * *Typha* spp. Cumbungi **** key species for creekline revegetation in hill country***	*Blechnum* spp. - Water Fern *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Brachyloma daphnoides* - Daphne Heath *Dianella porracea* - Smooth Flax-lily *Glycine clandestina* - Twining Glycine *Geranium* spp. - Cranesbill *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* - Grey Guinea-flower *Lomandra filiformis* - Wattle Mat-rush *L. longifolia* - Spiny-headed Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath # *Microlaena stipoides* - Weeping Grass # *Phragmites australis* - Common Reed *Poa* spp. - Tussock Grasses *Rubus parvifolius* - Native Raspberry *Rytidosperma pallidum* - Red-anther Wallaby Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass *Xanthorrhoea* spp. - Grass-tree *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting **** key species for creekside revegetation in hill country # in and around springs***	

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LOWER TOOMA - GREG GREG

LANDFORM	River and low country	Low hills and mid slopes	Upper slopes and high hills
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum woodland	Blakely's Red Gum woodland (N-NW aspects), Box woodland and Stringybark/Broad-leaved Peppermint forest (S-SE aspect).	Dry sclerophyll forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium – sand, silt, gravel and clay Light alluvial soils	Granite and gneissic granite. Sandy granite soils.	
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Murray River and lower Tooma River	Warbrook	Welumba Hill
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum	* *Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle * *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong + *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. dives* Broad-leaved Peppermint *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry **** Key species for creekline revegetation in hill country*** ***+ Mainly N-NW aspects***	* *Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle * *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine * *E. bicostata* Eurabbie * *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box # *E. dives* Broad-leaved Peppermint *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy # *E. pauciflora* White Sallee *E. radiata* Narrow-leaf Peppermint *E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry **** key speices for creekline revegetation in hill country*** ***# Mainly S-SE aspects***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Gaudium brevipes* Slender Tea-tree *Kunzea ericoides* Burgan *L. grandifolium* Mountain Tea-tree *L. obovatum* River Tea-tree *Melicytus dantatus* Tree Violet *Pomaderris aspera* Hazel Pomaderris	*Acacia rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle * *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Correa reflexa reflexa* Common Correa *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Kunzea parvifolia* Violet Kunzea	+ *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree * *L. grandifolium* Mountain Tea-tree * *Melicytus dentatus* Tree Violet *Persoonia rigida* Hairy Geebung *Platylobium formosum* Handsome Flat-pea **** Key species for creekline revegetation in hill country*** ***+ Poorly drained sites/soaks***
GROUND COVERS	*Carex* spp. Sedge *Juncus* spp. Rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa labillardieri* Tussock Grass *Typha* spp. Cumbungi	*Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass * *Carex* spp. Sedge *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea * *Juncus* spp. Rush *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath * *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass	*Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rubus parvifolius* Native Raspberry *Rytidosperma pallidum* Red-anther Wallaby Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *Xanthorrhoea* spp. Grass-tree **** Key species for creeklines in hill country***

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BRINGENBRONG - KHANCOBAN DISTRICT

LANDFORM	River and lower country	Low hills and mid slopes	Upper slopes and high hills
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum woodland	Blakely's Red Gum woodland and Red Stringybark dry scleropyll forest	Peppermint moist open forest (S-SE aspects) and Red Stringybark dry sclerophyll forest (N-NW aspect).
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium – sand, silt, gravel and clay. Light alluvial soils.	Mainly alluvium – sand, silt, gravel, and clay. Also schist, quartzite, gneiss, slate and phyllite. Sandy yellow earths	Mainly schist, quartzite, gneiss, slate and phyllite. Common Reed Sandy granite soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Murray River and Plain	Road to Bringenbrong from the north	Cabramurra Road in east of district
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* River Red Gum	+ *Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle + *A. melanoxylon* - Blackwood *Banksia marginata* - Silver Banksia *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum + *E. bridgesiana* - Apple Box *E. dives* - Broad-leaved Peppermint *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry ***+ Key species for creekline revegetation in hill country***	+ *Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle + *A. melanoxylon* - Blackwood *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong * *Eucalyptus bicostata* - Eurabbie *E. bridgesiana* - Apple Box + *E. camphora* - Mountain Swamp Gum *E. dives* - Broad-leaved Peppermint *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark * *E. pauciflora* - White Sallee * *E. robertsonii* - Robertson's Peppermint * *E. rubida* - Candlebark * *E. viminalis* - Manna Gum *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry ***+ key species for creekline revegetation in hill country*** **** Mainly S-SE aspect***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria + *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Gaudium brevipes* Slender Tea-tree *Kunzea ericoides* Burgan *Leptospermum grandifolium* Mountain Tea-tree + *L. obovatum* River Tea-tree *Melicytus dentatus* Tree Violet *Pomaderris aspera* Hazel Pomaderris	*Acacia gunnii* Ploughshare Wattle *A. rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. siculiformis* Dagger Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle + *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Coprosma hirtella* Rough Coprosma *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* Wedge-leaf Hop-Bush *Epacris breviflora* Drumstick Heath	*Grevillea lanigera* Woolly Grevillea *Indigofera australis* Austral Indigo + *Kunzea ericoides* Burgan *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree + *L. grandifolium* Mountain Tea-tree + *Melicytus dentatus* Tree Violet *Oxylobium oxylobioides* Mountain Oxylobium *Platylobium formosum* Handsome Flat-pea + *Pomaderris aspera* Hazel Pomaderris ***+ key species for creekline revegetation in hill country***
GROUND COVERS	*Carex* spp. Sedge *Juncus* spp. Rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa labillardieri* Tussock Grass *Typha* spp. Cumbungi	*Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass + *Blechnum* spp. Water Fern *Billardiera scandens* Common Apple-berry *Cheilanthes* spp. Rock Fern *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Geranium* spp. Cranesbill *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Hovea rosmarinifolia* Mountain Beauty	*Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass + *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma pallidum* Red-anther Wallaby Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Xanthorrhoea* spp. Grass-tree ***+ Key species for creekline revegetation in hill country***

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NARRANDERA - MORUNDAH - GALORE - COLLINGULLIE REGION

LANDFORM	Low rises		Plains and watercourses	Higher rocky outcrop	
VEGETATION TYPE	White Cypress Pine/Grey Box woodland	White Cypress Pine/Grey Box woodland	Grey Box woodland	Blakely's Red Gum/Yellow Box/Grey Box woodland	
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Cocoparra Group sediments. Red earths.	Residual and colluvial deposits from underlying Tertiary. Red and red-brown earths.	Unconsolidated riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. Alluvial soils.	Conglomerate, sandstone, and quartzites. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.	
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Gillenbah State Forest	Buckingbong State Forest	Sturt Highway	Galore Hill	
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia doratoxylon* - Currawang *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* - River Red Gum *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box	*Allocasuarina luehmannii* - Bulloak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus dealbata* - Tumbledown Gum *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box	*Acacia pendula* - Boree *Allocasuarina luehmannii* - Bulloak *Callitris glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine + *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* - River Red Gum *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box *Hakea tephrosperma* - Hooked Needlewood ***+ dry and running watercourses***	*Acacia doratoxylon* - Currawang *Allocasuarina luehmannii* - Bulloak *A. verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress Pine *C. glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box	*Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry *Geijera parviflora* - Wilga *Pittosporum angustifolium* - Butterbush
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia deanei paucijuga* - Green Wattle *Cassinia laevis* - Coughbush *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Philotheca brevifolia* - Downy Wax-flower	*Acacia decora* - Western Golden Wattle *A. montana* - Mallee Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* - Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *D. v. cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush	* *Acacia decora* - Western Golden Wattle *A. deanei* - Deane's Wattle *A. difformis* - Drooping Wattle *A. hakeoides* - Hakea Wattle *A. montana* - Mallee Wattle *A. oswaldii* - Miljee * *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle * *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Duma florulenta* - Lignum *Senna artemisioides* - Silver Cassia **** slight rises***	*Acacia deanei paucijuga* - Green Wattle *A. decora* - Western Silver Wattle *A. montana* - Mallee Wattle *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Grevillea floribunda* - Seven Dwarfs Grevillea *Hakea leucoptera* - Silver Needlewood *Indigofera adesmiifolia* - Tick Indigo	*Indigofera australis* - Austral Indigo *Philotheca myoporoides* - Long-leaf Wax-flower *Pultenaea foliolosa* - Bush-pea *P. largiflorens* - Twiggy Bush-pea *Santalum acuminatum* - Quandong *Senna artemisioides zygophylla* - Silver Cassia
GROUND COVERS	*Austrostipa nodosa* - Speargrass *A. scabra falcata* - Rough Speargrass *Calotis cuneifolia* - Purple Burr-daisy *Cheilanthes sieberi* - Rock Fern *Rytidosperma bipartitum* - Wallaby Grass *Wahlenbergia* spp. - Bluebell	*Einadia nutans* - Climbing Saltbush *Lomandra filiformis* - Wattle Ma-rush *Pimelea curviflora gracilis* - Curved Rice-flower *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Stackhousia monogyna* - Creamy Candles *Swainsona murrayana* - Slender Darling Pea	*Arthropodium strictus* - Chocolate Lily *Einadia nutans* - Climbing Saltbush *Sclerolaena muricata* semiglabra - Black Roly-poly *Stipa* spp. - Speargrass *Vittadinia cuneata* - Fuzzweed	*Austrostipa scabra falcata* - Rough Speargrass *Carex inversa* - Knob Sedge *Cheilanthes* spp. - Rock Fern *Dianella porracea* - Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Enteropogon acicularis* - Curly Windmill Grass *Glycine* spp. - Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea	*Lomandra* spp. - Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath *Parsonsia eucalyptophylla* - Gargaloo *Poa sieberiana* - Fine Leaf Tussock Grass *Stypandra glauca* - Nodding Blue-lily *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting

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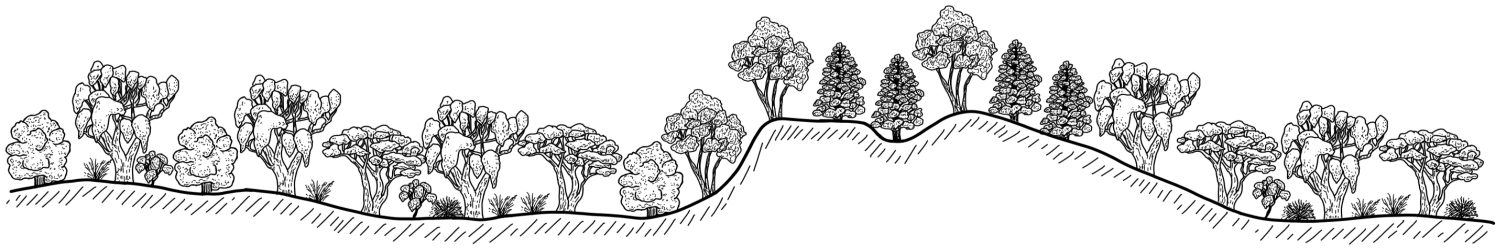
THE ROCK - HENTY - MILBRULONG REGION



LANDFORM	Low hills	Flats and slight rises	High rocky outcrop	Low rises
VEGETATION TYPE	White Cypress Pine and Yellow Box woodland	Grey Box/Yellow Box and Blakely's Red Gum woodland	Dwyer's Red Gum and Black Cypress Pine woodland	White Box/Blakely's Red Gum/Grey Box woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Residual and colluvial deposits from underlying meta-sediments. Red and red-brown earths.	Unconsolidated riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. Grey and brown clays.	Conglomerate, sandstone, quartzite Lithosols (earthy soils)	Unconsolidated deposits of sand, silt, clay and gravel. Red podzolic (duplex soil).
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Milbrulong State Forest	Grubben/Bullenbung area	The Rock Nature Reserve	East of The Rock and Burkes Creek
TREES > 8 m	*Allocasuarina luehmannii* - Bulloak *Callitris glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry	*Acacia pendula* - Boree *Allocasuarina luehmannii* - Bulloak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum + *E. camaldulensis* - River Red Gum *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box ***+ creeklines***	*Acacia doratoxylon* - Currawang *Allocasuarina luehmannii* - Bulloak *A. verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress Pine *C. glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry	* *Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle + *A. leucoclada* - Northern Silver Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *Eucalyptus blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box **** Burkes Creek*** ***+ north of Yerong Creek***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia hakeoides* - Hakea Wattle *A. montana* - Mallee Wattle *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Eutaxia microphylla* - Mallee Bush-pea	*Acacia deanei* - Deane's Wattle *A. decora* - Western Silver Wattle *A. difformis* - Drooping Wattle *A. flexifolia* - Bent-leaf Wattle *A. hakeoides* - Hakea Wattle *A. montana* - Mallee Wattle *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Eremophila longifolia* - Berrigan *Eutaxia microphylla* - Mallee Bush-pea *Maireana microphylla* - Eastern Cottonbush	*Acacia acinacea* - Gold Dust Wattle *A. deanei* - Deane's Wattle *A. decora* - Western Silver Wattle *A. difformis* - Drooping Wattle *A. gunnii* - Ploughshare Wattle *A. linearifolia* - Stringybark Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Cassinia laevis* - Coughbush *Dillwynia juniperina* - Prickly Parrot-pea *Grevillea floribunda* - Seven Dwarfs Grevillea *Indigofera* spp. - Austral/Tick Indigo *Pultenaea foliolosa* - Bush-pea *P. largiflorens* - Twiggy Bush-pea *Santalum acuminatum* - Quandong	*A. decora* - Western Silver Wattle *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle * *Callistemon sieberi* - River Bottlebrush *Eutaxia microphylla* - Mallee Bush-pea **** Burkes Creek***
GROUND COVERS	*Chrysocephalum semipapposum* - Yellow Buttons *Einadia nutans* - Climbing Saltbush *Pimelea* spp. - Rice-flower *Stackhousia monogyna* - Creamy Candles *Templetonia stenophylla* - Templetonia *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting	*Austrostipa* spp. - Speargrass *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Typha* spp. - Cumbungi *Vittadinia cuneata* - Fuzzweed	*Astroloma humifusum* - Native Cranberry *Brachyloma daphnoides* - Daphne Heath *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* - Yellow Buttons *Cryptandra amara* - Pretty Cryptandra *Dianella revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Dillwynia sericea* - Showy Parrot-pea *Einadia nutans* - Climbing Saltbush *Glycine canescens* - Silky Glycine *Lissanthe strigosa* - Peach Heath *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Stypandra glauca* - Nodding Blue-lily	*Anthosachne scabra* - Wheatgrass *Aristida behriana* - Brush Wire Grass *Bulbine bulbosa* - Bulbine Lily *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* - Yellow Buttons *Dianella porracea* - Smooth Flax-lily *Glycine clandestina* - Twining Glycine *Lomandra* spp. - Mat-rush *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass *Wahlenbergia* spp. - Bluebell

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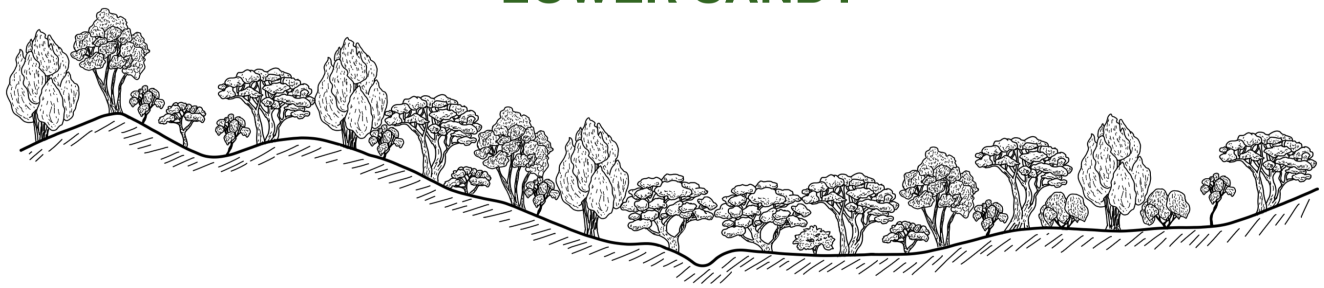
LOWER SANDY



LANDFORM	Higher slopes	Flats	Low to mid slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	White Box woodland	Grey Box and Yellow Box woodland	Yellow Box/Grey Box/White Box woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Quarzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Lithosols (earthy loams) and red podzolic (duplex) soils.	Alluvium – sand, silt, clay and gravel. Alluvial soils and red podzolic (duplex) soils.	Alluvium – sand, silt, clay and gravel. Non-calcic brown soils, red earths and red-brown earths
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Pomingalarna Reserve	Uranquinty/Yarragundry area	North of Uranquinty
TREES > 8 m	*Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry	*Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box	*Acacia leucoclada* Northern Silver Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia acinacea* Gold Dust Wattle *A. deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. decora* Western Silver Wattle *A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Dillwynia phylicoides* Small-leaf Parrot-pea *Indigofera adesmiifolia* Tick Indigo *Pultenaea procumbens* Heathy Bush-pea	*# Acacia deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. decora* Western Silver Wattle *A. montana* Mallee Wattle *# Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Acacia deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. decora* Western Silver Wattle *A. montana* Mallee Wattle *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn
GROUND COVERS	*Anthosachne scabra* Wheat-grass *Aristida ramosa* Purple Wiregrass *Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Calotis cuneifolia* Purple Burr-daisy *Dillwynia sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Maireana microphylla* Eastern Cottonbush *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily *Wahlenbergia stricta* Tall Bluebell *Xerochrysum viscosum* Sticky Everlasting	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *+ Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass ***+ drainage lines/damp areas***	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *Xerochrysum viscosum* Sticky Everlasting

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UPPER SANDY

LANDFORM	Flats and lower slopes	Mid to upper slopes and ridgelines
VEGETATION TYPE	Yellow Box and Blakely's Red Gum woodland	Tumbledown Gum/Blakely's Red Gum and Red Box woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium – Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornsfels and schist Red podzolic (duplex) and non-calcic brown soils	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornsfels, schist and granite. Red podzolic (duplex) soils and lithosols (siliceous sands).
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Sandy Creek/Mangoplah Road area	Plum Pudding Hill/O'Brien's Creek Road area
TREES > 8 m	* *Eucalyptus albens* – White Box *E. blakelyi* – Blakely's Red Gum *E. melliodora* – Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* – Grey Box * *E. polyanthemos* – Red Box **** rises***	*Acacia implexa* – Hickory Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* – Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* – White Cypress Pine * *Eucalyptus albens* – White Box *E. blakelyi* – Blakely's Red Gum + *E. bridgesiana* – Apple Box * *E. dealbata* – Tumbledown Gum *E. macrorhyncha* – Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* – Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* – Grey Box *E. polyanthemos* – Red Box *E. sideroxylon* – Mugga/Red Ironbark **** Granite areas + drainage lines***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia deanei* – Deane's Wattle *A. decora* – Western Silver Wattle *A. montana* – Mallee Wattle *A. verniciflua* – Varnish Wattle	*Acacia buxifolia* – Box-leaf Wattle *A. decora* – Western Silver Wattle *A. genistifolia* – Spreading Wattle *A. lanigera* – Woolly Wattle *A. pycnantha* – Golden Wattle *Daviesia leptophylla* – Slender Bitter-pea *Pultenaea foliolosa* – Bush-pea
GROUND COVERS	*Aristida behriana* – Brush Wire Grass *Bothriochloa macra* – Red Grass + *Carex appressa* – Tall Sedge *Chloris truncata* – Windmill Grass *Dianella revoluta* – Spreading Flax-lily + *Phragmites australis* – Common Reed *Themeda triandra* – Kangaroo Grass + *Typha* spp. – Cumbungi *Wahlenbergia* spp. – Bluebell *Xerochrysum viscosum* – Sticky Everlasting ***+ drainage lines/ damp areas***	*Brachyloma daphnoides* – Daphne Heath + *Carex* spp. – Sedge *Cheilanthes* spp. – Rock Fern *Dianella revoluta* – Spreading Flax-lily *Geranium solanderi* – Austral Cranesbill *Hardenbergia violacea* – Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* – Grey Guinea-flower + *Juncus* spp. – Rush *Lomandra* spp. – Mat-rush + *Phragmites australis* – Common Reed *Stypandra glauca* – Nodding Blue-lily + *Typha* spp. – Cumbungi *Wurmbea dioica* – Early Nancy ***+ drainage lines/soaks***

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BINNI

LANDFORM	Creekline and low lying areas	Low to mid slopes	Upper slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum/Blakely's Red Gum and Yellow Box woodland	White Box woodland	Red Box/Red Stringybark woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium – Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornsfels and schist. Red podzolic (duplex) soils.	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Red podzolic (duplex) soils and lithosols (siliceous sands)	
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Burkes Creek and Mangoplah	Mangoplah Botanic Gardens	Mangoplah to Cookardinia Road
TREES > 8 m	+ *Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box + *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box ***+ creeklines***	*Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box	*Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. dealbata* Tumbledown Gum *E. dwyeri* Dwyer's Red *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. rossii* Scribbly Gum
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia decora* Western Golden Wattle *A. difformis* Drooping Wattle *A. montana* Mallee Wattle *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn + *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush ***+ creeklines***	*Acacia decora* Western Golden Wattle *A. montana* Mallee Wattle *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea	*Acacia buxifolia* Box-leaf Wattle *A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. lanigera* Woolly Wattle *Calytrix tetragona* Common Fringe-myrtle *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea
GROUND COVERS	*Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath *Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Carex* spp. Sedge *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* Yellow Buttons *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses	*Arthropodium strictus* Chocolate Lily *Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* Yellow Buttons *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Hibbertia riparia* Erect Guinea-flower *Lomandra filiformis* Wattle Mat-rush *Pimelea curviflora* Curved Rice-flower *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma eriantha* Hill Wallaby Grass *Vittadinia cuneata* Fuzzweed	*Arthropodium strictus* Chocolate Lily *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Dillwynia sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Hibbertia riparia* Erect Guinea-flower *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass

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WATTLE - YERONG CREEK

LANDFORM	Lower slopes and rises	Hills
VEGETATION TYPE	Grey Box/Yellow Box and Blakely's Red Gum woodland	White Box (mid slopes)/Red Stringybark woodland. Blakely's/Dwyer's Red Gum woodland.
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium (lower). Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist (higher). Red podzolic (duplex) soils.	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Also conglomerate, sandstone, quartzite, reddish shale and siltstone. Red podzolic (duplex) soils and lithosols (earthy loams).
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Olympic Highway	Bulloc Bulloc Hill
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia leucoclada* Northern Silver Wattle *Allocasuarina luehmannii* Bulloak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum + *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box ***+ creeklines***	*Acacia implexa* Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina luehmannii* Bulloak *A. verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. dwyeri* Dwyer's Red Gum *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. decora* Western Silver Wattle *A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. montana* Mallee Wattle *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *Grevillea floribunda* Seven Dwarfs Grevillea	*Acacia decora* Western Golden Wattle *A. difformis* Drooping Wattle *# A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. lanigera* Woolly Wattle *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *# A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *Dillwynia juniperina* Prickly Parrot-pea ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***
GROUND COVERS	*Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass + *Carex* spp. Sedge *Cheilanthes* spp. Rock Fern *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Einadia nutans* Climbing Saltbush + *Juncus* spp. Rush *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass + *Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ drainage lines***	*Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Cheilanthes* spp. Rock Fern *Dianella* spp. Flax-lily *Dillwynia sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Geranium* spp. Cranesbill *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Lissanthe strigosa* Peach Heath *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily

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BUCKARGINGAH

LANDFORM	Flats and lower slopes	Hills
VEGETATION TYPE	Grey and Yellow Box woodland/Grey Box and White Cypress Pine woodland	White Box woodland and Red Stringybark dry forest (shaley hills)
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Mainly alluvial deposits of sand, silt, clay and gravel. Red-brown earths.	Granite, gneissic granite and gneiss. Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Olympic Highway	Cookarbine Hill
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia implexa* Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina luehmannii* Bulloak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box + *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box ***+ creeklines only***	*Acacia doratoxylon* Currawang *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. dwyeri* Dwyer's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box * *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry **** mainly S-SE aspect***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia acinacea* Gold Dust Wattle *A. deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. decora* Western Silver Wattle *A. difformis* Drooping Wattle *A. montana* Mallee Wattle *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* Wedge-leaf Hop-bush	*Acacia deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. decora* Western Silver Wattle *A. gunnii* Ploughshare Wattle *A. montana* Mallee Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *Dillwynia* spp. Parrot-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *D. viscosa cuneata* Wedge-leaf Hop-bush
GROUND COVERS	*Atriplex semibaccata* Creeping Saltbush *Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass + *Carex* spp. Sedge *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Einadia nutans* Climbing Saltbush *Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush + *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Sclerolaena muricata semiglabra* Black Roly-poly *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass + *Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ drainage lines and creeks***	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Chloris truncata* Windmill Grass *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Geranium* spp. Cranesbill *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Isotoma axillaris* Showy Isotome *Lissanthe strigosa* Peach Heath *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Pimelea linifolia* Slender Rice-flower *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *Xanthorrhoea* spp. Grass-tree

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LAKE ALBERT

LANDFORM	Higher slopes and ridgelines		Flats and lower slopes		Mid slopes	
VEGETATION TYPE	Tumbledown Gum and White Cypress Pine woodland		Yellow Box and Blakely's Red Gum woodland		Blakely's Red Gum woodland	
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Granite. Siliceous sands.		Alluvium – Terrace alluvium. Yellow podzolic (duplex) soils		Granite. Red podzolic (duplex) soils.	
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Plum Pudding Hill		Gregadoo Road and Rowan area		Gregadoo Hill (western aspect)	
TREES > 8 m	*Allocasuarina verticillata* *Callitris glaucophylla* *Eucalyptus albens* *E. dealbata* *E. goniocalyx* *E. macrorhyncha* *E. polyanthemos*	Drooping Sheoak White Cypress Pine White Box Tumbledown Gum Long-leaf Box Red Stringybark Red Box	*Brachychiton populneus* *Callitris glaucophylla* *Eucalyptus albens* *E. blakelyi* + *E. camaldulensis* *E. melliodora* *E. microcarpa* ***+ drainage lines***	Kurrajong White Cypress Pine White Box Blakely's Red Gum River Red Gum Yellow Box Grey Box	*Acacia implexa* *Allocasuarina verticillata* *Brachychiton populneus* *Callitris endlicheri* *C. glaucophylla* *Eucalyptus blakelyi*	Hickory Wattle Drooping Sheoak Kurrajong Black Cypress Pine White Cypress Pine Blakely's Red Gum
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia decora* *A. genistifolia* *A. lanigera* *Indigofera australis* *Pultenaea foliolosa*	Western Golden Wattle Spreading Wattle Woolly Wattle Austral Indigo Bush-pea	*Acacia decora* # *A. genistifolia* #+ *Leptospermum continentale* ***+ soaks and poorly drained areas*** ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	Western Golden Wattle Spreading Wattle Prickly Tea-tree	*Acacia decora* *A. genistifolia* *A. verniciflua* *Calytrix tetragona* *Cassinia sifton* *Pultenaea foliolosa*	Western Golden Wattle Spreading Wattle Varnish Wattle Common Fringe-myrtle Dolly Bush Bush-pea
GROUND COVERS	*Burchardia umbellata* *Cheilanthes* spp. *Hardenbergia violacea* *Hibbertia obtusifolia* *Stypandra glauca*	Milkmaids Rock Fern Purple Coral Pea Grey Guinea-flower Nodding Blue-lily	+ *Carex* spp. *Dianella revoluta* *Maireana microphylla* + *Typha* spp. ***+ drainage lines***	Sedge Spreading Flax-lily Eastern Cottonbush Cumbungi	*Aristida behriana* *Brachyloma daphnoides* *Carex appressa* *Cheilanthes* spp. *Hibbertia obtusifolia* *Lissanthe strigosa* *Lomandra multiflora* *Melichrus urceolatus* *Stypandra glauca* *Xerochrysum viscosum*	Brush Wire Grass Daphne Heath Tall Sedge Rock Fern Grey Guinea-flower Peach Heath Many-flowered Mat-rush Urn Heath Nodding Blue-lily Sticky Everlasting

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WAGGA WAGGA CITY

LANDFORM	Higher slopes	Mid to lower slopes	River's edge	Low rises (catchment for Lake Albert)
VEGETATION TYPE	White Box woodland	Mixed Box woodland	River Red Gum woodland	Grey box woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Lithosols (siliceous sands) and red podzolic (duplex) soils.		Unconsolidated riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel (alluvium). Alluvial soils.	Alluvium – sand, silt, clay, gravel and terrace alluvium. Yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Willan's Hill	Kapooka area	Gobba Bridge to Eunony Bridge	Rawling Park Bushland Reserve
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia doratoxylon* - Currawang *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box	*Acacia implexa* - Hickory Wattle # *Banksia marginata* - Silver Banksia *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box ***# was on low sand hills around Wagga Wagga***	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. leucoclada* Northern Silver Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Casuarina cunninghamiana* River Sheoak *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* River Red Gum	*Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine * *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box * *E. polyanthemos* Red Box **** eastern boundary of catchment on slight rises***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia buxifolia* - Box-leaf Wattle *A. deanei* - Deane's Wattle *A. decora* - Western Silver Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn	*Acacia deanei* - Deane's Wattle *Acacia decora* - Western Golden Wattle *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Pultenaea foliolosa* - Bush-pea	# *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush # *Eremophila deserti* Turkeybush ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Acacia deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. decora* Western Silver Wattle *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle # *Pultenaea foliolosa* Small-leaf Bush-pea ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***
GROUND COVERS	*Cheilanthes sieberi* - Rock Fern *Dianella porracea* - Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Einadia nutans* - Climbing Saltbush *Glycine canescens* - Silky Glycine *Lomandra* spp. - Mat-rush *Pimelea curviflora* - Rice Flower *Vittadinia cuneata* - Fuzzweed *Wahlenbergia stricta* - Bluebell *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting	*Dianella revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Dillwynia sericea* - Showy Parrot-pea *Einadia nutans* - Climbing Saltbush *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting	*Geranium solanderi* Austral Cranesbill *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Typha* spp. Cumbungi *Vittadinia cuneata* Fuzzweed *Wahlenbergia* spp. Bluebell	*Aristida behriana* Brush Wire Grass *Calotis cuneifolia* Purple Burr-daisy *Cheilanthes* spp. Rock Fern *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* Yellow Buttons *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Geranium solanderi* Austral Cranesbill *Lomandra multiflora* Mat-rush *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Xerochrysum viscosum* Sticky Everlasting

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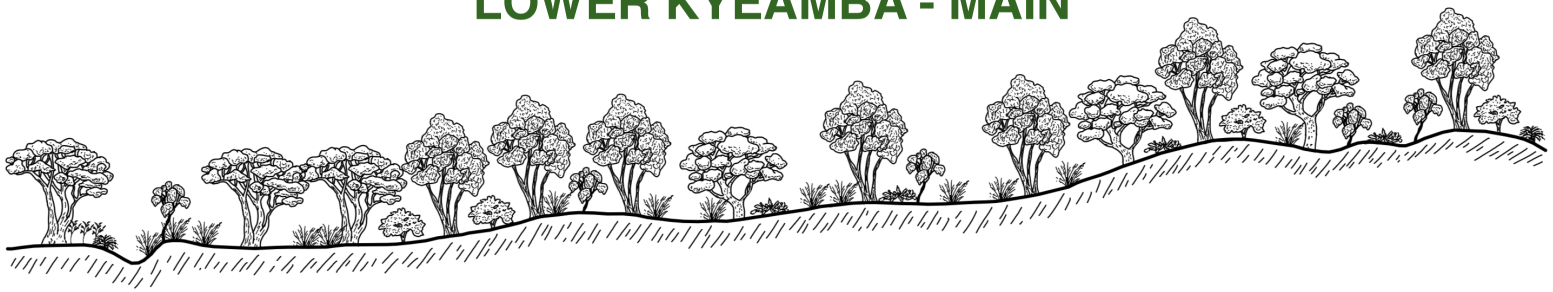
LOWER KYEAMBA - MAIN



LANDFORM	River and flood plain	Lower slopes	Mid and upper slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum woodland	Yellow Box and Blakely's Red Gum woodland	White Box woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel Alluvial soils	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornsfels and schists. Yellow solonetzic (mottled-yellow duplex) soils.	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornsfels and schists. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Murrumbidgee River	Sturt Highway/Alfredtown	Ladysmith/Borambola area
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. leucoclada* Northern Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Casuarina cunninghamiana* River Sheoak *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* River Red Gum	*Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box	* *Acacia doratoxylon* Currawang + *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle * *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cyprus Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box + *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark **** higher slopes only*** ***+ sighted only in Lower Kyeamba***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	# *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush # *Eremophila deserti* Turkeybush ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Acacia decora* Western Golden Wattle # *A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle # *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Acacia decora* Western Golden Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *Daviesia leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea
GROUND COVERS	*Phragmites australis* Common Reed	+ *Juncus* spp. Rush *Maireana microphylla* Eastern Cottonbush + *Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ drainage lines***	*Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Wahlenbergia* spp. Bluebell

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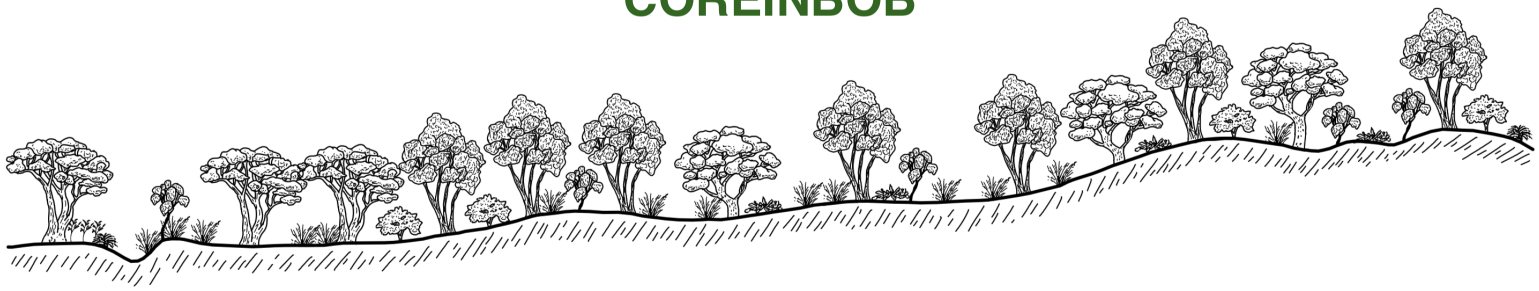
COREINBOB



LANDFORM	Creekline	Flats and low lying areas	Rising slopes and ridgelines	
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum woodland	Yellow Box and Blakely's Red Gum woodland	White Box woodland	Mugga Ironbark/Scribbly Gum woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium. Alluvial soils.	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Yellow solonetzic (mottled duplex), and red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.	Unconsolidated riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils	Conglomerate, sandstone, quartzite, reddish shale and siltstone. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Coreinbob Creek	Sturt Highway	"Tamboolba" area	"Osterley" (North aspect)
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box + *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum ***+ creekline only***	*Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box	*Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box	*Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum * *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. dealbata* Tumbledown Gum *E. rossii* Scribbly Gum *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark * *E. polyanthemos* Red Box **** low rises***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	# *Acacia decora* Western Golden Wattle # *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn # *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle #+ *Leptospermum continentale* - Prickly Tea-tree ***+ poorly drained sites/soaks*** ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	# *Acacia deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. decora* Western Silver Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Acacia decora* Western Golden Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *Daviesia leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea	*Acacia buxifolia* Box-leaf Wattle *A. lanigera* Woolly Wattle *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *Daviesia leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea *Dillwynia phylicoides* Small-leaf Parrot-pea *Grevillea polybractea* Crimson Grevillea + *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea *Styphelia triflora* Pink Five Corners ***+ damp/poorly drained sites***
GROUND COVERS	#+ *Carex* spp. Sedge + *Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ creeks/drainage lines*** ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	# *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* Yellow Buttons *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Maireana microphylla* Eastern Cottonbush ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	# *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily # *D. revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily *Xanthorrhoea* spp. Grass-tree

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LOWER O'BRIENS - TYWONG

LANDFORM	Creeklines and flats	Rising country
VEGETATION TYPE	Blakely's Red Gum and Yellow Box woodland	Red Box woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of sand, silt, clay and gravel (alluvium). Yellow solonetzic (mottled-yellow duplex)	Granite. Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Yellow solonetzic (mottled duplex), red podzolic (duplex) and lithosols (siliceous sands).
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Gregadoo area	
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box + *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box ***+ creeklines***	*Acacia dealbata* Silver wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine *C. glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine * *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum * *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark **** upper slopes***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia decora* Western Golden Wattle + *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree ***+ damp, poorly drained sites***	*Acacia decora* Western Golden Wattle *A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. montana* Mallee Wattle *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle # *Indigofera australis* Austral Indigo # *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***
GROUND COVERS	+ *Carex* spp. Sedge + *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass + *Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ creeklines/drainage lines***	# *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower # *Lissanthe strigosa* Peach Heath # *Pimelea linifolia* Slender Rice-flower *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***

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O'BRIENS NORTH

LANDFORM	Upper to lower slopes	Lower to upper slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	Blakely's Red Gum woodland	Red Box and Red Stringybark woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Granite	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Yellow solonetzic (drainage lines), red and yellow podzolic (duplex), and lithosols (siliceous loams).
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Mt. Flakney (east face)	Big Springs Road and O'Briens Creek Road
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia implexa* Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum * *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box * *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* Red Box * *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark **** lower reaches***	*Acacia implexa* Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak * *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box * *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. rossii* Scribbly Gum *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark **** upper reaches***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia buxifolia* Box-leaf Wattle *A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *Calytrix tetragona* Common Fringe-myrtle *Indigofera australis* Austral Indigo *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea	*Acacia genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. lanigera* Woolly Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle + *Daviesia leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea ***+ mid-upper reaches***
GROUND COVERS	*Aristida* spp. - Wire Grass *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Bulbine bulbosa* - Bulbine Lily *Cheilanthes* spp. - Rock Fern *Cheiranthera cyanea* - Finger Flower *Geranium solanderi* - Austral Cranesbill *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* - Grey Guinea-flower *Lissanthe strigosa* - Peach Heath *Lomandra multiflora* - Many-flowered Mat Rush *Microlaena stipoides* - Weeping Grass *Pimelea linifolia* - Slender Rice-flower *Stypandra glauca* - Nodding Blue-lily	+ *Carex appressa* - Tall Sedge *Dianella porracea* - Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Geranium solanderi* - Austral Cranesbill *Glycine clandestina* - Twining Glycine *Hibbertia obtusifolia* - Grey Guinea-flower + *Juncus* spp. - Rush *Lissanthe strigosa* - Peach Heath *Lomandra multiflora* - Many-flowered Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath + *Typha* spp. - Cumbungi *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting ***+ drainage lines/damp areas***

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O'BRIENS SOUTH - MCLEODS

LANDFORM	Creeklines and flats	Mid slopes	Upper slopes and rocky ridgelines
VEGETATION TYPE	Blakely's Red Gum and Yellow Box woodland		Mixed woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium. Yellow solonetzic (mottled-yellow duplex).	Granite. Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Red podzolic (duplex) soils.	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Red podzolic (duplex) soils and lithosols (siliceous loams).
LOCATION EXAMPLE	McClouds and O'Briens Creeks	O'Briens Creek Road and Maxwell	Livingstone State Forest
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark	*Acacia implexa* Hickory Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine *C. glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box	*Acacia doratoxylon* Currawang *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. rossii* Scribbly Gum *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. lanigera* Woolly Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle + *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Acacia genistifolia* Spreading Wattle # *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *Calytrix tetragona* Common Fringe-myrtle *Daviesia leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea # *Dillwynia phylicoides* Small-leaf Parrot-pea *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Acacia buxifolia* Box-leaf Wattle *A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. gunnii* Ploughshare Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *Calytrix tetragona* Common Fringe-myrtle *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *D. leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea *Dillwynia juniperina* Prickly Parrot-pea *D. phylicoides* Small-leaf Parrot-pea *Gaudium multicaule* Silver Tea-tree *Grevillea floribunda* Seven Dwarfs Grevillea *G. lanigera* Woolly Grevillea *Indigofera australis* Austral Indigo *Persoonia rigida* Hairy Geebung *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea
GROUND COVERS	+ *Carex appressa* Tall Sedge + *Juncus* spp. Rush *Lissanthe strigosa* Peach Heath *Lomandra* spp. Mat Rush *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass + *Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ drainage lines/damp areas***	*Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass	*Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath *Brunonia australis* Blue Pincushion *Cheiranthera linearis* Finger Flower *Chrysocephalum semipapposum* Yellow Buttons *Dillwynia sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Hovea heterophylla* Common Hovea *Isotoma axillaris* Showy Isotome *Leucopogon* spp. Beard Heath *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Pimelea linifolia* Slender Rice-flower *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Stackhousia monogyna* Creamy Candles *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue Lily *Xerochrysum viscosum* Sticky Everlasting

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

Remember: good quality vegetation sites may not need revegetation at all. Appropriate management can encourage natural regeneration.

LIVINGSTONE

LANDFORM	Lower slopes	Upper slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	Blakely's Red Gum and Red Box woodland	Tumbledown Gum and Red Stringybark woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of sand, silt, clay and gravel. Yellow solonetzic (mottled-yellow duplex)	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Also granite. Red podzolic (duplex) soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	O'Briens/Pillagalala Creeks and Livingstone Gully Road	Cheviot Hills
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine + *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum + *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box + *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box ***+ creeklines and/or heavier soils***	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Eucalyptus dealbata* Tumbledown Gum *E. dwyeri* Dwyer's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *E. polyanthemos* Red Box
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	# *Acacia genistifolia* Spreading Wattle # *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Acacia genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush # *Indigofera australis* Austral Indigo # *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***
GROUND COVERS	#+ *Carex* spp. Sedge + *Juncus* spp. Rush #+ *Phragmites australis* Common Reed #+ *Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ creek/drainage lines*** ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Aristida* spp. Wire Grass + *Carex appressa* Tall Sedge *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Lissanthe strigosa* Peach Heath *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass ***+ poorly drained sites***

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UPPER KYEAMBA

LANDFORM	Creeklines and flats	Low to mid slopes	Upper slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	Blakely's Red Gum and Yellow Box woodland	Blakely's Red Gum	Red Box/Red Stringybark woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium. Yellow solonetzic (mottled-yellow duplex) soils	Kyeamba adamellite. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils	
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Book Book area	"Talland"	Kyeamba/Kilgowla Mountain
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box + *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box ***+ creekline only***	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *E. polyanthemos* Red Box	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. doratoxylon* Currawang *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	# *Acacia genistifolia* Spreading Wattle # *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle # *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Acacia genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn + *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Acacia genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. gunnii* Ploughshare Wattle *Cassinia longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Cheiranthera cyanea* Finger Flower *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Grevillea lanigera* Woolly Grevillea *Putenaea foliolosa* Bush -pea *Styphelia triflora* Pink Five Corners
GROUND COVERS	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass + *Carex* spp. Sedge + *Juncus* spp. Rush + *Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ creeklines/damp areas***	*Aristida* spp. Wire Grass *Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath + *Carex appressa* Tall Sedge *Cheiranthera cyanea* Finger Flower *Geranium solanderi* Austral Cranesbill *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Isotoma axillaris* Showy Isotome *Lissanthe strigosa* Peach Heath *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily ***+ drainage lines***	*Aristida* spp. Wire Grass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath + *Carex appressa* Tall Sedge *Dillwynia sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily + *Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ drainage lines/damp areas***

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KEAJURA

LANDFORM	Creekline and low-lying areas	Mid slopes	Upper slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	Blakely's Red Gum and Yellow Box woodland	Red Stringybark woodland	Red Box/Red Stringybark woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium. Yellow solonetzic (mottled-yellow duplex) soils	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.	Kyeamba adamellite. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Keajura Creek and Hume Highway	Keajura/Coreinbob area and Hume Highway	Kilgowla Mountain
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. rossii* Scribbly Gum *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. doratoxylon* Currawang *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia genistifolia* Spreading Wattle # *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn # *Cassinia sifton* Dolly Bush ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Acacia lanigera* Woolly Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *Cassinia sifton* Dolly Bush *Daviesia leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea *Grevillea lanigera* Woolly Grevillea *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea	*Acacia genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. gunnii* Ploughshare Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *Cassinia longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Daviesia leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea *Dillwynia phylicoides* Small-leaf Parrot-pea *Grevillea polybractea* Crimson Grevillea
GROUND COVERS	#+ *Carex* spp. Sedge #+ *Juncus* spp. Rush + *Phragmites australis* Common Reed + *Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ creeks/watercourses*** ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Anthosachne scabra* Wheatgrass *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* Yellow Buttons *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Dillwynia sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush *Poa sieberiana* Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily *Wahlenbergia stricta* Tall Bluebell	*Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath

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UPPER BURKES

LANDFORM	Creekline and low-lying land	Mid to upper slopes and ridgelines
VEGETATION TYPE	Blakely's Red Gum and Yellow Box woodland	Box and Red Stringybark woodlands
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of sand, silt, clay and gravel (alluvium). Yellow solonetzic (mottled duplex) and alluvial soils.	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Burkes Creek	Pulletop State Forest/Westby/Turkey Springs/'Wingelo'
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle * *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. rossii* Scribbly Gum *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry *** not on ridges**
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	+ *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush # *Eremophila deserti* Turkeybush ***+ creekline*** ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Acacia buxifolia* Box-leaf Wattle *A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. gunnii* Ploughshare Wattle *A. lanigera* Woolly Wattle * *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *D. leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea *Dillwynia phylicoides* Small-leaf Parrot-pea *Gaudium multicaule* Silver Tea-tree *Grevillea lanigera* Woolly Grevillea *G. polybractea* Crimson Grevillea *Platylobium formosum* Handsome Flat-pea *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea **** not in Pulletop State Forest***
GROUND COVERS	*Carex appressa* Tall Sedge # *Juncus* spp. Rush #+ *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ creekline*** ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Aristida* spp. Wire Grass *Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath *Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Calotis cuneifolia* Purple Burr-daisy *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Dillwynia sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Lissanthe strigosa* Peach Heath *Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Pimelea linifolia* Slender Rice-flower *Poa sieberiana* Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma racemosa* Wallaby Grass *Stackhousia monogyna* Creamy Candles *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *Wahlenbergia stricta* Tall Bluebell *Xanthorrhoea* spp. Grass-tree

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BURKES - GRAVEYARD

LANDFORM	Creeklines and flats	Mid to upper slopes	Upper slopes and rocky ridgelines
VEGETATION TYPE	Blakely's Red Gum and Yellow Box woodland	White Box and Red Box/Red Stringybark woodland	Mixed woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium. Red podzolic (duplex) soils.	Granite. Lithosols (siliceous loams)	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Lithosols (siliceous loams) and red podzolic (duplex) soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Burkes Creek	Graveyard area	Livingstone State Forest
TREES > 8 m	*Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *+ E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box ***+ creeklines***	*Acacia implexa* Hickory Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *+ E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* Red Box ***+ creeklines***	*Acacia doratoxylon* Currawang *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia decora* Western Golden Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *#+ Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *# Myoporum deserti* Turkey-bush ***+ creeklines*** ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Acacia buxifolia* Box-leaf Wattle *A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *# Pultenea foliolosa* Bush-pea ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Acacia buxifolia* - Box-leaf Wattle *A. genistifolia* - Spreading Wattle *A. gunnii* - Ploughshare Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Correa reflexa* - Common Correa *Daviesia latifolia* - Hop Bitter-pea *D. leptophylla* - Slender Bitter-pea *Dillwynia juniperina* - Prickly Parrot-pea *D. phylicoides* Small-leaf Parrot-pea *Gaudium multicaule* - Silver Tea-tree *Grevillea floribunda* - Seven Dwarfs *G. lanigera* - Woolly Grevillea *Indigofera australis* - Austral Indigo *Persoonia rigida* - Hairy Geebung *Pultenaea foliolosa* - Bush-pea
GROUND COVERS	*+ Carex appressa* Tall Sedge *#+ Juncus* spp. Rush *#+ Phragmites australis* Common Reed *#+ Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ creeks / drainage lines*** ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Anthosachne scabra* Wheatgrass *Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Lissanthe strigosa* Peach Heath *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily	*Brachyloma daphnoides* - Daphne Heath *Brunonia australis* - Blue Pincushion *Cheiranthera linearis* - Finger Flower *Chrysocephalum semipapposum* - Yellow Buttons *Dillwynia sericea* - Showy Parrot-pea *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* - Grey Guinea-flower *Hovea heterophylla* - Common Hovea *Isotoma axillaris* - Showy Isotome *Leucopogon* spp. - Beard Heath *Lomandra* spp. - Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath *Pimelea linifolia* - Slender Rice-flower *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Stackhousia monogyna* - Creamy Candles *Stypandra glauca* - Nodding Blue-lily *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting

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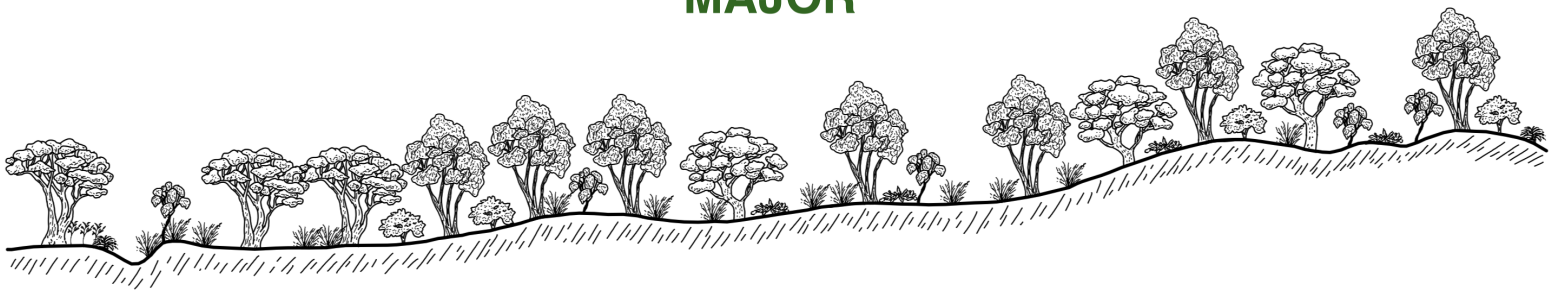
MAJOR



LANDFORM	Lower slopes	Mid to upper slopes and ridgelines
VEGETATION TYPE	Red Box woodland	Box and Red Stringybark woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of sand, silt, clay and gravel – alluvium. Yellow solonetzic (mottled duplex) and red podzolic (duplex) soils.	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Red podzolic (duplex) soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Pulletop area	Pulletop State Forest
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia implexa* Hickory Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. rossii* Scribbly Gum *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia decora* Western Golden Wattle # *A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle # *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn # *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Acacia buxifolia* Box-leaf Wattle *A. lanigera* Woolly Wattle *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *D. leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea *Dillwynia phylicoides* Small-leaf Parrot-pea *Gaudium multicaule* Silver Tea-tree *Grevillea lanigera* Woolly Grevillea *G. polybractea* Crimson Grevillea *Persoonia rigida* Hairy Geebung *Platylobium formosum* Handsome Flat-pea *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea
GROUND COVERS	# *Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath + *Carex* spp. Sedge + *Juncus* spp. Cumbungi # *Lissanthe strigosa* Peach Heath # *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath # *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass ***+ damp areas*** ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Aristida* spp. Wire Grass *Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath *Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Calotis cuneifolia* Purple Burr-daisy *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Dillwynia sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Lissanthe strigosa* Peach Heath *Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Pimelea linifolia* Slender Rice-flower *Poa sieberiana* Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma racemosa* Wallaby Grass *Stackhousia monogyna* Creamy Candles *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *Wahlenbergia stricta* Tall Bluebell *Xanthorrhoea* spp. Grass-tree

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MATES GULLY

LANDFORM	Lower slopes	Upper slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	Box woodland (eg. Red Box)	Box, Red Stringybark, and Ironbark woodlands
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of sand, silt, clay and gravel. Yellow solonetzic (mottled duplex) and red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Sturt Highway to Hume Highway (Tarcutta Road)	Mates Gully Reserve (R.L.P.B.)
TREES > 8 m	*Eucalyptus blakelyi* — Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* — Apple Box + *E. camaldulensis* — River Red Gum *E. melliodora* — Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* — Grey Box *E. polyanthemos* — Red Box ***+ creeklines only***	*Acacia implexa* — Hickory Wattle *Eucalyptus albens* — White Box *E. blakelyi* — Blakely's Red Gum *E. macrorhyncha* — Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* — Red Box *E. rossii* — Scribbly Gum *E. sideroxylon* — Mugga/Red Ironbark
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia deanei* — Deane's Wattle *A. decora* — Western Silver Wattle *A. paradoxa* — Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* — Golden Wattle + *Leptospermum continentale* — Prickly Tea-tree ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Acacia genistifolia* — Spreading Wattle *A. lanigera* — Woolly Wattle *A. paradoxa* — Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* — Golden Wattle *Cassinia sifton* — Dolly Bush *Daviesia leptophylla* — Slender Bitter-pea *Dillwynia phylicoides* — Small-leaf Parrot-pea *Grevillea floribunda* — Seven Dwarfs Grevillea *Indigofera australis* — Austral Indigo *Platylobium formosum* — Handsome Flat-pea *Styphelia triflora* — Pink Five Corners
GROUND COVERS	#+ *Carex* spp. — Sedge *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* — Yellow Buttons # *Dianella revoluta* — Spreading Flax-lily #+ *Juncus* spp. — Rush # *Maireana microphylla* — Eastern Cottonbush # *Poa* spp. — Tussock Grasses ***+ drainage lines/poorly drained sites*** ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Brachyloma daphnoides* — Daphne Heath + *Carex* spp. — Sedge *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* — Yellow Buttons *Dianella porracea* — Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* — Spreading Flax-lily *Dillwynia sericea* — Showy Parrot-pea *Geranium solanderi* — Austral Cranesbill *Hardenbergia violacea* — Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* — Grey Guinea-flower *Lomandra* spp. — Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* — Urn Heath *Poa* spp. — Tussock Grasses *Stypandra glauca* — Nodding Blue-lily *Xanthorrhoea* spp. — Grass-tree ***+ drainage lines/poorly drained sites***

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LOWER TARCUTTA

LANDFORM	Mid to upper slopes	Creekline, flats and lower slopes	Rocky hills and ridgelines
VEGETATION TYPE	Ironbark and Box woodland	Yellow Box/Blakely's Red Gum and Red Box woodland	Red Stringybark woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornsfels and schist. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.	Alluvium – clay, silt, sand and gravel. Yellow solonetzic (mottled-yellow duplex) soils.	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornsfels and schist. Lithosols (earthy loams) and red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Mundarlo Road and Mt. Adrah area	Tarcutta region and Tarcutta Creek	"The Willows" East Tarcutta
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. dealbata* Tumbledown Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle + *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box + *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark ***+ creeklines only***	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. dealbata* Tumbledown Gum *E. dives* Broad-leaved Peppermint *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *Daviesia leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea *Indigofera australis* Austral Indigo *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea	*Acacia acinacea* Gold Dust Wattle *A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *Daviesia leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea	*A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn + *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Leptospermum* spp. Tea-tree ***+ creek/drainage lines***
GROUND COVERS	*Arthropodium strictus* Chocolate Lily *Brunonia australis* Blue Pincushion *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* Yellow Buttons *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Dillwynia sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Lissanthe strigosa* Peach Heath *Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush *Rytidosperma eriantha* Hill Wallaby Grass *Spyridium parvifolium* Dusty Miller *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *Xerochrysum viscosum* Sticky Everlasting	+ *Carex* spp. Sedge *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily + *Juncus* spp. Rush *Maireana microphylla* Eastern Cottonbush ***+ drainage lines/damp areas***	*Aristida* spp. Wire grass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath *Cheilanthes sieberi* Rock Fern *Leucopogon* spp. Beard Heath *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Spyridium parvifolium* Dusty Miller *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily *Wahlenbergia* spp. Bluebell *Xanthorrhoea* spp. Grass-tree

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ERINGOWARRAH - DELTROIT - HILLAS - JELLINGRO - OAKY

LANDFORM	River and flats	Low to mid slopes	Higher slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum/River Sheoak woodland	Yellow Box and Blakely's Red Gum woodland	White Box and Red Box/Red Stringybark woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. Alluvial loams and clays.	Conglomerate, sandstone, quartzite, reddish shale and siltstone. Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Granite. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils and lithosols (earthy loams).	
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Murrumbidgee River	Mundarlo region	Upper Deltroit
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. leucoclada* Northern Silver Wattle *Casuarina cunninghamiana* River Sheoak *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box * *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box * *E. polyanthemos* Red Box **** mainly mid slopes***	*Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. dealbata* Tumbledown Gum *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	# *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush # *Eremophila deserti* Turkeybush ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Acacia deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. decora* Western Silver Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn # *Kunzea parvifolia* Violet Kunzea ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Acacia genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *Indigofera australis* Austral Indigo *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea
GROUND COVERS	# *Carex* spp. Sedge # *Juncus* spp. Rush *Phragmites australis* Common Reed # *Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	# *Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass # *Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily # *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily # *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass # *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Dillwynia sericea* Showy Parrot-pea # *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily # *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *Xerochrysum viscosum* Sticky Everlasting ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***

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SNOWBALL - STONY

LANDFORM	River and flood plain	Lower and upper slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum woodland	Yellow Box and Blakely's Red Gum (lower) and White Box woodlands (upper)
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of sand, silt, clay and gravel (alluvium) Alluvial soils	Conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils and lithosols (earthy loams).
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Murrumbidgee River	Edwardstown and towards Minjary
TREES > 8 m	# *Acacia dealbata* — Silver Wattle *Casuarina cunninghamiana* — River Sheoak *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* — River Red Gum ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Brachychiton populneus* — Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* — White Box + *E. blakelyi* — Blakely's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* — Long-leaf Box + *E. melliodora* — Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* — Red Box ***+ lower slopes***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	# *Callistemon sieberi* — River Bottlebrush # *Eremophila deserti* — Turkeybush ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Acacia ulicifolia* — Prickly Moses *Daviesia leptophylla* — Slender Bitter-pea *Pultenaea procumbens* — Heathy Bush-pea
GROUND COVERS	*Carex* spp. — Sedge *Juncus* spp. — Rush *Phragmites australis* — Common Reed *Typha* spp. — Cumbungi	# *Bulbine bulbosa* — Bulbine Lily # *Dianella revoluta* — Spreading Flax-lily # *Glycine clandestina* — Twining Glycine *Themeda australis* — Kangaroo Grass ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***

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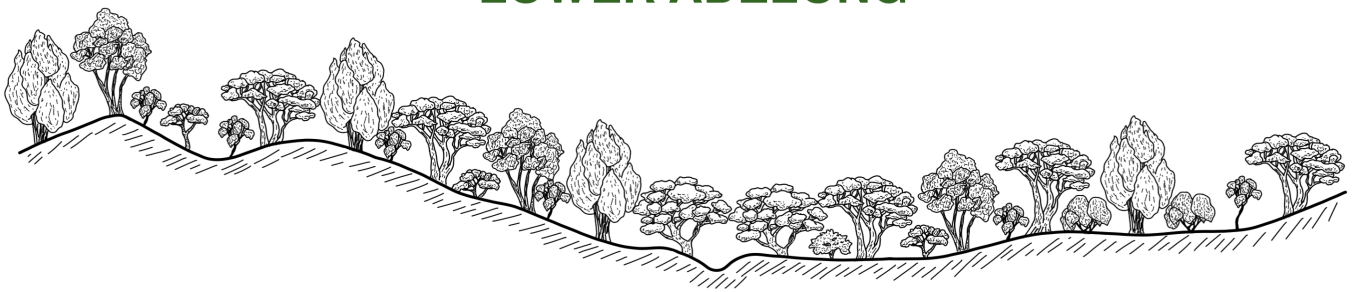
LOWER ADELONG



LANDFORM	Higher rocky slopes	Creek and flats	Low – mid slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	Box/Stringybark woodland	River Red Gum woodland	Blakely's Red Gum and Yellow Box woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Conglomerate, sandstone, quarzite, reddish shale and siltstone. Lithosols (earthy loams) and red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.	Alluvium. Alluvial soils.	Maragle Bathylith. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Tumblong State Forest and Minjary Mountain	Adelong Creek	Adelong/Grahamstown/Adelong Falls
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia doratoxylon* Currawang *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. rossii* Scribbly Gum *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood + *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong + *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box + *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box ***+ upper reaches***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia buxifolia* - Box-leaf Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *Cassinia longifolia* - Shiny Cassinia *Dillwynia phylicoides* - Small-leaf Parrot-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* - Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Indigofera adesmiifolia* - Tick Indigo *I. australis* - Austral Indigo *Leptospermum continentale* - Prickly Tea-tree *Platylobium formosum* - Handsome Flat-pea *Pultenaea spinosa* - Grey Bush-pea *Santalum acuminatum* - Quandong	*# Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *# Gaudium brevipes* Slender Tea-tree *# L. continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *# Melicytus dentatus* Tree Violet ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	* *Acacia paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Gaudium brevipes* Slender Tea-tree **** northern end of catchment***
GROUND COVERS	*Arthropodium strictus* - Chocolate Lily *Anthosachne scabra* - Wheatgrass *Austrostipa densiflora* - Speargrass *Brachyloma daphnoides* - Daphne Heath *Bulbine bulbosa* - Bulbine Lily *Burchardia umbellata* - Milkmaids *Cheilanthes sieberi* - Rock Fern *Cheiranthera linearis* - Finger Flower *Dianella revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Glycine clandestina* - Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea *Lissanthe strigosa* - Peach Heath *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath *Spyridium parvifolium* - Dusty Miller *Stypandra glauca* - Nodding Blue-lily *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass *Xanthorrhoea* spp. - Grass-tree	*Carex* spp. Sedge *Juncus* spp. Rush *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Typha* spp. Cumbungi	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Burchardia umbellata* Milkmaids *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *Hibbertia sp.* Guinea-flower *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Ricinocarpos bowmanii* Western Wedding Bush *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass

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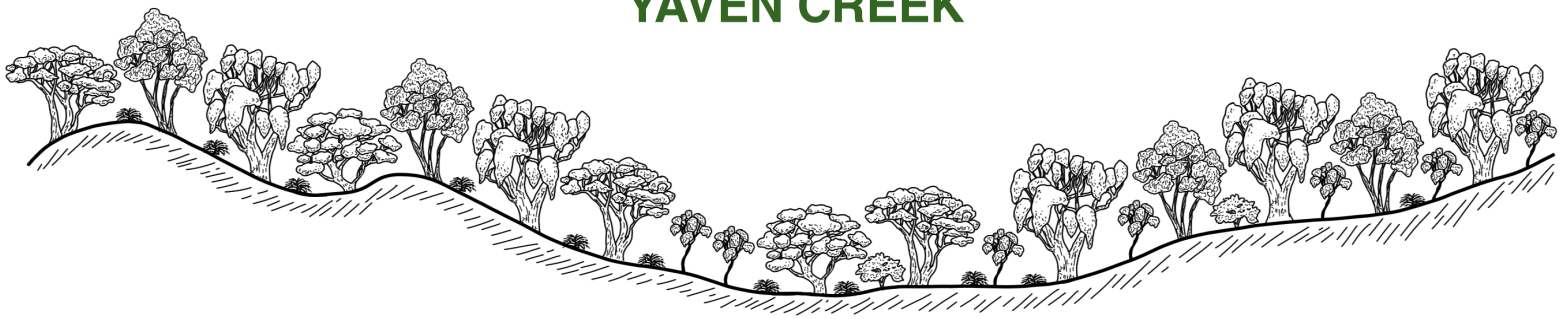
YAVEN CREEK



LANDFORM	Rising hills and ridgelines	Flats and lower slopes	Mid to upper slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	Mixed Box woodland	Blakely's Red Gum and Yellow Box woodland	Red Box/Red Stringybark woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.	Maragle bathylith. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.	Maragle bathylith. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Ellerslie State Forest	Snowy Mountains Highway	Yaven Creek Road
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *+ E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box ***+ creeklines/drainage lines***	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. rossii* Scribbly Gum
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *+ Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Cassinia longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Daviesia leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Indigofera australis* Austral Indigo *Pultenaea procumbens* Heathy Bush-pea ***+ creeklines***	*Acacia paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *#+ Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *# Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *# Gaudium brevipes* Slender Tea-tree *Pultenaea procumbens* Heathy Bush-pea ***+ creeklines*** ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Acacia paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *Cassinia longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *D. leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Indigofera australis* Austral Indigo *Pultenaea procumbens* Heathy Bush-pea
GROUND COVERS	*Anthosachne scabra* Wheatgrass *Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* Yellow Buttons *Dillwynia sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Poa sieberiana* Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma eriantha* Hill Wallaby Grass *Spyridium parvifolium* Dusty Miller *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *+ Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass ***+ creeklines/drainage lines***	*Billardiera scandens* Common Apple-berry *Cheiranthera cyanea* Finger Flower *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Hovea heterophylla* Common Hovea *Leucopogon virgatus* Beard Heath *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass

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OBERNE - TARCUTTA

LANDFORM	Creekline and flats	Mid slopes	Upper slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum woodland	Blakely's Red Gum/Yellow box woodland (lower) and Red Stringybark woodland (higher)	Red Stringybark to montane woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium. Yellow solonetzic (mottled-yellow duplex) soils.	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.	Granite and gneissic granite. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Tarcutta and Umbango Creek junction 'Coolangatta'	Tarcutta South and Oberne area	Westbrook area
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box + *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum **+ creekline only**	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box * *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. dives* Broad-leaved Peppermint *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. rubida* Candlebark *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	# *Acacia genistifolia* Spreading/Early Wattle # *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn # *Daviesia leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting (but not in creekline)***	*Acacia genistifolia* Spreading/Early Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *Cassinia sifton* Chinese Shrub *Daviesia leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea + *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *Leptospermum obovatum* River Tea-tree *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea
GROUND COVERS	# *Carex* spp. Sedge # *Juncus* spp. Rush *Phragmites australis* Common Reed # *Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Anthosachne scabra* Wheatgrass *Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush + *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *Wahlenbergia stricta* Tall Bluebell ***+ drainage lines/damp areas***	*Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Burchardia umbellata* Milkmaids *Arthropodium strictus* Chocolate Lily *Dillwynia sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass

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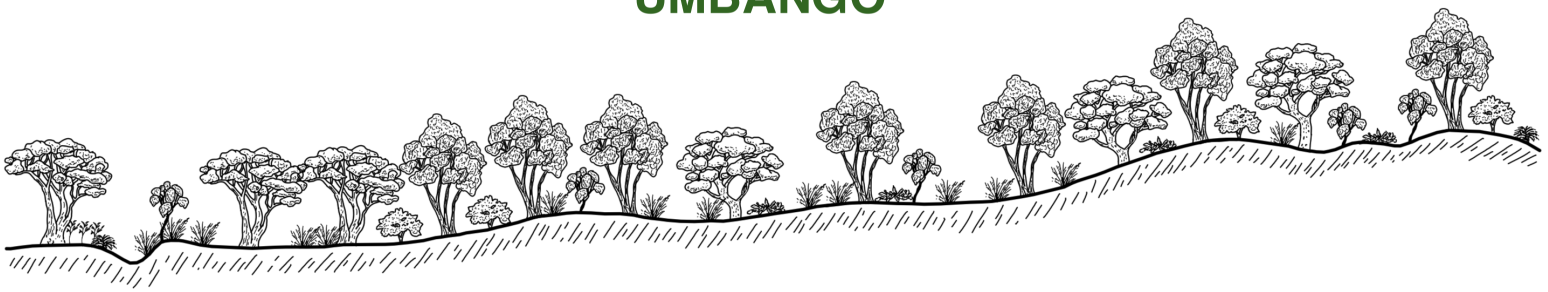
UMBANGO



LANDFORM	Creeklines and flats	Mid slopes	Upper slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum woodland	Red Stringybark woodland	Montane woodland/forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium. Yellow solonetzic (mottled-yellow duplex) soils.	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schists. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.	
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Umbango Creek	Humula area	Downfall area
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box + *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum ***+ creeklines***	*Acacia implexa* Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. rossii* Scribbly Gum *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark *E. viminalis* Manna Gum *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry	*Acacia melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus camphora* Mountain Swamp Gum *E. dives* Broad-leaved Peppermint *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. mannifera* Brittle Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint *E. rossii* Scribbly Gum *E. viminalis* Manna Gum *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*# Acacia genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *# A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *# Daviesia leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting (but not in creekline)***	*Acacia paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *Cassinia* spp. Cassinia *# Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *D. leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea *Dillwynia phylicoides* Small-leaf Parrot-pea *Leptospermum obovatum* River Tea-tree *Platylobium formosum* Handsome Flat-Pea *Pomaderris phylicifolia phylicifolia* Pomaderris *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Acacia paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *Dillwynia phylicoides* Small-leaf Parrot-pea *+ Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree ** L. obovatum* River Tea-tree *Platylobium formosum* Handsome Flat-pea *Pomaderris phylicifolia phylicifolia* Pomaderris *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites*** ****creeklines***
GROUND COVERS	*#+ Carex* spp. Sedge *#+ Juncus* spp. Rush *+ Phragmites australis* Common Reed *+ Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ creeks/drainage lines***	*Arthropodium strictus* Chocolate Lily *#+ Carex* spp. Sedge *#+ Juncus* spp. Rush *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *+ Phragmites australis* Common Reed ***+ drainage lines/damp areas*** ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *+ Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *+ Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***+ drainage lines/damp areas***

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MURRAGULDRIE

LANDFORM	Lower slopes	Upper slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	Red Stringybark/Red Box woodland	Box, Red Stringybark and Mugga/Red Ironbark woodlands
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Maragle bathylith. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.	Kyeamba ademellite and Maragle bathylith. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Eight Mile Road (Humula-Murraguldrie)	Murraguldrie State Forest
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. rossii* Scribbly Gum *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. doratoxylon* Currawang *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. rossii* Scribbly Gum *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *Cassinia sifton* Dolly Bush *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *D. leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea	*Acacia buxifolia* Box-leaf Wattle *A. gunnii* Ploughshare Wattle *A. lanigera* Woolly Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *Cassinia longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *C. sifton* Dolly Bush *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *D. leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea *D. mimisoides* Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea *Dillwynia phylicoides* Small-leaf Parrot-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Gaudium multicaule* Silver Tea-tree *Grevillea polybractea* Crimson Grevillea *Indigofera australis* Austral Indigo *+ Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *Persoonia rigida* Hairy Geebung *Platylobium formosum* Handsome Flat-pea *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***
GROUND COVERS	*Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath *Dillwynia sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Poa sieberiana* Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *+ Typha* spp. Cumbungi *Xanthorrhoea* spp. Grass-tree ***+ drainage lines***	*Anthosachne scabra* Wheatgrass *Aristida* spp. Wire Grass *Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath *Dillwynia sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Poa sieberiana* Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma eriantha* Hill Wallaby Grass *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass

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CARABOST

LANDFORM	High hills	Lower rolling hills	Shaley ridge
VEGETATION TYPE	Dry sclerophyll forest – mixed species	Yellow Box and Blakely's Red Gum dry forest	Red Stringybark/Scribbly Gum or Snap Gum forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Quartzite, slate, phyllite, greywacke, hornfels and schist		
LOCATION EXAMPLE	SW of catchment: Carabost State Forest	(no intact example available)	Eastern edge of catchment
TREES > 8 m	+ *Acacia dealbata* – Silver Wattle + *A. melanoxylon* – Blackwood *Eucalyptus blakelyi* – Blakely's Red Gum *E. bicostata* – Eurabbie + *E. camphora* – Mountain Swamp Gum *E. dives* – Broad-leaved Peppermint *E. dealbata* – Tumbledown Gum + *E. bridgesiana* – Apple Box *E. goniocalyx* – Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* – Red Stringybark *E. pauciflora* – White Sallee *E. robertsonii* – Robertson's Peppermint *E. rubida* – Candlebark **+ for revegetating drainage lines**	+ *Acacia dealbata* – Silver Wattle + *A. melanoxylon* – Blackwood *Eucalyptus blakelyi* – Blakely's Red Gum + *E. bridgesiana* – Apple Box + *E. camphora* – Mountain Swamp Gum *E. goniocalyx* – Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* – Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* – Red Box **+ for revegetating drainage lines**	+* *Acacia dealbata* – Silver Wattle *A. implexa* – Hickory Wattle *Eucalyptus blakelyi* – Blakely's Red Gum *E. dealbata* – Tumbledown Gum *E. goniocalyx* – Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* – Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* – Red Box *E. rossii* – Scribbly Gum *Exocarpos cupressiformis* – Native Cherry **+ for revegetating drainage lines** *** particularly on lower easterly aspects**
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* – Hairy Bursaria *Cassinia aculeata* – Common Cassinia *C. sifton* – Dolly Bush *Daviesia latifolia* – Hop Bitter-pea *D. leptophylla* – Slender Bitter-pea *Grevillea polybractea* – Crimson Grevillea *Kunzea ericoides* – Burgan *K. parvifolia* – Violet Kunzea + *Leptospermum continentale* – Prickly Tea-tree ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* – Hairy Bursaria *Cassinia aculeata* – Common Cassinia *C. sifton* – Dolly Bush *Daviesia latifolia* – Hop Bitter-pea *D. leptophylla* – Slender Bitter-pea *Grevillea polybractea* – Crimson Grevillea *Kunzea ericoides* – Burgan *K. parvifolia* – Violet Kunzea + *Leptospermum continentale* – Prickly Tea-tree ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***	*Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* – Hairy Bursaria *Cassinia aculeata* – Common Cassinia *C. sifton* – Dolly Bush *Daviesia latifolia* – Hop Bitter-pea *D. leptophylla* – Slender Bitter-pea *Grevillea polybractea* – Crimson Grevillea *Kunzea ericoides* – Burgan *K. parvifolia* – Violet Kunzea + *Leptospermum continentale* – Prickly Tea-tree ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***
GROUND COVERS	*Billardiera scandens* – Common Apple-berry + *Carex* spp. – Sedge *Hardenbergia violacea* – Purple Coral Pea + *Juncus* spp. – Rush *Microlaena stipoides* – Weeping Grass *Poa* spp. – Tussock Grasses *Rubus parvifolius* – Native Bramble *Themeda triandra* – Kangaroo Grass **+ Soaks/drainage lines/poorly drained sites**	*Billardiera scandens* – Common Apple-berry + *Carex* spp. – Sedge *Hardenbergia violacea* – Purple Coral Pea + *Juncus* spp. – Rush *Microlaena stipoides* – Weeping Grass *Poa* spp. – Tussock Grasses *Rubus parvifolius* – Native Bramble *Themeda triandra* – Kangaroo Grass **+ Soaks/drainage lines/poorly drained sites**	*Billardiera scandens* – Common Apple-berry + *Carex* spp. – Sedge *Hardenbergia violacea* – Purple Coral Pea + *Juncus* spp. – Rush *Microlaena stipoides* – Weeping Grass *Poa* spp. – Tussock Grasses *Rubus parvifolius* – Native Bramble *Themeda triandra* – Kangaroo Grass **+ Soaks/drainage lines/poorly drained sites**

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

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GREEN HILLS - UPPER TARCUTTA

LANDFORM	Creekline	Mid to upper slopes	Upper slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	Swamp Gum woodland	Montane woodland	
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Maragle Bathylith. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils		
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Tarcutta Creek (upper reaches)	Lower Bago	Courabyra
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box + *E. camphora* Mountain Swamp Gum *E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint ***+ drainage lines/soaks***	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus dives* Broad-leaved Peppermint *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. mannifera* Brittle Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint *E. viminalis* Manna Gum *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood + *Eucalyptus camphora* Mountain Swamp Gum *E. dives* Broad-leaved Peppermint *E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint *E. rubida* Candlebark *E. stellulata* Black Sallee *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry ***+ damp areas/drainage lines***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*# Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria + *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree + *L. obovatum* River Tea-tree ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting*** ***+ damp / poorly drained sites***	*Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *Oxylobium oxylobioides* Mountain Oxylobium *Pomaderris phylicifolia phylicifolia* Pomaderris *Platylobium formosum* Handsome Flat-pea	*Cassinia longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *D. ulicifolia* Gorse Bitter-pea + *Epacris breviflora* Drumstick Heath *Indigofera australis* Austral Indigo + *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree + *L. grandifolium* Mountain Tea-tree *Oxylobium oxylobioides* Mountain Oxylobium *Platylobium formosum* Handsome Flat-pea + *Prostanthera lasianthos* Mint Bush ***+ creeks and drainage lines***
GROUND COVERS	*# Carex* spp. Sedge *# Juncus* spp. Rush *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *# Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Poa sieberiana* Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass	*Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Poa sieberiana* Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Tetratheca ciliata* Pink Bells *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass

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UPPER YAVEN - UPPER ADELONG

LANDFORM	Creekline and low slopes	Mid slopes	Upper slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	Apple Box/Candlebark woodland	Red Stringybark woodland	Montane woodland/forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Maragle bathylith. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.	Amphibolite, diorite. Red earths.	Maragle bathylith. Red earths.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Hindmarsh Creek (Tomkins Bridge area)	Green Hills area	Ardrossan/White Gate area
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. rubida* Candlebark *E. viminalis* Manna Gum *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. dalrympleana* Mountain Grey Gum *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. pauciflora* White Sallee *E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint *E. rubida* Candlebark *E. viminalis* Manna Gum *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *+ Eucalyptus camphora* Mountain Swamp Gum *E. dalrympleana* Mountain Grey Gum *E. pauciflora* *White Sallee* *E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint *E. rubida* Candlebark *E. viminalis* Manna Gum *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry ***+ drainage lines/damp areas***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *# C. longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *Leptospermum obovatum* River Tea-tree ***# not noted in area but suggested for replanting***	*Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *Cassinia longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *# Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *Platylobium formosum* Handsome Flat-pea *# Pultenaea spinosa* Grey Bush-pea ***# not noted in area but suggested for replanting***	*Cassinia longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Coprosma hirtella* Rough Coprosma *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *D. ulicifolia* Gorse Bitter-pea *Indigofera australis* Austral Indigo *+ Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *Platylobium formosum* Handsome Flat-pea ***+ soaks/poorly drained sites***
GROUND COVERS	*Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *+ Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Poa sieberiana* Snow/TussockGrass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass ***+ watercourses/wet areas***	*Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass	*Billardiera scandens* Common Apple-berry *Clematis aristata* Old Man's Beard *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Tetratheca ciliata* Pink Bells *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass

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UPPER GILMORE

LANDFORM	Lower slopes	Mountains
VEGETATION TYPE	Sub-montane woodland	Montane forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Amphibolite, diorite – Maragle bathylith. Red earths.	Maragle bathylith Red earths
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Batlow area	Bago State Forest
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. kettlewelliae* Buffalo Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* Apple Box + *E. camphora* Mountain Swamp Gum *E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint *E. rubida* Candlebark *E. viminalis* Manna Gum *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry ***+ drainage lines***	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. kettlewelliae* - Buffalo Wattle *A. melanoxylon* - Blackwood *A. falciformis* - Mountain Hickory *Eucalyptus bicostata* - Eurabbie *E. bridgesiana* - Apple Box *E. camphora* - Mountain Swamp Gum *E. dalrympleana* - Mountain Grey Gum *E. delegatensis* - Alpine Ash *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark *E. mannifera* - Brittle Gum *E. pauciflora* - White Sallee *E. robertsonii* - Robertson's Peppermint *E. rubida* - Candlebark *E. stellulata* - Black Sallee *E. viminalis* - Manna Gum *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia pravissima* Tumut Wattle *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea + *Epacris breviflora* Drumstick Heath + *Hakea microcarpa* Small-fruited Hakea *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *Platylobium formosum* Handsome Flat-pea ***+ drainage lines***	*Acacia pycnantha* - Golden Wattle *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* - Hairy Bursaria *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Cassinia* spp. - Cassinia *Daviesia latifolia* - Hop Bitter-pea *D. leptophylla* - Slender Bitter-pea *D. ulicifolia* - Gorse Bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* - Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Epacris breviflora* - Drumstick Heath *Hakea microcarpa* - Small-fruited Hakea *Indigofera australis* - Austral Indigo *Coprosma* spp. - Coprosma/Currant Bush *Kunzea parvifolia* - Violet Kunzea *Leptospermum lanigerum* - Woolly Tea-tree *L. myrtifolium* - Swamp Tea-tree *Melicytus dentatus* - Tree violet *Oxylobium oxylobioides* - Mountain Oxylobium *Persoonia rigida* - Hairy Geebung *Philotheca myoporoides* - Long-leaf Wax-flower *Prostanthera lasianthos* - Mint-bush *Pultenaea foliolosa* - Bush-pea
GROUND COVERS	*Billardiera scandens* - Common Apple-berry *Bulbine bulbosa* - Bulbine Lily *Clematis aristata* - Old Man's Beard *Dianella revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Geranium solanderi* - Austral Cranesbill *Gompholobium huegelii* - Pale Wedge-pea *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea + *Phragmites australis* - Common Reed *Tetratheca ciliata* - Pink Bells *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass + *Typha* spp. - Cumbungi ***+ drainage lines***	*Astroloma humifusum* - Native Cranberry *Cryptandra amara* - Pretty Cryptandra *Dillwynia sericea* - Showy Parrot-pea *Glycine clandestina* - Twining Glycine *Gompholobium huegelii* - Pale Wedge-pea *Helichrysum leucopsideum* - Pale Everlasting *Hovea heterophylla* - Common Hovea *Lissanthe strigosa* - Peach Heath *Lomandra* spp. - Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath *Pimelea* spp. - Rice-flower *Poa sieberiana* - Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Stypandra glauca* - Nodding Blue-lily *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass

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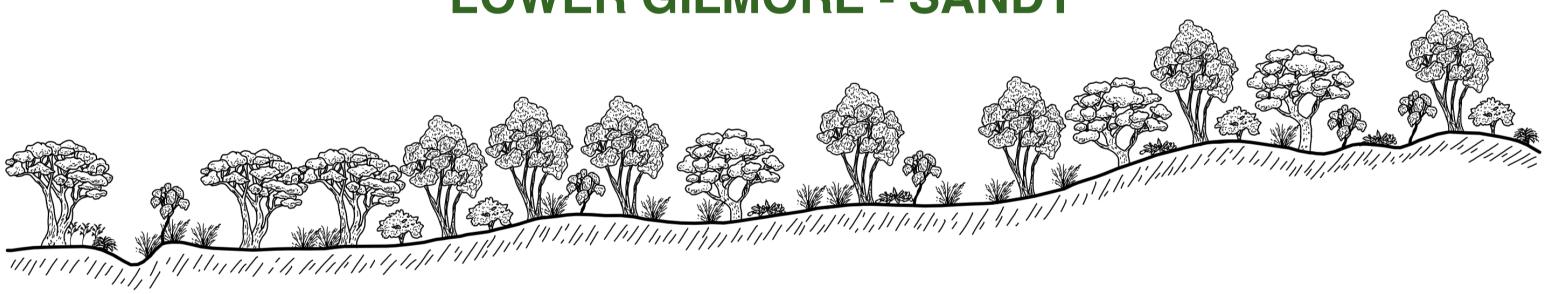
LOWER GILMORE - SANDY



LANDFORM	Lower slopes and valleys	Mid to upper slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	Blakely's Red Gum woodland	Red Stringybark woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Maragle bathylith and riverine deposits of sand, silt, clay and gravel. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.	Conglomerate, sandstone, quartzite, reddish shale, siltstone and Maragle bathylith. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Gilmore Creek area	Tumut State Forest and Gilmore Valley ridges
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box + *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry ***+ creeklines/watercourses***	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *A. melanoxylon* - Blackwood *A. falciformis* - Mountain Hickory *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* - Apple Box * *E. dives* - Broad-leaved Peppermint *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark * *E. mannifera* - Brittle Gum *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box * *E. robertsonii* - Robertson's Peppermint *E. rossii* - Scribbly Gum *E. sideroxylon* - Mugga/Red Ironbark * *E. viminalis* - Manna Gum *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry **** higher, moister areas***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia ulicifolia* Prickly Moses *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *Daviesia leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea *Kunzea parvifolia* Violet Kunzea *Pultenaea spinosa* Grey Bush-pea *P. procumbens* Heathy Bush-pea	*Acacia buxifolia* - Box-leaf Wattle *A. gunnii* - Ploughshare Wattle *A. leprosa* - Cinnamon Wattle *A. rubida* - Red-stemmed Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Cassinia aculeata* - Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* - Shiny Cassinia *Correa reflexa* - Common Correa *Daviesia latifolia* - Hop Bitter-pea *Dillwynia phylicoides* - Small-leaf Parrot-pea *Grevillea lanigera* - Woolly Grevillea *G. ramosissima* - Fan Grevillea *Gynatrix pulchella* - Hemp-bush *Indigofera adesmiifolia* - Tick Indigo *I. australis* - Austral Indigo *Persoonia rigida* - Hairy Geebung *Platylobium formosum* - Handsome Flat-pea *Pultenaea spinosa* - Grey Bush-pea
GROUND COVERS	*Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass + *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass ***+ creeklines/watercourses***	*Billardiera scandens* - Common Apple-berry *Brachyloma daphnoides* - Daphne Heath *Cheiranthera cyanea* - Finger Flower *Clematis aristata* - Old Man's Beard *Geranium solanderi* - Austral Cranesbill *Glycine clandestina* - Twining Glycine *Gompholobium huegelii* - Pale Wedge Pea *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* - Grey Guinea-flower *Hovea heterophylla* - Common Hovea *Lomandra* spp. - Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath *Pimelea linifolia* - Slender Rice-flower *Spyridium parvifolium* - Dusty Miller *Stackhousia monogyna* - Creamy Candles *Stypandra glauca* - Nodding Blue-lily *Tetratheca ciliata* - Pink Bells

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

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GOCUP

LANDFORM	River and flats	Low to mid slopes	Higher slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum woodland	Yellow Box and Blakely's Red Gum woodland	Red Stringybark woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Alluvium. Alluvial soils.	Conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.	Basalt. Lithosols (earthy loams) and red podzolic (duplex) soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Tumut River	Halfway Hill/Gocup area	Minjary Mountain
TREES > 8 m	*# Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Casuarina cunninghamiana* River Sheoak *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* River Red Gum ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*+ A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box ***+ lower areas***	*A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*# Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Gaudium brevipes* Slender Tea-tree *Melicytus dentatus* Tree Violet ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Acacia ulicifolia* Prickly Moses *Gaudium brevipes* Slender Tea-tree *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush-pea *P. procumbens* Heathy Bush-pea	*Acacia ulicifolia* Prickly Moses *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *Cassinia longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Indigofera australis* Austral Indigo *Santalum acuminatum* Quandong
GROUND COVERS	*Carex* spp. Sedge *Juncus* spp. Rush *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *# Typha* spp. Cumbungi ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Dillwynia sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *Xanthorrhoea* spp. Grass-tree	*Brachyloma daphnoides* Daphne Heath *Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Cheilanthes* spp. Rock Fern *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

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BRUNGLE BRIDGE - GUNDAGAI

LANDFORM	River and flood plain	Lower and upper slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum woodland	Yellow Box and Blakely's Red Gum woodland (lower) and White Box woodland (upper)
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of sand, silt, clay and gravel (alluvium). Alluvial soils.	Conglomerate, sandstone, quartzite, reddish shale and siltstone. Red and yellow podzolic (duplex) soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Tumut River	Tarrabandra area
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* — Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* — Blackwood *Casuarina cunninghamiana* — River Sheoak *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* — River Red Gum	*Acacia implexa* — Hickory Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* — Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* — White Box * *E. blakelyi* — Blakely's Red Gum * *E. bridgesiana* — Apple Box * *E. melliodora* — Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* — Red Box **** Lower Slopes***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	# *Callistemon sieberi* — River Bottlebrush *Melicytus dentatus* — Tree Violet ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	# *Acacia paradoxa* — Kangaroo Thorn *A. verniciflua* — Varnish Wattle # *A. ulicifolia* — Prickly Moses # *Bursaria spinosa* — Native Blackthorn # *Dillwynia* spp. — Parrot-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* — Narrow-leaf Hop-bush # *Indigofera australis* — Austral Indigo # *Pultenaea procumbens* — Heathy Bush-pea *Santalum lanceolatum* — Northern Sandalwood ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***
GROUND COVERS	# *Carex* spp. — Sedge *Juncus* spp. — Rush # *Phragmites australis* — Common Reed # *Typha* spp. — Cumbungi ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	# *Dianella revoluta* — Spreading Flax-lily # *Hardenbergia violacea* — Purple Coral Pea # *Hibbertia obtusifolia* — Grey Guinea-flower # *Rytidosperma* spp. — Wallaby Grass # *Themeda triandra* — Kangaroo Grass ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***

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ADJUNGBILLY

LANDFORM	Floodplains	Low to Mid Slopes	Upper Slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum Woodland	Box Woodland	Montane woodland/Forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Dermasols, mostly Ferrosols - Kraznosems, Kurasols – Lithosols, Geology - Alluvium on floodplain – variable on range including Coolac Serpentenite	Kurosols on the slopes, Red Podzolic soil and Dermasols in the creek valleys, Geology Young Granodiorite	Soils -Kurosols on the slopes, Red Podzolic soils, Lithosols near Argalong, Geology – Young Granodiorite, Micalong Swamp Basic Igneous complex
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Darbalara	Adjungbilly	Tumnrrama/Indian Creek and Jacki TSR
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *Acacia melanoxylon* - Blackwood *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Casuarina cunninghamiana* - River Sheoak *Eucalyptus blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* - Apple Box *E. camaldulensis* - River Red Gum *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box	*Acacia leucoclada* Northern Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *Exocarpus cupressiformis* Native Cherry	*Acacia melanoxylon* Blackwood *Banksia marginata* Silver Banksia *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus camphora* Mountain Swamp Gum *E. dalrympleana* Mountain Grey Gum *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *E. pauciflora* White Sallee *E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint *Exocarpus cupressiformis* Native Cherry
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Bursaria* spp. - Bursaria *Callistemon sieberi* - River Bottlebrush *Gaudium brevipes* - Slender Tea-tree *Melicytes dentatus* - Tree Violet	*Cassinia longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Daviesia mimosoides* Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea *Dillwynia phylicoides* Small-leaf Parrot-pea *D. sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. siculiformis* - Dagger Wattle *A. pravissima* - Tumut Wattle *Baeckea utilis* - Mountain Baeckea *Bursaria* sp. - Bursaria *Cassinia aculeata* - Common Cassinia *Daviesia latifolia* - Hop Bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* - Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Hakea microcarpa* - Small-fruited Hakea *Oxylobium oxylobioides* - Mountain Oxylobium *Leptospermum obovatum* - River Tea-tree *L. continentale* - Prickly Tea-tree *Platylobium formosum* - Handsome Flat-pea *Pultenaea spinosa* - Grey Bush-pea
GROUND COVERS	*Carex* spp. - Sedge *Juncus* spp. - Rush *Phragmites australis* - Common Reed	*Arthropodium strictus* - Chocolate Lily *Austroklithonia* sp. - Wallaby Grass *Bulbine bulbosa* - Bulbine Lily *Carex appressa* - Tussock Sedge *Cheilanthes sieberi* - Rock Fern *Convolvulus erubescens* - Australian Bindweed *Craspedia variabilis* - Billy Buttons *Cymbonotus preissianus* - Bears Ears *Dianella porraceae* - Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Geranium solanderi* - Austral Cranesbill *Glycine* sp. - Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia riparia* - Erect Guinea-flower *Lomandra* sp. - Mat Rush *Microseris lanceolata* - Yam Daisy *Pimelea curviflora* - Curved Rice-flower *Poa sieberiana* - Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass *Tricoryne elatior* - Yellow Rush Lily *Triptilodiscus pygmaeus* - Austral Sunray *Wahlenbergia* sp. - Native Bluebells	*Ammobium craspedioides* - Yass Daisy *Anthrosachne scaber* - Wheatgrass *Arthropodium strictus* - Chocolate Lily *Astroloma humifusum* - Native Cranberry *Bulbine bulbosa* - Bulbine Lily *Brunonia australis* - Blue Pincushion *Clematis microphylla* - Small-leaf Clematis *Craspedia variabilis* - Billy Buttons *Cymbonotus preissianus* - Bears Ear *Daviesia latifolia* - Hop Bitter-pea *Epacris breviflora* - Drumstick Heath *Geranium solanderi* - Austral Cranesbill *Glycine clandestina* - Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia* sp. - Guinea-flower *Hovea* sp. - Hovea *Lomandra* sp. - Mat Rush *Microlaena stipoides* - Weeping Grass *Microseris lanceolata* - Yam Daisy *Pimelea* sp. - Rice Flower *Poa sieberiana* - Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Pteridium esculentum* - Bracken Fern *Ranunculus* spp. - Buttercup *Stackhousia monogyna* - Creamy Candles *Stylidium* sp. - Trigger Plant *Senecio hispidulus* - Hill Fireweed *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass *Viola betonicifolia* - Forest Violet

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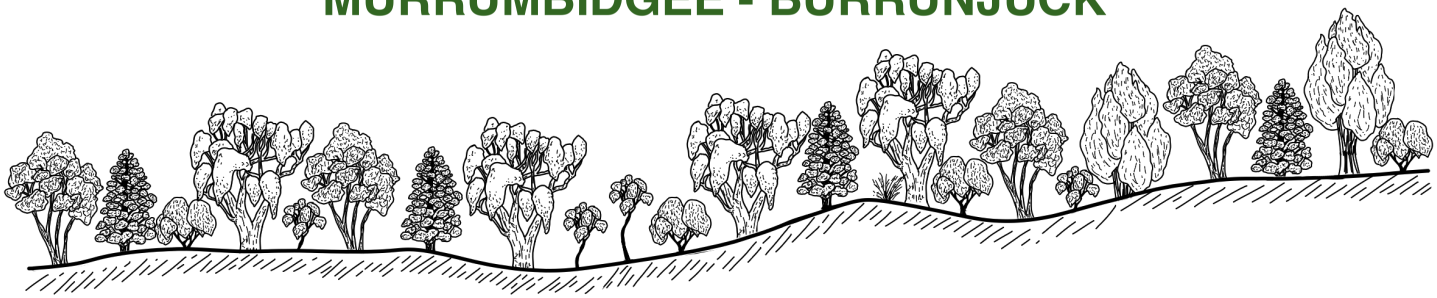
MURRUMBIDGEE - BURRUNJUCK



LANDFORM	Low to Mid Slopes	Upper Slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	Box Woodland	Box Woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Mostly Ferrosols lower slopes, mid slopes mostly Kurosols, Geology -variable on range including Coolac Serpentinite	Mostly Kandosols, geology - Young Granodiorite and Goobarragandra volcanics
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Kangaroo Mountain area	Nanangroe Mountain area
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia implexa* Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *# Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Acacia implexa* Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *# Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *Exocarpus cupressiformis* Native Cherry ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Hibbertia* sp. Guinea-flower	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Acrotriche serpyllifolia* Honeypots *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Blackthorn *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath
GROUND COVERS	*Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Carex appressa* Tussock Sedge *Cheilanthes sieberi* Rock Fern-Native *Convolvulus erubescens* Australian Bindweed *# Craspedia variabilis* Billy Buttons *# Cymbonotus preissianus* Bears Ears *Geranium solanderi* Austral Cranesbill *Glycine* sp. Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Lomandra* sp. Mat Rush *# Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *Rytidosperma* sp. Wallaby Grass *Wahlenbergia* sp. Native Bluebells ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Ajuga australis* Austral Bugle *Arthropodium strictus* Chocolate Lily *Brunonia australis* Blue Pincushion *Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Burchardia umbellata* Milkmaids *Carex appressa* Tall Sedge *Cymbonotus preissianus* Bears Ear *Dianella* sp. Flax Lily *Geranium solanderi* Austral Cranesbill *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Isotoma fluviatilis* Swamp Isotome *Lemandra* sp. Mat Rush *Linum marginale* Native Flax *Poa sieberiana* Snow Grass *Ranunculus lappaceus* Common Buttercup *Rytidosperma* sp. Wallaby Grass *Stackhousia monogyna* Creamy Candles *Senecio hispidulus* Hill Fireweed *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass

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BRUNGLE - KILLIMICAT

LANDFORM	Floodplains	Low to Mid Slopes	Upper Slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum Woodland	White Box Woodland	Montane woodland/Forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Dermasols on the river floodplain Geology - Alluvium	Range is highly variable, Ferrosols, Kurosols, Sodosols, Rudusols Geology – Coolac serpentinite	Soils mostly Kandosols, some Kurosols, Geology mostly Granodiorite
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Brungle	Yass Shire Road east of Brungle Creek	Eastern Billapalloola Rd/Buccleuch Stale
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Casuarina cunninghamiana* River Sheoak *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box	*Acacia implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Banksia marginata* Silver Banksia *# Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *# E. polyanthemos* Red Box *Exocarpus cupressiformis* Native Cherry **# (Not noted in area but suggested for re-planting)**	*Acacia melanoxylon* Blackwood *Eucalyptus camphora* Mountain Swamp Gum *E. dalrympleana* Mountain Grey Gum *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*# Bursaria* sp. Bursaria *# Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *# Gaudium brevipes* Slender Tea Tree *# Melicytes dentatus* Tree Violet ***# suggested for re-planting***	*Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Daviesia leptophylla* Slender Bitter-pea *Dillwynia phylicoides* Small-leaf Parrot-pea *D. sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* Rosemary Grevillea *Kunzea ericoides* Burgan *Leptospermum* sp. Tea Tree *#Ricinocarpos bowmanii* Western Wedding-bush **# (Not noted in area but suggested for re-planting)**	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *Oxylobium oxylobioides* Mountain Oxylobium *Pultenaea spinosa* Grey Bush-pea
GROUND COVERS	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded

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GOOBAGANDRA RIVER - ARGALONG

LANDFORM	Lower slopes and river flats	Mid slopes	Upper slopes and steep hills
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum	Box Woodlands	Montane woodland/Forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Dermosols on the Goob R floodplain, Geology - Alluvium	Ferrosols on the west side of the creek, Dermosols at the trackhead on the west Geology - Goobarragandra volcanics	Soils -Kandosols, Geology – Micalong Swamp Basic Igneous complex
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Goobra Sandy TSR	Thomas Boyd Trackhead and Mid Argalong Road	Mack's Crossing and Arglong TSR area
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *# Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Casuarina cunninghamiana* River Sheoak *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint ***# Not noted in the area but suggested for re-planting***	*Acacia implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. pauciflora* White Sallee *E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint *Exocarpus cupressiformis* Native Cherry	*Acacia implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Banksia marginata* Silver Banksia *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Doryphora sassafras* Sassafras *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. camphora* Mountain Swamp Gum *E. dalrympleana* Mountain Grey Gum *E. dives* Broad-leaved Peppermint *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *E. pauciflora* White Sallee *E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint *E. viminalis* Manna Gum *Exocarpus cupressiformis* Native Cherry
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. pravissima* Tumut Wattle *A. siculiformis* Dagger Wattle *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *Coprosma quadrifida* Prickly Currant Bush *Correa reflexa* Common correa *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Epacris breviflora* Drumstick Heath *Grevillea lanigera* Woolly Grevillea *G. wilkinsonii* Tumut Grevillea *Hakea microcarpa* Small Fruit Hakea *Kunzea ericoides* Burgan *Melicytes dentatus* Tree Violet	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. pravissima* Tumut Wattle *A. siculiformis* Dagger Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Sweet Bursaria *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Coprosma quadrifida* Prickly Currant Bush *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Grevillea lanigera* Woolly Grevillea *Kunzea ericoides* Burgan *Leptospermum obovatum* River Tea-Tree *L. lanigerum* Woolly Tea-Tree *Lomatia myricoides* River Lomatia	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. pravissima* Tumut Wattle *A. rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. siculiformis* Dagger Wattle *Bossiaea foliosa* Leafy Bossiaea *Bursaria spinosa* Sweet Bursaria *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Coprosma quadrifida* Prickly Currant Bush *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *D. ulicifolia* Gorse Bitter-pea *Epacris breviflora* Drumstick Heath *Grevillea lanigera* Woolly Grevillea *Hakea microcarpa* Small-fruited Hakea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower
GROUND COVERS	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

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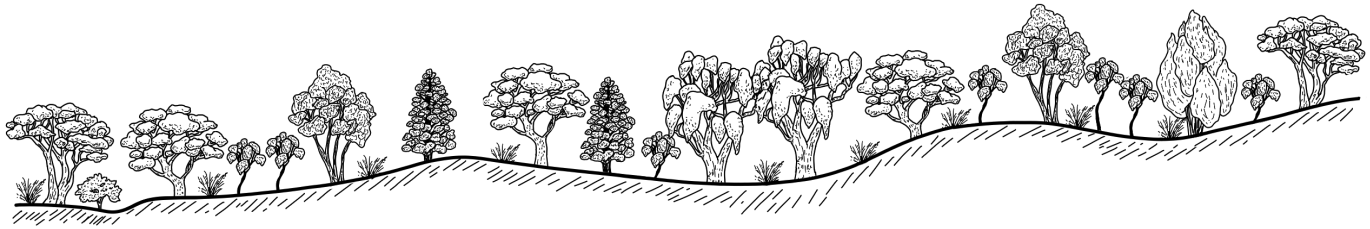
OAK - JEREMIAH



LANDFORM	Low to Mid Slopes	Upper Slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	Red Stringybark/Box Woodland	Montane woodland/Forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Mostly Ferrosols lower slopes, mid slopes mostly Kurosols Geology -variable on range including Coolac Serpentinite	Range is highly variable, Ferrosols, Kurosols, Sodosols, Rudusols , Geology – variable with Coolac serpentinite
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Kangaroo Mountain area	Yass Shire Road and Hilltop Road
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia implexa* Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *# Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy ***# not noted in area but suggested for re-planting***	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *A. pravissima* Tumut Wattle *A. siculiformis* Dagger Wattle *Baeckia* sp. Mountain Baeckia *Banksia marginata* Silver Banksia *# Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Casuarina cunninghamiana* River Sheoak *Eucalyptus camphora* Mountain Swamp Gum *E. dalrympleana* Mountain Grey Gum *# E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *E. pauciflora* White Sallee *E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint *Exocarpus cupressiformis* Native Cherry ***# not noted in the area but suggested for re-planting***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Cassinia longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Daviesia mimosoides* Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea *Dillwynia phylicoides* Small-leaf Parrot-pea *D. sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Hibbertia riparia* Erect Guinea-flower	*Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *# Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree ***# not noted in the area but suggested for re-planting***
GROUND COVERS	*Arthropodium strictus* Chocolate Lily *Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Carex appressa* Tussock Sedge *Cheilanthes sieberi* Rock Fern *Convolvulus erubescens* Australian Bindweed *Craspedia variabilis* Billy Buttons *Cymbonotus preissianus* Bears Ears *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax Lily *D. revoluta* Spreading Flax Lily *# Geranium Solanderi* Austral Cranesbill *Glycine* xp. Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* Native Sarsapilla *Hibberia* sp. Guinea Flower *Lomandra* sp. Mat Rush *Pimelea curviflora* Curved Rice Flower *Rytidosperma* sp. Wallaby Grass *# Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *Wahlenbergia* sp. Native Bluebells ***# not noted in the area but suggested for re-planting***	*Astroloma humifusum* Native Cranberry *Arthropodium strictus* Chocolate Lily *Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Craspedia variabilis* Billy Buttons *Geranium solanderi* Austral Cranesbill *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple coral Pea *Hibbertia* sp. Guinea Flower *Lomandra* sp. Mat Rush *Microseris lanceolata* Yam Daisy *Pimelea linifolia* Narrow Leaf Rice Flower *Poa sieberiana* Snow Grass *Pteridium esculentum* Bracken Fern *Pultenaea cunninghamii* Grey Bush-pea *Ranunculus* spp. Buttercup *Senecio hispidulus* Hill Fireweed *Stackhousia monogyna* Creamy Candles *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *Viola betonicifolia* Forest Violet

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

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LOWER TUMUT

LANDFORM	Floodplains	Low to Mid Slopes	Upper Slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum Woodland	Red Stringybark Woodland	Montane woodland/Forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Dermasols on the river floodplain. Geology - Alluvium.	Soils are highly variable, Ferrosols, Kurosols, Sodosols, Rudusols. Geology – Coolac serpentinite.	Soils - Dermasols in the valleys, Kandosols lower slopes. Geology - Alluvium, Young Granodiorite.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Tumut River	Yass Shire Road/Kurrajong TSR/Kangaroo Mountain	Billapalloola Rd/Buccleah State Forest
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Casuarina cunninghamiana* River Sheoak *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box	*Acacia melanoxylon* Blackwood *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box	*Acacia melanoxylon* Blackwood *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *E. pauciflora* White Sallee *E. robertsonii* Robertson's Peppermint *E. viminalis* Manna Gum *Exocarpus cupressiformis* Native Cherry
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *# Gaudium brevipes* Slender Tea Tree ***#suggested for re-planting***	*Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush	*Bursaria spinosa* Sweet Bursaria *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *C. longifolia* Shiny Cassinia *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea
GROUND COVERS	*Carex* spp. Sedge *Juncus* spp. Rush *# Lomandra* spp. Mat Rush *Phragmites australis* Common Reed ***# suggested for re-planting***	*# Ammobium alatum* Yass Daisy) *Arthropodium strictus* Chocolate Lily *Dillwynia phylicoides* Small-leafed Parrot-pea *Eryngium rostratum* Blue Devil *Hibbertia pendunculata* Guinea-flower *Lomandra* sp. Mat Rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Rytidosperma* sp. Wallaby Grass *Senecio hispidulus* Hill Fireweed *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *#Tricoryne elatior* Yellow Rush Lily ***# suggested for re-planting***	*Brachyscome* sp. Daisy *Poa sieberiana* Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Carex appressa* Tall Sedge *Clematis aristata* Old Mans Beard *Dianella porraceae* Smooth Flax-lily *Geranium solanderi* Austral Cranesbill *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Gompholobium huegelii* Pale Wedge Pea *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Hydrocotyle laxiflora* Stinking Pennywort *Lomandra* sp. Mat Rush *Platylobium formosum* Handsome Flat Pea *Pteridium esculentum* Bracken Fern *Ranunculus* sp. Buttercup *Senecio hispidulus* Hill Fireweed *Stackhousia monogyna* Creamy Candles *Stylidium graminifolium* Trigger plant *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *Viola hederacea* Ivy Leaf Violet *Wahlenbergia* sp. Native Bluebells

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MIRROOL CREEK

LANDFORM	Ephemeral Creeks and Riparian	Rocky Outcrops	Riverina Plains
VEGETATION TYPE	Yellow/ Grey Box Tall Grassy woodland	Dwyers Red Gum Currawang Shrublands	Grey Box Tall Woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Red, brown or yellow sandy or loamy soils on flats and rises on alluvial plains.	Shallow gravel, sandy or loamy soils derived from sandstone, conglomerate, chert, granite and volcanics on rocky hills.	Red-brown earths soils comprising Quaternary alluvium often as terraces on old alluvial plains or undulating peneplain landforms overlaying a range of underlying rock types including sandstone.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Mirrool Creek at 'The Willows'	Brobenah Trig Point	Binya State Forest
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia homalophylla* - Yarran *A. pendula* - Boree *A. salicina* - Cooba *Allocasuarina luehmannii* - Bulloak *Casuarina cristata* - Belah *C. cunninghamiana* - River Sheoak *Eucalyptus dealbata* - Tumbledown Gum *E. dwyeri* - Dwyer's Red Gum *E. largiflorens* - Black Box *Melaleuca diosmatifolia* - Pink Honey Myrtle *M. lanceolata* - Moonah	*Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine *C. glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Casuarina cristata* Belah *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's red Gum *E. dwyeri* Dwyer's Red Gum *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *E. populnea* Bimble Box *E. viridis* Green Mallee	*Allocasuarina luehmannii* - Bulloak *A. verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress *C. glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Casuarina cristata* - Belah *Eucalyptus dumosa* - White Mallee *E. dwyeri* - Dwyer's Red Gum *E. intertexta* - Gum Coolabah *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box *E. populnea* - Bimble Box *E. socialis* - Red Mallee
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia decora* Western Golden Wattle *A. brachybotrya* Grey Wattle *A. buxifolia* Box-leaf Wattle *A. deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. difformis* Drooping wattle *A. hakeoides* Hakea Wattle *A. homalophylla* Yarran *A. lineata* Streaked Wattle *A. pendula* Boree *Atriplex leptocarpa* Slender fruited Saltbush *Bursaria spinosa* Native Boxthorn *Duma florulenta* Lignum *Rhagodia spinescens* Thorny Saltbush *Senna artemisoides artmisoides* Silver Cassia *S. a. zygophylla* Punty Bush	*Acacia brachybotrya* - Grey Mulga *A. calamifolia* - Wallowa *A. deanei* - Deane's Wattle *A. decora* - Western Silver Wattle *A. doratoxylon* - Currawang *A. hakeoides* - Hakea Wattle *A. homalophylla* - Yarran *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. rigens* - Needle Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Boxthorm *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Daviesia ulicifolia* - Gorse Bitter-pea *Dodonaea cunea*ta - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *D. angustissima* - Narrow-leaf Hopbush *D. boronifolia* - Fern-leaf Hopbush *D. cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hopbush *Eutaxia microphylla* - Eutaxia *Geijera parviflora* - Wilga *Hakea tephrosperma* - Hooked Needlewood *Maireana microphylla* - Eastern Cottonbush *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath *Myoporum montanum* - Western Boobialla *Pandorea pandorana* - Wonga Vine *Pittosporum angustifolium* - Butterbush *Platysace lanceolata* - Shrubby Platysace *Senna artemisoides* - Punty Bush	*Acacia deanei*i - Deane's Wattle *A. decora* - Western Silver Wattle *A. doratoxylon* - Currawang *A. hakeoides* - Hakea Wattle *A. homalophylla* - Yarran *A. oswaldii* - Miljee *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. rigens* - Needle Wattle *Dampiera lanceolata* - Grooved Dampiera *D. boronifolia* - Fern-leaf Hopbush *D. viscosa angustissima* - Giant Hopbush *D. v. cuneata* - Cut leaf Hopbush *D. v. spathulata* - Sticky Hopbush *Eremophila deserti* - Turkeybush *Hakea leucoptera* - Silver Needlewood *H. tephrosperma* - Hooked Needlewood Jasminum lineare - DesertJasmine *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath *Myoporum montanum* - Western Boobialla *Pittosporum angustifolium* - Butterbush *Santalum acuminatum* - Sweet Quandong
GROUND COVERS	*Atriplex semibaccata* - Creeping Saltbush *Austrostipa densiflora* - Foxtail Speargrass *A. scabra* - Rough Speargrass *Carex inversa* - Knob Sedge *Dianella revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Einadia nutans* - Climbing Saltbush *Enchylaena tomentosa* - Ruby Saltbush *Eremophila debilis* - Mulkas *Juncus aridicola* - Tussock Rush *J. usitatus* - Common Rush *Lepidosperma laterale* - Variable Sword-sedge *Leptochloa digitata* - Umbrella Cane grass *Lomandra multiflora* - Many-flowered Mat Rush Marsilea drummondi - Common Nardoo *Rytidosperma caespitosa* - White-top	*Amyema miquelii* - Box Mistletoe *Austrostipa densiflora* - Foxtail Speargrass *A. scabra* falcata - Rough Speargrass *Carex inversa* - Knob Sedge *Chrysocephalum semipapposum* - Yellow Buttons *Dampiera lanceolata* - Grooved Dampiera *Daviesia ulicifolia* - Gorse Bitter-pea *Dianella revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Einadia hastata* - Berry Saltbush *Eutaxia microphylla* - Mallee Bush-pea *Indigofera australis - Austral Indigo* *Juncus* spp. - Rush *Lepidosperma laterale* - Variable Sword-sedge *Lomandra multiflora* - Many-flowered Mat rush *Pandorea pandorana* - Wonga Vine *Prostanthera ovalifolia* - Purple Mintbush *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Stypandra glauca* - Nodding Blue-lily *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass *Thyridolepis mitchelliana* - Mulga Mitchell grass *Xerochrysum bracteatum* - Golden Everlasting *X. viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting	*Aristida behriana* - Bunch Wiregrass *Atriplex semibaccata* - Creeping Saltbush *Austrostipa bigeniculata* - Yanganbil *A. densiflora* - Foxtail Speargrass *A. elegantissima* - Feather Speargrass *A. scabra falcata* - Rough Speargrass *Bulbine bulbosa* - Bulbine Lily *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* - Yellow everlasting *C. semipapposum* - Yellow Buttons *Einadia nutans* - Climbing Saltbush *Juncus usitatus* - Ccommon Rush *Lomandra effusa* - Scented Mattrush *L. leucocephala* - Wolly Mattrush *L. multiflora* - Many-flowered Mat-rush *Rytidosperma erianthum* - Wallaby Grass *R. setaceae* - Small flowered Wallaby Grass *Xerochrysum bracteatum* - Golden Everlasting *X. viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting

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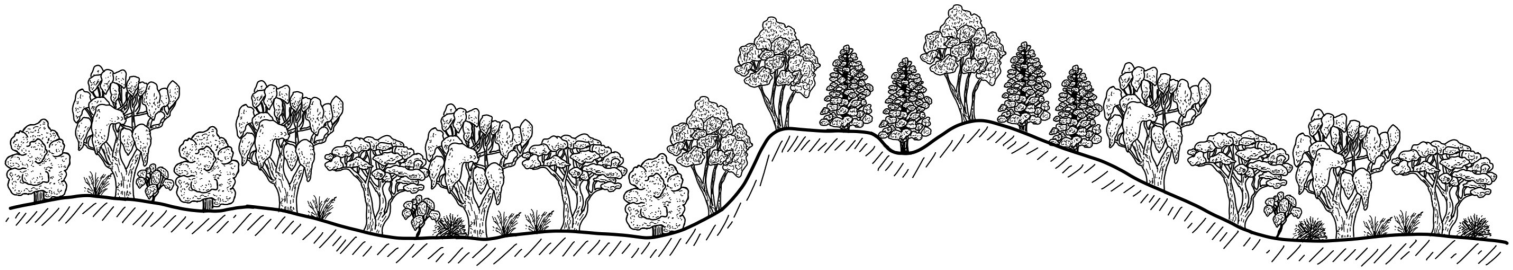
LAKE COOLAH



LANDFORM	River, Creeklines & Low country	Low Rises	Rocky High Point
VEGETATION TYPE	Grey Box Woodland	White Cypress Pine/Grey Box Woodland	Rocky hill woodlands
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Medium to heavy Grey Clays overlain by clay loams and loams	Cocoparra Group sediments. Red Earths Plains and sandplains of Calcareous earths-loam to clay loam	Conglomerate, sandstone and quarzites, Red and yellow podsolic soils
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Frying Pan Creek and Lake Coolah	Landervale TSR	Red Hill, Jerry's Hill
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia oswaldii* - Miljee *A. pendula* - Boree *A. salicina* - Cooba *A. stenophylla* - River Cooba *A. pendula* - Boree *Allocasuarina luehmannii* - Bulloak *Brachychiton populneus populneus* - Kurrajong *Casuarina cristata* - Belah *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* - River Red Gum *E. largiflorens* - Black Box *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box *E. populnea* - Bimble Box *Hakea tephrosperma* - Hooked Needlewood	*Acacia doratoxlyon* Currawang *A. salicina* Cooba *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress *Casuarina cristata* Belah *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box	*Acacia doratoxlyon* Currawang *Allocasuarina luehmannii* Bulloak *A. verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Eucalyptus dwyeri* Dwyer's Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *E. populnea* Bimble Box
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia homalophylla* Yarran *A. deanei* Deane's Wattle *Atriplex pseudocampanulata* Mealy Saltbush *A. semibaccata* Creeping Saltbush *A. suberecta* Lagoon Saltbush *Exocarpus aphyllus* Leafless Ballart *Hakea tephrosperma* Hooked Needlewood *Rhagodia spinescens* Thorny Saltbush	*Acacia deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. hakeoides* Hakea Wattle *A. homalophylla* Yarran *A. oswaldii* Miljee *Cassinia laevis* Coughbush *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* Wedge-leaf Hopbush *Geijera parviflora* Wilga *Hakea tephrosperma* Hooked Needlewood *Senna artemisoides* Desert Cassia *S. artemisoides filifolia* Punty Bush	*Acacia decora* Western Golden Wattle *A. doratoxylon* Currawang *A. hakeoides* Hakea Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *Calytrix tetragona* Common Fringe-myrtle *Dodonaea boroniifolia* Fern leaf Hopbush *D. cuneata* Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Hakea tephrosperma* Hooked Needlewood *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Myoporum montanum* Western Boobialla *Platysace lanceolata* Shrubby Platysace
GROUND COVERS	*Anthosachne scabra* - Wheatgrass *Aristida behriana* - Brush Wiregrass *A. jerichoensis jerichoensis* - Jericho Wiregrass *Austrostipa aristiglumis* - Plains Grass *A. bigeniculata* - Yanganbil *A. scabra* - Rough Speargrass *Brachycombe lineariloba* - Hard-headed Daisy *Bulbine bulbosa* - Bulbine Lily *Cheilanthes sieberi* - Rock Fern *Chenopodium nitrariaceum* - Nitre Goosefoot *Convolvulus erubescens* - Australian bindweed *Duma florulenta* - Lignum *Einadia nutans nutans* - Climbing Saltbush *Enchyaelena tomentosa* - Ruby Saltbush *Juncus aridicola* - Tussock Rush *J. usitatus* - Common rush *Leptochloa digitata* - Umbrella Canegrass *Maireana aphylla* - Cottonbush *Marselia drummondii* - Common Nardoo *Rytidosperma caespitosa* - White-top *Sida corrugata* - Corrugated Sida *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting	*Aristida behriana* Brush Wiregrass *A. semibaccata* Creeping Saltbush *Austrostipa scabra* Rough Speargrass *Calotis cuneifolia* Purple Burr-daisy *C. scapigera* Rough Burr-daisy *Chenopodium desertorum* Mallee Goosefoot *Einadia nutans* Climbing Saltbush *Lomandra filiformis* Wattle Matt Rush *Mairana microphylla* Cottonbush *Pimelea curviflora* Curved Rice-flower *Rytidosperma caespitosa* White-top *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Stackhousia monogyna* Creamy Candles *Swainsona murrayana* Slender Darling Pea *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *Wahlenbergia communis* Tufted Bluebell	*Cheilanthes sieberi* Rock Fern *Chrysocephalum semipapposum* Yellow Buttons *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush *Myoporum montanum* Western Boobialla *Rytodisperma setaceum* Small flowered Wallaby Grass *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue Lily *Xerochrysum viscosum* Sticky Everlasting

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BUNDIDGERRY CREEK

LANDFORM	Rivers and Creeks	Low Rises	Rocky Outcrops
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum dominated Inland Riverine Forest	Grey Box Floodplain Transition Woodlands	Currawang Rocky Hill Woodlands
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Black to grey silty-loam-clay alluvial (often self-mulching) soils	Sandy-loam to clay-loam soils on alluvial or stagnant alluvial plains	Skeletal, clay loam lithosol soil derived from granite, sandstone, conglomerate or other siliceous substrates on rock flats
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Rocky Waterholes/Bundidjarrie Creek	Mad Mile TSR Crown Reserve (Number R54880)	Bundidjerry Hill
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia pendula* - Boree *A. salicina* - River Cooba *A. stenophylla* - River Kooba *Casuarina cunninghamiana* - River Sheoak *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* - River Red Gum *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box	*Acacia deanei* - Deane's Wattle *A. salicina* - Cooba *Allocasuarina verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Casuarina cristata* - Belah *Eucalyptus microcarpa* - Grey Box *E. populnea* - Bimble Box *Hakea tephrosperma* - Hooked Needlewood	*Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus dwyeri* Dwyer's Red Gum *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *E. populnea* Kurrajong
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Chenopodium desertorum* - Mallee Goosefoot *Dodonea attenuata* - Narrow-leafed Hopbush *D. boronifolia* - Fern-leaf Hopbush *D. viscosa cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hopbush *Duma florulenta* - Lignum *Goodenia ovata* - Hop Goodenia *Indigofera australis* - Austral Indigo *Maireana aphylla* - Essten Cottonbush *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath *Parsonsia eucalyptophylla* - Gargaloo *Sida corrugata* - Corrugated Sida	*Acacia decora* - Western Golden Wattle *A. doratoxylon* - Currawang *A. hakeoides* - Hakea Wattle *A. homalophylla* - Yarran *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Cassinia laevis* - Coughbush *Dianella revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Dodonea angustissima* - Narrow-leaf Hopbush *D. attenuata* - Narrow-leaf Hopbush *D. cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Enchylaena tomentosa* - Ruby Saltbush *Indigofera australis* - Austral Indigo *Maireana microphylla* - Eastern Cottonbush *Melichrus erubescens* - Urn heath *Pandorea pandorana* - Wonga Vine *Pittosporum angustifolium* - Butterbush *Senna artemisoides* - Desert Cassia	*Acacia deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. decora* Western Silver Wattle *A. doratoxylon* Currawang *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Dodonea angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hopbush *D. viscosa* Sticky Hop-bush *Hakea tephrosperma* Hooked Needlewood *Idigofera australis* Hill Indigo *Myoporum montanum* Western Boobialla *Pittosporum angustifolium* Butterbush *Senna artemisoides zygophylla* Punty Bush *Styphelia humifusa* Cranberry Heath
GROUND COVERS	*Atriplex semibaccata* - Creeping Saltbush *Austrostipa scabra* - Rough Speargrass *Brachycombe lineariloba* - Hard-headed Daisy *B. multifida* - Cut-leaf Daisy *Calostemma purpureum* - Garland Lily *Calotis scapigera* - Tufted Burr-daisy *Carex appressa* - Tall Sedge *C. inversa* - Knob Sedge *C. tereticaulis* - Slender Sedge *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* - Yellow Everlasting *C. semipapposum* - Yellow Buttons *Eleocharis acuta* - Common Spike-rush *E. pusilla* - Dwarf Spike-rush *E. sphacelata* - Tall Spike-rush *Eremophila debilis* - Mulka *Erograstis australasica* - Swamp Canegrass *Goodenia glabra* - Smooth Goodenia *Juncus aridicola* - Tussock Rush *Lobilia concolor* - Poison Pratia *Marselia drummondii* - Common Nardoo *Paspalidium jubiflorum* - Warrego Summer-Grass *Persicaria decipiens* - Slender Knotweed *P. lapathifolium* - Pale Knotweed *Phragmites australis* - Common Reed *Rytidosperma setaceae* - Small flowered Wallaby Grass *Typha domingensis* - Cumbungi *Viola betonicifolia novaguineensis* - Floodplain Violet *Wahlenbergia fluminalis* - River Bluebell *W. stricta* - Tall Bluebell *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting	*Anthosachne scabra* - Wheatgrass *Austrostipa densiflora* - Foxtail Speargrass *A. densiflora* - Foxtail Speargrass *A. scabra* - Rough Speargrass *Chenopodium desertorum* - Mallee Goosefoot *Chrysocephalum semipapposum* - Yellow Buttons *Einadia hastata* - Berry Saltbush *Erograstis australasica* - Swamp Canegrass *Lomandra multiflora* - Many-flowered Mat-rush *Paspalidium jubiflorum* - Warrego Summer Grass *Platysace lanceolata* - Shrubby Platysace *Rytidosperma caepitosa* - Common Wallaby Grass *R.racemosum* - Wallaby Grass *R. setaceae* - Small flowered Wallaby Grass *Stypandra glauca* - Nodding Blue Lily *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass *Wahlenbergia communis* - Tufted Bluebell *W. gracilenta* - Annual Bluebell *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting	*Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Calostemma purpureum* Garland Lily *Cheilanthes sieberi* Rock Fern *Chrysocephalum semipapposum* Yellow Buttons *Dianella porraceae* Smooth flax-lily *D. revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily-lily *Einadia hastata* Berry Saltbush *Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush *Melichrus erubescens* Urn Heath *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue Lily *Xerochrysum viscosum* Sticky Everlasting

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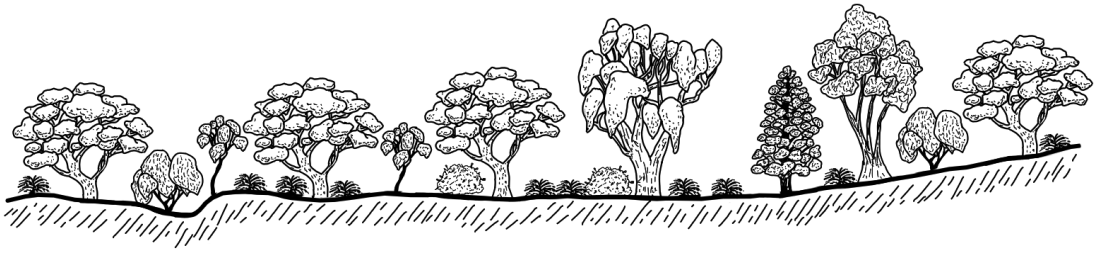
BOGGY CREEK



LANDFORM	River, Creeklines & Low country		Plains, Low hills & Mid slopes	
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum Forest		Grey & Yellow Box/White Cypress Pine Woodland	
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand & gravel. Brown & Grey Alluvial Soils		Granite & quartzite. Red Earth & Red Brown Earth Soils. Red & Brown Siliceous Sands	
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Currawarna Reserve Berry Jerry Lagoon		Currawarna, Kockibitoo & Matong State Forests. Ganmain Reserve	
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata*	Silver Wattle	*Acacia dealbata*	Silver Wattle
	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	*Allocasuarina luehmannii*	Bulloak
	Casuarina cunninghamiana	River Sheoak	*Brachychiton populneus*	Kurrajong
	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	*Callitris glaucophylla*	White Cypress Pine
	E. melliodora	Yellow Box	*Eucalyptus albens*	White Box
	E. microcarpa	Grey Box	*E. blakelyi*	Blakley's Red
			E. melliodora	Yellow Box
			E. microcarpa	Grey Box
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Banksia marginata*	Silver Banksia	*Acacia brachybotrya*	Grey Mulga
	Callistemon sieberi	River Bottlebrush	*A. deanei*	Deane's Wattle
	Eremophila deserti	Turkeybush	*A. decora*	Western Silver Wattle
			A. hakeoides	Hakea Wattle
			A. montana	Mallee Wattle
			Bursaria spinosa	Native Blackthorn
			Dodonea viscosa var cuneata	Wedge-leaf Hopbush
			Eremophila debilis	Mulka
			Maireana spp.	Blue Bushes
GROUND COVERS	*Centipeda cunninghamii*	Common Sneezeweed	*Austrostipa* spp.	Speargrass
	Einadia nutans	Climbing Saltbush	*Bulbine bulbosa*	Bulbine Lily
	Geranium solanderi	Austral Cranesbill	*Dianella porracea*	Smooth Flax-lily
	Lomandra spp.	Mat Rushes	*D. revoluta*	Spreading Flax-lily
	Marsilea drummondii	Common Nardoo	*Einadia nutans*	Climbing Saltbush
	Phragmites australis	Common Reed	*Enchylaena tomentosa*	Ruby Saltbush
	Typha orientalis	Cumbungi	*Enteropogon acicularis*	Curly Windmill Grass
	Wahlenbergia spp.	Bluebell	*Lomandra effusa*	Scented Mat-rush
			L. multiflora	Many-flowered Mat-rush
			Poa spp.	Tussock Grasses
			Rytidosperma spp.	Wallaby Grass

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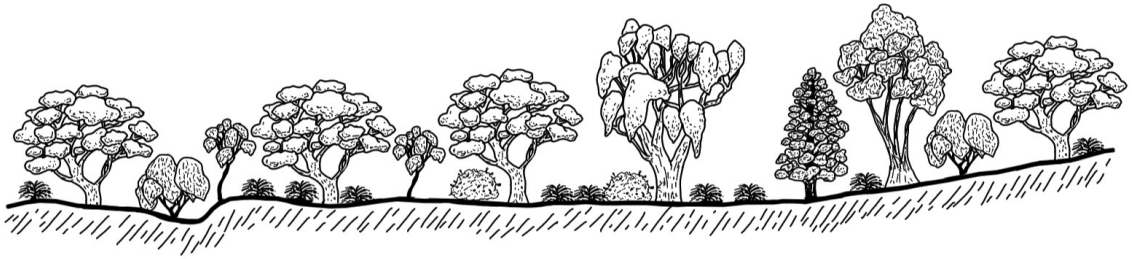
COWABBIE CREEK



LANDFORM	River, Creeklines & Low Country	Flats	Rocky Outcrops
VEGETATION TYPE	Grey Box Tall Grassy Woodland	Grey Box Woodland	Currawang Shrubby Woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Loamy-sandy soils	Sandy-loam to clay-loam soils on alluvial or stagnant alluvial plains	Shallow gravel, sandy or loamy soils derived from sandstone, conglomerate, chert, granite and volcanics on rocky hills, hill slopes and footslopes on isolated rocky ridges
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Cowabbie Creek, Dead Horse Creek, ephemeral creeks	Walleroobie State Forest	Beckom Hill
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia pendula* - Boree *A. salicina* - Cooba *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress *C. glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Casuarina cristata* - Belah *Eucalyptus blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. camaldulensis* - River Red Gum *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box *E. populnea* - Bimble Box	*Allocasuarina verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress Pine *C. glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Casuarina cristata* - Belah *Allocasuarina luehmannii* - Bulloak *Eucalyptus blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box *E. populnea* - Bimble Box *E. sideroxylon* - Mugga/Red Ironbark	*Allocasuarina verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Eucalyptus dwyeri* - Dwyer's Red Gum *E. sideroxylon* - Mugga/Red Ironbark *E. viridis* - Green Mallee
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia deanei* - Deane's Wattle *A. montana* - Mallee wattle *Chenopodium desertorum* - Desert Goosefoot *Dodonaea cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Senna artemisoides zygophylla* - Punty bush	*Acacia baileyana* - Cootamundra Wattle *A. buxifolia* - Box-leaf Wattle *A. cardiophylla* - Wyalong Wattle *A. deanei* - Deane's Wattle *A. decora* - Western Silver Wattle *A. difformis* - Drooping Wattle *A. hakeoides* - Hakea Wattle *A. montana* - Mallee Wattle *A. oswaldii* - Miljee *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Daviesia mimosoides* - Blunt-leaf Bitter-pea *D. ulicifolia* - Gorse Bitter-pea *D. cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *D. viscosa* - Sticky Hop-bush *Myoporum montanum* - Water-bush *Pultenaea largiflorens* - Twiggy Bitter-pea *Senna artemissoides* - Punty Bush	*Acacia decora* - Western Golden Wattle *A. doratoxylon* - Currawang *A. montana* - Mallee Wattle *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Heath Myrtle *Dodonea boronifolia* - Fern leaf Hopbush *Melaleuca lanceolata* - Moonah *Pittosporum angustifolium* - Butterbush
GROUND COVERS	*Anthrosachne scabra* - Wheatgrass *Austrostipa scabra* - Rough Speargrass *Calostemma purpureum* - Garland Lily *Carex inversa* - Knob Sedge *Centipeda cunninghamii* - Common sneezeweed *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* - Yellow Buttons *Einadia nutans* - Climbing Saltbush *Eleocharis plana* - Flat Spike-rush *E. pusilla* - Dwarf Spike-rush *Enchylaena tomentosa* - Ruby Saltbush *Juncus usitatus* - Common Rush *Maireana microphylla* - Small leaf Bluebush *Marsilea drummondii* - Nardoo *Poa sieberiana* - Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma caespitosum* - Ringed Wallaby Grass *R. elegantissima* - Feathery Speargrass	*Austrostipa elegantissima* - Feather Speargrass *A. scabra* - Rough Speargrass *Calostemma purpureum* - Garland Lily *Cheilanthes sieberi* - Rock Fern *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* - Yellow Buttons *Dianella revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Enchylaena tomentosa* - Ruby Saltbush *Eremophila debilis* - Mulkas *Lomandra filiformis* - Wattle Mat-rush *L. multiflora* - Many-flowered Mat-rush *Maireana microphylla* - Small-leaf Bluebush *Pittosporum angustifolium* - Butterbush *Poa sieberiana* - Blue Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma caespitosum* - Ringed Wallaby Grass *Stackhousia monogyna* - Creamy Candles	*Anthrosachne scabra* - Wheatgrass *Austrostipa scabra* - Rough Speargrass *Cheilanthes sieberi* - Rock Fern *Dianella porracea* - Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily-lily *Lomandra filiformis* - Wattle Matt Rusj *L. multiflora* - Many-flowered Matt Rush *Poa sieberiana* - Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma caesiptosum* - Common Wallaby Grass

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KINDRA CREEK

LANDFORM	Low country		Sandhills	
VEGETATION TYPE	Grey & Yellow Box /White Cypress Pine Woodlands		Mugga/Red Ironbark, Grey Box & Black Cypress Pine Tall Woodland	
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Quartzite, shale & slatEucalyptus Colluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand & gravel. Red & Red Brown Earths		Quartzite, shale & slate gravels Shallow skeletal gravelly loam soils	
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Currajong & Kindra State Forests Coolamon to Ardlethan Rd		Inglaba Nature Reserve	
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia implexa* *A. leucoclada* *A. pendula* *Alectryon oleifolius* *Allocasuarina luehmannii* *Brachychiton populneus* *Callitris glaucophylla* *Eucalyptus albens* *E. blakelyi* *E. camaldulensis* *E. melliodora* *E. microcarpa* *E. populnea* *Myoporum platycarpum*	Hickory Wattle Northern Silver Wattle Boree Rosewood Bulloak Kurrajong White Cypress Pine White Box Blakely's Red Gum River Red Yellow Box Grey Box Bimble Box Sugarwood	*Acacia buxifolia* *Callitris endlicheri* *C. glaucophylla* *Eucalyptus microcarpa* *E. sideroxylon* *Exocarpos cupressiformis* *Santalum acuminatum*	Box-leaf Wattle Black Cypress Pine White Cypress Pine Grey Box Mugga/Red Ironbark Native Cherry Quandong
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia aspera* *A. decora* *A. deanei* *A. flexifolia* *A. hakeoides* *A. montana* *A. paradoxa* *Cassinia sifton* *Chenopodium desertorum* *Dodonea viscosa var cuneata* *Eremophila longifolia* *Pittosporum angustifolium* *Senna artemisioides*	Rough Wattle Western Silver Wattle Deane's Wattle Bent-leaf Wattle Hakea Wattle Mallee Wattle Kangaroo Thorn Dolly Bush Desert Goosefoot Wedge-leaf Hop-bush Berrigan Butterbush Silver Cassia	*Acacia hakeoides* *Allocasuarina distyla* *Dodonea viscosa var cuneata* *Melichrus urceolatus*	Hakea Wattle Scrub Sheoak Wedge-leaf Hopbush Urn Heath
GROUND COVERS	*Aristida ramosa* *Austrostipa* spp. *Bothriochloa macra* *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* *Dianella* spp. *Rytidosperma* spp.	Purple Wiregrass Speargrass Red Grass Yellow Buttons Flax-lily Wallaby Grasses	*Aristida ramosa* *Austrostipa* spp. *Bothriochloa macra* *Dianella revoluta* *Rytidosperma* spp.	Purple Wiregrass Speargrass Red Grass Spreading Flax-lily Wallaby Grasses

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HOULAGHANS CREEK

LANDFORM	River, Creeklines & Low country	Plains / grasslands, Low hills & mid slopes	Upper Slopes, High Hills & rocky outcrops
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum Forest	Grey, Yellow & White Box/White Cypress Pine Woodland	Tumbledown Gum & White Cypress Pine Woodland (Lower Catchment). Black Cypress Pine, Grey Box & Mugga/Red Ironbark Woodland (Upper Catchment)
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand & gravel. Brown & Grey Alluvial Soils.	Granite & colluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand & gravel. Red Earth Soils. Red Podsolic Soils	Sedimentary rocks -Shale, Quartzite & Siltstone Shallow skeletal gravelly loam & Red Podsolic Soils
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Murrumbidgee River Flood Plain & Houlaghans Creek	Old Sydney Rd -Junee Shire & Old Junee TSR	Malebo Range – Lower Catchment Combaning State Conservation Area – Upper Catchment
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Casuarina cunninghamiana* River Sheoak *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box	*Acacia implexa* - Hickory Wattle *A. decora* - Western Silver Wattle *A. doratoxylon* - Currawang *A. leucoclada* - Northern Silver Wattle *Allocasuarina luehmannii* - Bulloak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* - Apple Box *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box	+ *Acacia doratoxylon* - Currawang *Allocasuarina verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong + *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress Pine *C. glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box + *E. dealbata* - Tumbledown Gum *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box + *E. sideroxylon* - Mugga/Red Ironbark + *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry ***+ mainly upper catchment***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Banksia marginata* Silver Banksia *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush **** Inland form***	*Acacia buxifolia* - Box-leaf Wattle *A. dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. deanei* - Deane's Wattle *A. decora* - Western Silver Wattle *A. leucoclada* - Northern Silver Wattle *A. montana* - Mallee Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Cassinia sifton* - Dolly Bush *Eutaxia microphylla* - Mallee Bush-pea *Maireana microphylla* - Eastern Cottonbush *Pittosporum angustifolium* - Butterbush	*Acacia decora* - Western Golden Wattle *A. deanei* - Deane's Wattle *A. genistifolia* - Spreading Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *A. montana* - Mallee Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle *Dillwynia sericea* - Showy Parrot-pea *Eutaxia microphylla* - Mallee Bush-pea *Pittosporum angustifolium* - Butterbush *Santalum lanceolatum* - Northern Sandalwood
GROUND COVERS	*Centipeda cunninghamii* Common Sneezeweed *Einadia nutans* Climbing Saltbush *Geranium solanderi* Austral Cranesbill *Lomandra* spp. Mat Rushes *Marsilea drummondii* Common Nardoo *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Typha orientalis* Cumbungi *Wahlenbergia* spp. Bluebell	*Aristida ramosa* Three-awn Speargrass *Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Chloris truncata* Windmill Grass *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grasses	*Aristida ramosa* Three-awn Speargrass *Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Chloris truncata* Windmill Grass *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grasses *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue Lily

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GAP CREEK

LANDFORM	River, Creeklines and Low country	Plains / grasslands	Low hills & mid slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum Forest	Grey and Yellow Box/White Cypress Pine Woodland	Tumbledown Gum, White Box & White Cypress Pine Woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of clay silt, sand and gravel. Brown & Grey Alluvial Soils	Granite & colluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand & gravel. Red and Red Brown Earth Soils. Red/Brown Siliceous Sands	Granite & Sedimentary rocks -Shale, Quartzite & Siltstone Shallow skeletal gravelly loam & Red Podsolic Soils
LOCATION EXAMPLE	MurrumbidgeeRiver Flood Plain – Euberta	Warren Church and Tooyal School Roads	Malebo Range
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Casuarina cunninghamiana* River Sheoak *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box	*Acacia doratoxylon* Currawang *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box	*Acacia doratoxylon* Currawang *Allocasuarina luehmannii* Bulloak *Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine *C. glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. dealbata* Tumbledown Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebush	*Acacia decora* Western Golden Wattle *A. difformis* Drooping Wattle *A. montana* Mallee Wattle *Einadia nutans* Climbing Saltbush *Eremophila longifolia* Berrigan *Senna artemisioides* Silver Cassia	*Acacia aspera* Rough Wattle *A. deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. decora* Western Silver Wattle *A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *Dillwynia sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Pittosporum angustifolium* Butterbush *Santalum lanceolatum* Northern Sandalwood
GROUND COVERS	*Aristida behriana* Brush Wiregrass Atriplex semibaccata Creeping Saltbush *Brachyscome lineariloba* Hard-headed Daisy *Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Calostemma purpureum* Garland Lily *Carex inversa* Knob Sedge *Chenopodium desertorium* Desert Goosefoot *Einadia nutans* Climbing Saltbush *Elocharis acuta* Common Spike-sedge *Enchylaena tormentosa* Ruby Saltbush *Paspalum distichum* Water Couch *Ptilotis spathulatus* Pussytails *Wahlenbergia gracilis* Tufted Bluebell	*Aristida ramosa* Purple Wiregrass *Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Chloris truncata* Windmill Grass *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Lomandra effusa* Scented Mat *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass	*Aristida ramosa* Purple Wiregrass *Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Chloris truncata* Windmill Grass *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grasses *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue Lily

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BILLABONG CREEK

LANDFORM	River, Creeklines & Low country	Low hills & mid slopes	Steep hills & rocky outcrops
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum Forest	White, Yellow & Grey Box Woodland	Tumbledown Gum & Black Cypress Pine Woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand & gravel. Brown & Grey Alluvial Soils	Granite, shale, quartzite, slate & sedimentary deposits. Red & Yellow Podsolic Soil. Red Earth Soils	Granite, sedimentary, conglomerate & volcanic rocks. Shallow skeletal gravelly loam soils.
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Murrumbidgee River flood plain & Billabung Creek	Eurongilly/Illabo, Old Sydney Road, Junee	Bethungra & Cooba Mountains, Ulandra Nature Reserve
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Casuarina cunninghamiana*na River Sheoak *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box	*Acacia implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. leucoclada* Northen Silver Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box	*Acacia doratoxylon* - Currawang *Allocasuarina verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress Pine *C. glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. dealbata* - Tumbledown Gum *E. dwyeri* - Dwyer's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* - Red Box *E. sideroxylon* - Mugga/Red Ironbark *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Native Cherry
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Eremophila deserti* Turkeybush	*Acacia buxifolia* - Box-leaf Wattle *A. decora* - Western Silver Wattle *A. lanigera* - Woolly Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Dillwynia juniperina* - Prickly Parrot-pea *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Eutaxia microphylla* - Mallee Bush-pea *Maireana microphylla* - Eastern Cottonbush *Senna artemisioides* - Silver Cassia	*Acacia decora* - Western Golden Wattle *A. buxifolia* - Box-leaf Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Callistemon sieberi* - River Bottlebrush *Cassinia sifton* - Dolly Bush *Dodonea* spp. - Hop-bushes *Indigofera australis* - Austral Indigo *Kunzea parvifolia* - Violet Kunzea *Maireana microphylla* - Eastern Cottonbush
GROUND COVERS	*Geranium solanderi* Austral Cranesbill *Lomandra* spp. Mat Rushes *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Typha orientalis* Cumbungi *Wahlenbergia stricta* Tall Bluebell	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Chloris truncata* Windmill Grass *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grasses *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass	*Aristida ramosa* Purple Wiregrass *Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Isotoma axillaris* Showy Isotome *Lomandra effusa* Scented Mat-rush *Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-Rush *Microseris lanceolata* Yam Daisy *Panicum effusum* Hairy Panic *Poa sieberiana* Fine-leaf Tussock Grass

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

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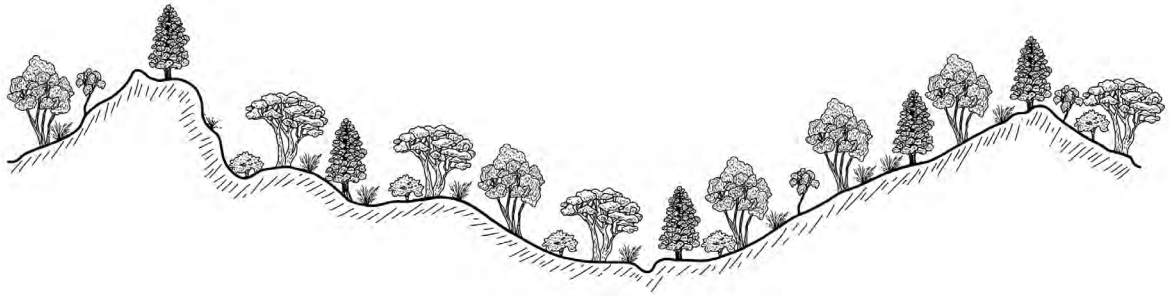
MUTTAMA CREEK



LANDFORM	River, Creeklines & Low country	Foot hills, hillcrests & upper hillslopes	Footslopes and Hillslopes & siliceous rocky ridges and rocky outcrops	Slopes and ridges
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum shrub/grass riparian tall woodland or open forest	Mugga/Red Ironbark – mixed box woodland on hills	Diverse woodlands dominated by Black Cypress Pine, Red Stringybark, Red Gum, and Box trees, interspersed with tall shrublands and grass-shrublands.	Woodland to shrubland – Drooping Sheoak – Ricinocarpos bowmanii - Western Wedding Bush open shrubland of the Coolac – Tumut Serpentinite Belt
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Occurs on alluvial loam soils on river banks and adjoining river flats along major watercourses	Occurs on yellow to brown gravel, clay-loam soils derived from volcanic rocks such as rhyolite and sedimentary soils such as shale or metamorphic rocks such as phyllite	Found on skeletal, loamy, or clay soils derived from igneous or sedimentary rocks on ridges, rock flats, or steep slopes, often with exposed northern or western aspects.	Shallow dark brown clays being euchrozem or red podzolic soils derived from in a 50 kilometre narrow band of serpentinite and associated substrates between Coolac – Gundagai and Tumut
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Muttama Village – TSR R3390	Hume highway - 'Dog on the Tucker Box' (Brawlin)	Muttama Cemetry & Pioneer park	Top Goobaralong – TSR R45032
TREES > 8 m	*Casuarina cunninghamiana* - River Sheoak *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* - Apple Box *E. camaldulensis* - River Red Gum *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box	*Allocasuarina verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Callitris glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. dwyeri* - Dwyer's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box *E. polyanthemos* polyanthemos - Red Box *E. sideroxylon* - Mugga/Red Ironbark	*Acacia doratoxylon* - Currawang *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *Allocasuarina verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress Pine *C. glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* - Apple Box *E. dwyeri* - Dwyer's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box *E. polyanthemos* polyanthemos - Red Box *E. sideroxylon* - Mugga/Red Ironbark	*Acacia implexa* - Hickory Wattle * *A. falciformis* - Mountain Hickory *Allocasuarina verticillata* - Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus populneus* - Kurrajong * *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress Pine *C. glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box ***Not in area but recommended for planting**
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*A. dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *A. leucoclada* - Northern Silver wattle *A. mearnsii* - Black Wattle *A. rubida* - Red-stemmed Wattle *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* - Hairy Bursaria *Callistemon sieberi* - River Bottlebrush	*Acacia difformis* - Drooping Wattle *A. flexifolia* - Bent leaf wattle *A. genistifolia* - Spreading Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle * *Brachyloma daphnoides* - Daphne Heath *Cassinia sifton* - Dolly Bush *Daviesia genistifolia* - Broom bitter-pea *Dillwynia sericea* - Showy Parrot-pea *Divisia leptophylla* - slender bitter-pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* - Grey Guinea-flower *Kunzea parvifolia* - Violet Kunzea *Lissanthe strigosa strigosa* - Peach Heath * *Pultenaea spinosa* - Grey Bush-pea ***Not in area but recommended for planting**	*A. deanei paucijuga* - Green Wattle *A. decora* - Western Silver Wattle * *A. genistifolia* - Spreading Wattle *A. mearnsii* - Black Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn * *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Cryptandra amara* - Pretty cryptandra * *Dillwynia phylicoides* - Small-leaf Parrot-pea *D. sericea* - Showy Parrot-pea Divisia leptophylla - slender bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa* angustifolia - Sticky Hop-bush *D. v. cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Indigofera australis* - Austral Indigo I. ademiifolia - Tick Indigo *Xanthorrhoea glauca angustifolia* - Grey Grass-tree ***Not in area but recommended for planting**	*Acacia decora* - Western Golden Wattle * *Banksia marginata* - Silver Banksia Beyeria viscosa - Sticky Wallaby Bush *Dodonaea boroniifolia* - Hairy Hop-bush *D. viscosa angustissima* - Narrow-Leaf Hop-bush * Grevillea wilkinsonii - Tumut Grevillia *Santalum lanceolatum* - Northern Sandalwood *Senna aciphylla* - Australia Senna ***Not in area but recommended for planting**
GROUND COVERS	*Bolboschoenus* sp. - Marsh Club Rush *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Carex appressa* - Tall Sedge *C. inversa* - Knob Sedge *Eleocharis acuta* - Common Spike-sedge *Juncus* spp. - Rush *Persicaria decipiens* - Slender Knot weed *Phragmites australis* - Phragmities *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Schoenoplectus validus* - River Club Rush *Typha domingensis* - Cumbungi	*Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Dianella revoluta revoluta* - Black-anther Flax-lily *Lomandra filiformis filiformis* - Wattle Mat-rush *Poa sieberiana* - Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma eriantha* - Hill Wallaby Grass *R. pilosa* - Hairy Wallaby Grass *R. racemosum* - Common Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting	*Arthropodium sp.* - Chocolate Lily *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Calotis cuneata* cuneata - Burr-daisy *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* - Yellow Everlasting *C. semipapposum* - Yellow Buttons *Glycine tabacina* - Variable Glycine *Goodenia pinnatifida* - Cut-leaf Goodenia *Lepidosperma laterale* - Variable Sword-sedge *Lomandra filiformis coriacea* - Wattle Mat-rush *Microseris lanceolata* - Yam Daisy *Poa sieberiana* - Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass *Vittadinia cuneata* - Fuzzweed *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting	*Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Dianella revoluta revoluta* - Blue Flax-lily *Nicotiana suaveolens* - Austral Sweet Centered Tobacco *Poa sieberiana* sieberiana - Snow Grass *Ricinocarpos bowmanii* - Bowman's Pimelea *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Spyridium parvifolium* - Dusty Miller *Themeda australis* - Kangaroo Grass *Viola betonicifolia* - Arrow-leaf Violet *Xanthorrhoea glauca angustifolia* - Grass-tree

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SANDY - WANTIOOL CREEK

LANDFORM	River, Creeklines & Low country		Low hills & mid slopes	
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum Forest		Yellow & White Box Woodland	
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand & gravel. Brown & Grey Alluvial Soils		Granite, shale, quartzite & siltstone Red Earth & Red Podsolic Soils	
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Sandy Beach Wantabadgery		Wantabadgery, Eringowarah & Wantiool	
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* *Brachychiton populneus* *Casuarina cunninghamiana* *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* *E. melliodora*	Silver Wattle Kurrajong River Sheoak River Red Gum Yellow Box	*Acacia implexa* *Allocasuarina luehmannii* *Brachychiton populneus* *Callitris glaucophylla* *Eucalyptus albens* *E. blakelyi* *E. bridgesiana* *E. melliodora* *E. microcarpa*	Hickory Wattle Bulloak Kurrajong White Cypress Pine White Box Blakely's Red Gum Apple Box Yellow Box Grey Box
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Callistemon sieberi* *Eremophila deserti*	River Bottlebrush Turkeybush	*Acacia buxifolia* *A. dealbata* *A. deanei* *A. decora* *A. genistifolia* *A. paradoxa* *A. pycnantha* *Eutaxia microphylla*	Box-leaf Wattle Silver Wattle Deane's Wattle Western Silver Wattle Spreading Wattle Kangaroo Thorn Golden Wattle Mallee Bush-pea
GROUND COVERS	*Geranium solanderi* *Lomandra* spp. *Wahlenbergia stricta*	Austral Cranesbill Mat Rushes Tall Bluebell	*Austrostipa* spp. *Bothriochloa macra* *Bulbine bulbosa* *Chloris truncata* *Dianella porracea* *Microseris lanceolata* *Poa* spp. *Rytidosperma* spp. *Themeda triandra*	Speargrass Red Grass Bulbine Lily Windmill Grass Smooth Flax-lily Yam Daisy Tussock Grasses Wallaby Grasses Kangaroo Grass

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EAST MIRROOL CREEK

LANDFORM	River, Creeklines & Low country	Saline Discharge Sites	Riparian/Periodically water-logged
VEGETATION TYPE	Dry Heathland Low Open Woodland	Mugga/Red Ironbark, Western Grey Box Woodland	Currawang, Dwyer's Red Gum Low Woodland, including Mallee
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Quartzite, shale, slate, phyllite, Red brown and red earths, crest soils shallow with broken shale and siltstone	Sandstones,shale, siltstome, slate and conglomerate	Red earth soils on lower slopes, run-on areas and flats on peneplain and plain landforms
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Big Bush and Pucawan	Ingalbah	Buddigower Nature Reserve
TREES > 8 m	*Allocasuarina diminuta* - Broombush Sheoak *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. dealbata* - Tumbledown Gum *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* - Red Stringybark *E. microcarpa* - Western Grey Box *E. polybractea* - Blue Mallee *E. rossii* - Inland Scribbly Gum *E. sideroxylon* - Mugga/Red Ironbark *E. viridis* - Green Mallee	*Allocasuarina diminuta* - Broombush Sheoak *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress Pine *C. glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Casuarina cristata* - Belah *Eucalyptus dealbata* - Tumbledown Red Gum *E. dwyeri* - Dwyer's Red Gum *E. rossii* - Inland Scribbly Gum *Melaleuca diosmatifolia* - Pink Honey Myrtle	*Brachychiton populneus bimbil* - Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress Pine *Allocasuarina luehmannii* - Bulloak *Eucalyptus behriana* - Bull Mallee *E. dealbata* - Tumbledown Gum *E. dumosa* - White Mallee *E. dwyeri* - Dwyer's Red Gum *E. leptophylla* - Narrow-leaf Mallee *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box *E. oleosa* - Red Mallee *E. polybractea* - Blue Mallee *E. sideroxylon* - Mugga/Red Ironbark *E. socialis* - Red Mallee *E. viridis* - Green Mallee *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *Santalum acuminatum* - Quandong
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia acinacea* Gold Dust Wattle *A. hakeoides* Hakea Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. lineata* Streaked Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *Cassinia sifton* Dolly Bush *C. uncata* Sticky Cassinia *Dodonaea heteromorpha* Hop-bush *D. viscosa cuneata* Wedge-leaf Hopbush *Hibbertia linearis* Guinea-flower *Osothamnus obcordatus* Grey Everlasting *Pultenaea largiflorens* Twiggy Bush-pea	*Acacia acinacea* - Gold Dust Wattle *A. brachybotrya* - Grey Wattle *A. deanei paucijuga* - Green Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *A. lineata* - Streaked Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Brachyloma daphnoides* - Daphne Heath *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Cassinia laevis* - Coughbush *C. sifton* - Dolly Bush *C. uncata* - Sticky Cassinia *Daviesia mimosoides* mimosoides - Leafy Bitter-pea *Dillwynia sericea* - Showy Parrot-pea *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Hibbertia riparia* - Erect Guinea-flower *Indigofera australis* - Austral Indigo Leucopogon attenuatus - Beard Heath *Lissanthe strigosa* - Peach Heath Olearia lepidophylla - Club-Moss Daisy Bush Ozothamnus obcordatus - Grey Everlasting *Platysace lanceolata* - Lance-leaf Platysace *Pultenaea largiflorens* - Twiggy Bush-pea *Santalum acuminatum* - Sweet Quandong	*Acacia aspera* - Rough Wattle *A. brachybotrya* - Grey Wattle *A. buxifolia* - Box-leaf Wattle *A. cardiophylla* - Wyalong Wattle *A. deanei* - Deane's Wattle *A. difformis* - Drooping Wattle *A. doratoxylon* - Currawang *A. hakeoides* - Hakea Wattle *A. homalophylla* - Yarran *A. lineata* - Streaked Wattle *A. montana* - Mallee Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. rigens* - Needle Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Cassinia laevis* - Coughbush *Chenopodium desertorum* - Desert Goosefoot *Dampiera lanceolata* - Grooved Dampiera *Daviesia ulicifolia* - Gorse Bitter-pea *Dillwynia sericea* - Egg and bacon Pea *Dodonaea* spp. - Hop-bush *Eremophila deserti* - Turkeybush *Hakea leucoptera* - Silver Needle Woood *Hakea tephrosperma* - Hooked Needlewood *Indigofera australis* - Austral Indigo *Maireana microphylla* - Small-leaf Bluebush *Melaleuca diosmatifolia* - Pink Honey myrtle *M. lanceolata* - Moonah *M. uncinata* - Broombush *Myoporum montanum* - Western Boobialla *Olearia* spp. - Daisy Bush *Ozothamnus obcordatum* - Grey Everlasting *Pittosporum angustifolium* - Butterbush *Prostanthera nivea* - Snowy Mint Bush *Pultanaea largiflorens* - Gorse Bitter-pea *Santalum lanceolatum* - Quandong *Senna artemisoides* - Silver Cassia *S. artemisoides zygophylla* - Punty Bush *Westringia eremicola* - Slender Westringia
GROUND COVERS	*Austrostipa scabra* - Rough Speargrass *Bulbine bulbosa* - Bulbine Lily *Cheilanthes sieberi* - Rock Fern *Dianella revoluta revoluta* - Blue Flax-lily *Goodenia hederacea* - Ivy Goodenia *Lepidosperma laterale* - Variable Sword-sedge *Lomandra filiformis* - Wattle Mat-rush *Poa sieberiana* - Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma eriantha* - Hill Wallaby Grass *R. setacea* - Small flowered Wallaby Grass *Stypandra glauca* - Nodding Blue Lily *Xerochrysum bracteatum* - Golden Everlasting *X. viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting	*Aristida behriana* - Brush Wiregrass *Astroloma humifusum* - Native Cranberry *Austrostipa densiflora* - Foxtail Speargrass *A. scabra falcata* - Rough Speargrass *Bulbine bulbosa* - Bulbine Lily *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* - Yellow Everlasting *C. semipapposum* - Yellow Buttons *Gonocarpus elatus* - Hill Raspwort *Goodenia hederaceae* - Ivy Goodenia *Poa sieberiana* - Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma caespitosa* - White-top *R. eriantha* - Wallaby Grass *Xerochrysum bracteatum* - Golden Everasting	*Aristida behriana* - Bunch wiregrass *Atriplex semibaccata* - Creeping Saltbush *Austrostipa* spp. - Speargrass *Brachyscome multifida* - Cut leaf Daisy *Carex inversa* - Knob Sedge *Centipeda cunninghamii* - Common Sneezeweed *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* - Yellow Everlasting *C. semipapposum* - Yellow Buttons *Dianella revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Einadia nutans* - Climbing Saltbush *Eleocharis plana* - Ribbed Spike-rush *Enchylaena tomentosa* - Ruby Saltbush *Isolepis congrua* - Slender Club-sedge *Juncis* spp. Rush *Leptodisperma laterale* - Variable Sword-sedge *Lomandra filiformis filiformis* - Wattle Mat-rush *L. multiflora* multiflora - Many-flowered Mat rush *Maireana microphylla* - Small leaf Bluebush *Poa sieberiana* - Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytodisperma caespitosum* - Wallaby Grass *R. erianthum* - Hill Wallaby Grass *R. setaceum* - Small flowered Wallaby Grass *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting

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NORTH WAGGA WAGGA

LANDFORM	River, Creeklines & Low country	Low hills & mid slopes	Upper Slopes & High Hills
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum Forest	Yellow Box Woodland	White Box Woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of clay silt, sand & gravel. Brown & Grey Alluvial Soils	Granite, shale, quartzite & siltstone. Red Podsolic & Red Earth Soils & Red & Brown Siliceous Sands	Occurs on flats, footslopes and hillslopes mainly in the upper slopes sub-region of the NSW South-western Slopes Bioregion mainly east of Wagga Wagga
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Wiradyuri Reserve Kurrajong TSR.	Bomen, Pattersons Rd (Southern end) Agriculture TSR Coolamon Rd	Bald & Winery Hills CSU
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Casuarina cunninghamiana* River Sheoak *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box	*Acacia implexa* Hickory Wattle *Acacia doratoxlyon* Currawang *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. dealbata* Tumbledown Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box	*Acacia doratoxylon* Currawang *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. dealbata* Tumbledown Gum Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	* *Banksia marginata* Silver Banksia *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Eremophila deserti* Turkeybush * *Inland form*	*Acacia acinacea* Gold Dust Wattle *A. buxifolia* Box-leaf Wattle *A. dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. decora* Western Silver Wattle *A. flexifolia* Bent-leaf Wattle *A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *Eutaxia microphylla* Mallee Bush-pea *Maireana microphylla* Eastern Cottonbush *Pittosporum angustifolium* Butterbush *Pultenaea foliolosa* Bush Pea	*Acacia buxifolia* Box-leaf Wattle *A. deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* Golden Wattle *Pittosporum angustifolium* Butterbush
GROUND COVERS	*Centipeda cunninghamii* Common Sneezeweed *Geranium solanderi* Austral Cranesbill *Lomandra* spp. Mat Rushes *Marsilea drummondii* Common Nardoo *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Rhagodia nutans* Climbing Saltbush *Typha orientalis* Cumbungi *Wahlenbergia* spp. Bluebell	*Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Chloris truncata* Windmill Grass *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Lomandra filiformis* Wattle Mat-rush *L. multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grasses *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass	*Aristida ramosa* Purple Wiregrass *Austrostipa* spp. Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Chloris truncata* Windmill Grass *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *Enneapogon nigricans* Bottlewashers *Enteropogan acicularis* Curly Windmill Grass *Lomandra filiformis* Wattle Mat-rush *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Microseris lanceolata* Yam Daisy *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grasses *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass

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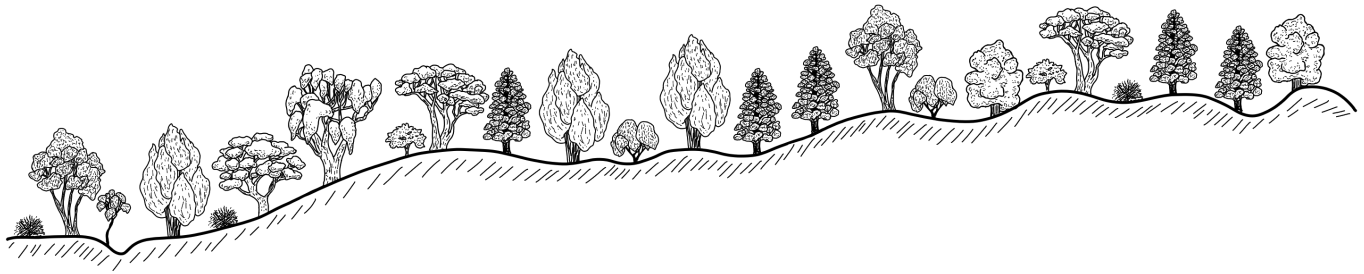
BACK STATION - NATIVE DOG CREEK

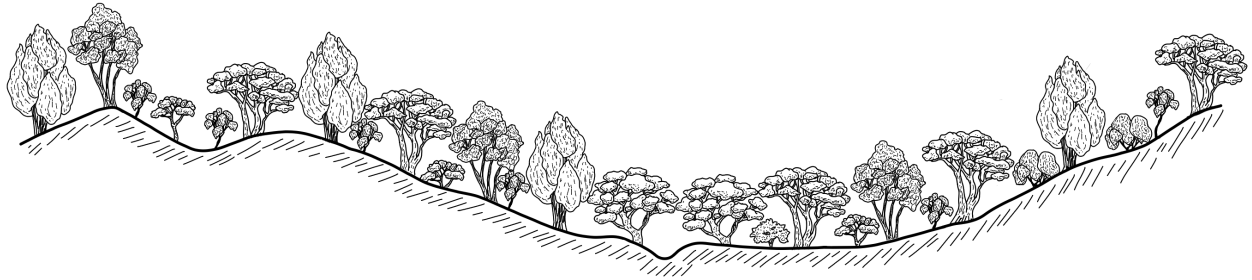


LANDFORM	River, Creeklines & Low country	Gently undulating lower & mid slopes with short creek lines	Upper slopes to high rocky hills & ridges
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum Forest	White, Yellow & Grey Box Woodland	Dry sclerophyll Forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand & gravel. Brown & Grey Alluvial Soils	Granite, shale, quartzite, slate & sedimentary deposits. Red & Yellow Podsolic Soil. Red Earth Soils	Granite, sedimentary, conglomerate & volcanic rocks Shallow skeletal gravelly loam soils
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Murrumbidgee River / Morley's Creek	Nangus Cemetery	Nangus Rd near abington
TREES > 8 m	*Acacia melanoxylon* Blackwood *Casuarina cunninghamiana*na River Sheoak *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box	*Acacia implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. leucoclada* Northen Silver Wattle *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark	*Allocasuarina verticilliata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine *C. glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. dealbata* Tumbledown Gum *E. dwyeri* Dwyer's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Native Cherry
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. leucoclada* Northern Silver Wattle *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Kunzea ericoides* Burgan *Melicytus dentatus* Tree Violet *Solanum laciniatum* Kangaroo Apple	*Acacia decora* - Western Golden Wattle *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Daviesia leptophylla* - slender bitter – pea *Dillwynia juniperina* - Prickly Parrot-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustifolia* - Sticky Hop-bush *Indigofera adesmiifolia* - Tick Indigo *I. australis* - Austral Indigo *Maireana microphylla* - Eastern Cottonbush *Myoporum montanum* R.Br - Western Boobialla *Pultenaea spinosa* - Grey Bush-pea *Senna aciphylla* - Australia Senna	*Acacia implexa* - Hickory Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *A. decora* - Western Silver Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Daviesia leptophylla* - Slender Bitter-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* - Narrow-leaf Hop-bush Indigo australis - Austral Indigo *Myoporum montanum* R.Br. - Western Boobialla *Pultenaea spinosa* - Grey Bush-pea
GROUND COVERS	*Bolboschoenus sp.* Marsh Club Rush *Carex appressa* Tall Sedge *C. inversa* Knob Sedge *Geranium solanderi* Austral Cranesbill *Lomandra longifolia* Spiny-headed Mat-rush *Lomandra* spp. Mat Rushes *Persicaria decipiens* Slender Knot weed *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Schoenoplectus validus* River Club Rush *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *Typha orientalis* Cumbungi *Wahlenbergia stricta* Tall Bluebell	*Arthropodium sp.* Chocolate Lily *Ammobium craspedioides* Yass Daisy *Chrysocephalum semipapposum* Yellow Buttons *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Microseris sp.* Yam Daisy *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grasses *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass	*Ammobium craspedioides* Yass Daisy *Austrostipa densiflora* Foxtail Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Brunonia australis* Blue Pincushion *Dianella revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Isotoma axillaris* Showy Isotome *Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-Rush *Microseris lanceolata* Yam daisy *Poa sieberiana* Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Stypandra glauca* Nodding Blue-lily *Xerochrysum viscosum* Sticky Everlasting

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

Remember: good quality vegetation sites may not need revegetation at all. Appropriate management can encourage natural regeneration.

COONEYS - JUGIONG CREEK



LANDFORM	River, Creeklines & Low country	Flats	Footslopes and Hillslopes
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum shrub/grass riparian tall woodland	Tableland Grassy Box Woodland	Blakely's Red Gum – Yellow Box grassy tall woodland + White Box grassy woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Occurs on alluvial loam soils on river banks and adjoining river flats along major watercourses	Red earths and non-calcic brown soils in drainage lines. Coarse porphyritic rocks with >50% phenocrysts of coarse quartz crystals in a fine-grained blue-grey to greenish matrix.	Fertile deep, loam or clay soils derived from a range of substrates including fine-grained sedimentary and metamorphic rocks but also volcanics and fine-grained granite
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Bundarbo Rd	Garryowen Rd	Bouyeo Rd, Berramangara Rd, Cumbamurra Rd, Back Jugiong Rd, Glen Ayr Rd,
TREES > 8 m	*Casuarina cunninghamiana* River Sheoak *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box	*Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box	*Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine *C. glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa lasiophylla* Hairy Bursaria *Callistemon sieberi* River Bottlebrush *Dodonaea viscosa angustifolia* Sticky hop- bush *Kunzea ericoides* Burgan *Leptospermum obovatum* River Tea-tree *Melicytus dentatus* Tree Violet	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. decora* Western Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. mearnsii* Black Wattle *A. rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Cherry Ballart *Indigofera adesmiifolia* Tick Indigo *Lissanthe strigosa* Peach Heath	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. decora* Western Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. mearnsii* Black Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *A. rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Cherry Ballart *Indigofera adesmiifolia* Tick Indigo *Lissanthe strigosa* Peach Heath
GROUND COVERS	*Bolboschoenus sp.* Marsh Club Rush *Carex appressa* Tall Sedge *C. inversa* Knob Sedge *Geranium solanderi* Austral Cranesbill *Lomandra longifolia* Spiny-headed Mat-rush *Lomandra* spp. Mat Rushes *Persicaria decipiens* Slender Knot weed *Phragmites australis* Common Reed *Schoenoplectus validus* River Club Rush *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass *Typha orientalis* Cumbungi *Wahlenbergia stricta* Tall Bluebell	*Arthropodium milleflorum* Pale Vanilla Lily *Arthropodium* spp. Small Vanilla Lily *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Einadia nutans* Nodding Saltbush *Lomandra filiformis* Wattle Mat-rush *L. longifolia* Spiny-headed Mat-rush *L. multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush *Microseris lanceolata* Yam Daisy *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass	*Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Bulbine bulbosa* - Bulbine Lily *Carex inversa* - Knob Sedge *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* - Yellow Everlasting *Convolvulus graminetinus* - Twining Bindweed *Dianella revoluta revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Geranium solanderi solanderi* - Native Geranium *Isotoma axillaris* - Showy Isotome *Lomandra filiformis coriacea* - Wiry Mat-rush *L. multiflora* - Many-flowered Mat-rush *Themeda australis* - Kangaroo Grass *Vittadinia cuneata* - Fuzzwed *Wahlenbergia luteola* - Yellowish Wahlenbergia Wahlenbergia. sp. - Bluebell *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

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CUNNINGHAM - DEMONDRILLE CREEK

LANDFORM	Drainage Lines	Flats, footslopes and hillslopes	Slopes and Crests
VEGETATION TYPE	Blakely's Red Gum – Yellow Box grassy tall woodland.	Blakely's Red Gum – Yellow Box grassy tall woodland – Grades into White Box grassy woodland on hillslopes and into either Western Grey Box woodland or Yellow Box woodland on parna or alluvial flats.	(Slopes) – Blakely's Red Gum – Yellow Box grassy tall woodland. (Some Crests) – White Box grassy woodland in the upper slopes.
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Young Granodiorite Red & Yellow Chromosols, Dermosols	Chromosols	Young Granodiorite Red & Yellow Chromosols, Dermosols
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Demondrille Creek Back Creek Road	Ayrlie Rd, Cullinga Mines Rd & Nimby Rd	Kingsvale/Wombat/Nubba
TREES > 8 m	*Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box	*Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Cassinia sifton* Dolly Bush *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *E. polyanthemos polyanthemos* Red Box	*Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong + *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum * *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box ***+ some crests are exclusively White Box*** **** restricted to small areas***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. decora* Western Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory *A. mearnsii* Black Wattle *A. vestita* Weeping Boree	*Acacia baileyana* Cootamundra Wattle *A. dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. decora* Western Silver Wattle *A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. implexa* *Hickory Wattle* *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Cherry Ballart	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. decora* Western Silver Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory *A. mearnsii* Black Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish Wattle *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea
GROUND COVERS	*Anthosachne scabra* Wheatgrass *Arthropodium strictus* Chocolate Lily *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* Flax-lily *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Linum marginale* Native Flax *Lomandra longifolia* Spiny-headed Mat-rush *L. multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush *Poa* spp. Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda australis* Kangaroo Grass *Vittadinia cuneata* Fuzzweed *Wahlenbergia* spp. Bluebell	*Arthropodium strictus* - Chocolate Lily *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Bulbine bulbosa* - Bulbine Lily *Calotis scabiosifolia* scabiosifolia - Yellow burr-daisy *Carex inversa* - Knob Sedge *Cheilanthes sieberi* sieberi - Rock Fern *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* - Yellow Everlasting *Dianella porracea* - Smooth Flax-lily *Dianella revoluta revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Lomandra multiflora* - Many-flowered Mat-rush *Lomandra* spp. - Mat-rush *Poa sieberiana* - Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma auriculata* - Common Wallaby Grass *R. setacea* - Bristly Wallaby Grass *Themeda australis* - Kangaroo Grass *Vittadinia cuneata* - Fuzzweed *Wahlenbergia* spp. - Bluebell	*Anthosachne scabra* - Wheatgrass *Arthropodium strictus* - Chocolate Lily *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Dianella porracea* - Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta* - Flax-lily *Geranium solanderi* - Austral Cransebill *Goodenia pinnatifida* - Cut-leaf Goodenia *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea *Indigofera adesmiifolia* - Tick Indigo *Linum marginale* - Native Flax *Lissanthe strigosa* - Peach Heath *Lomandra longifolia* - Spiny-headed Mat-rush *L. multiflora* - Many-flowered Mat-rush *Poa* spp. - Tussock Grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Themeda australis* - Kangaroo Grass *Vittadinia cuneata* - Fuzzweed *Wahlenbergia* spp. - Bluebell

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

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BOOROWA FLATS - ROCKY PONDS CREEK

LANDFORM	Creeks, Rivers and Low Country	Mid Slopes	Upper Slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum Woodland	Blakely's Red Gum – Yellow Box grassy tall woodland & White Box grassy woodlands	Dry Shrubby Box – Ironbark Forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel	Chromosols – fertile deep, loam or clay soils derived from a range of substrates including fine-grained sedimentary and metamorphic rocks but also volcanics and fine-grained granite.	Shallow to moderately deep with a loamy to sandy texture, on granite, sandstone or metasedimentary rocks
LOCATION EXAMPLE	(no intact example available)	Broken Dam Rd, Bundarbo St, Barwang Rd, Goorama Rd & Hartfield Rd.	(no intact example available)
TREES > 8 m	*Casuarina cunninghamiana* River Sheoak *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box	*Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. dwyeri* Dwyer's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box	*Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* Black cypress pine *Eucalyptus goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Callistemon sieberi* River bottlebrush *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *L. obovatum* River Tea Tree	*Acacia buxifolia* Box-leaf Wattle *A. dealbata* Silver wattle *A. doratoxylon* Currawang *A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory *A. lanigera* Woolly wattle	*A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo thorn *A. falciformis* Mountain hickory *A. rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish wattle *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush
GROUND COVERS	*Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Carex inversa* Knob Sedge *Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Poa sieberiana* Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma auriculata* Common Wallaby Grass *R. setacea* Bristly Wallaby Grass	*Asperula conferta* Common Woodruff *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Juncus filicaulis* Thread Rush *Lomandra filiformis* Wattle Mat-rush *L. multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Vittadinia cuneata* Fuzzweed *Wahlenbergia* spp. Bluebell	*Arthropodium strictus* Chocolate Lily *Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Chrysocephalum semipapposum* Yellow Buttons *Cymbonotus preissianus* Grey Sandpaper Bush *Gonocarpus tetragynus* Ruddy Ground-berry *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Lepidosperma laterale* Variable Sword-sedge *Lomandra filiformis coriacea* Wattle Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Persoonia sericea* Geebung *Poa sieberiana* sieberiana Grey Tussock Grass *Pultenaea spinosa* Grey Bush-pea *P. foliolosa* Bush-pea *P. pedunculata* Common Bush-pea *Rytidosperma pallidum* Red-anther Wallaby Grass *R. pilosa* Hairy Wallaby Grass *R. racemosa racemosa* Narrow-leaved Wallaby Grass *Themeda australis* Kangaroo Grass

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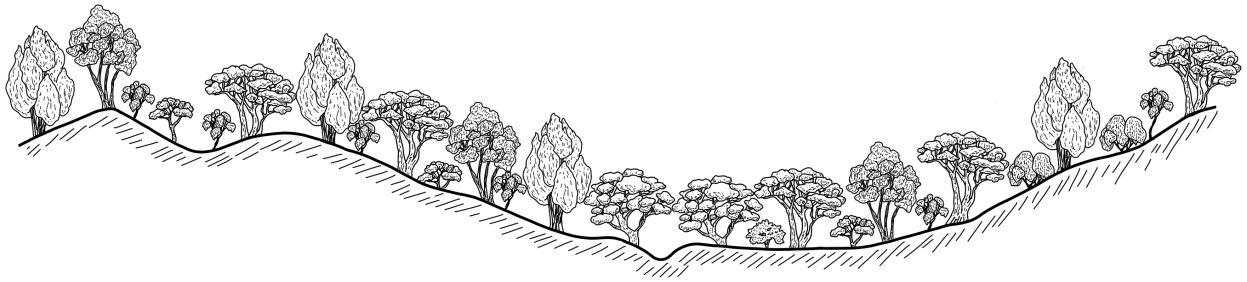
PUDMANS CREEK



LANDFORM	Creeks, Rivers and Low Country	Flats & Mid Slope	Upper Slopes/Hills
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum Woodland	Blakely's Red Gum – Yellow Box grassy tall woodland & White Box grassy woodlands	Black Cypress Pine – Red Stringybark, Mugga/Red Ironbark & Red Box shrub/grass open forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel	Chromosols – fertile deep, loam or clay soils derived from a range of substrates including fine-grained sedimentary and metamorphic rocks but also volcanics and fine-grained	Occurs on grey to red to yellow podzolic loamy sand soils derived from granite and some metamorphic rocks & Occurs on shallow clayey soils derived from mainly metamorphic substrates such as phyllite or arkose
LOCATION EXAMPLE	(no intact example available)	(no intact example available)	(no intact example available)
TREES > 8 m	*Casuarina cunninghamiana* River Sheoak *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box	*Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *E. polyanthemos polyanthemos* Red Box	*Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine * *Eucalyptus dives* Broad leaf peppermint *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark **** very minor component***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Callistemon sieberi* River bottlebrush *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *Leptospermum obovatum* River Tea Tree	*Acacia rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. buxifolia* Box-leaf Wattle *A. dealbata* Silver wattle *A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo thorn *A. parramattensis* Parramatta wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish wattle *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush	*Acacia rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. buxifolia* Box-leaf Wattle *A. dealbata* Silver wattle *A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo thorn *A. parramattensis* Parramatta wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish wattle *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush
GROUND COVERS	*Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Carex inversa* Knob Sedge *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Poa sieberiana* Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma auriculata* Common Wallaby Grass *R. setacea* Bristly Wallaby Grass	*Arthropodium fimbriatum* Nodding Chocolate Lily *Arthropodium minus* Small Vanilla Lily *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* Yellow Everlasting *Dianella revoluta revoluta* Black-anther Flax-lily *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *G. tabacina* Variable Glycine *Lomandra filiformis coriacea* Wattle Mat-rush *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda australis* Kangaroo Grass *Vittadinia cuneata* Fuzzweed	*Arthropodium strictus* - Chocolate Lily *Bulbine bulbosa* - Bulbine Lily *Chrysocephalum semipapposum* - Yellow Buttons *Cymbonotus preissianus* - Grey Sandpaper Bush *Gonocarpus tetragynus* - Ruddy Ground-berry *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea *Lepidosperma laterale* - Variable Sword-sedge *Lomandra filiformis coriacea* - Wattle Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath *Persoonia sericea* - Geebung *Poa sieberiana* sieberiana - Grey Tussock Grass *Pultenaea spinosa* - Grey Bush-pea *Pultenaea foliolosa* - Leafy Bush-pea *Pultenaea pedunculata* - Common Bush-pea *Rytidosperma pallidum* - Red-anther Wallaby Grass *R. pilosa* - Hairy Wallaby Grass *R. racemosa racemosa* - Narrow-leaved Wallaby Grass *Themeda australis* - Kangaroo Grass *Wahlenbergia stricta* stricta - Tall Bluebell

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HOVELLS CREEK

LANDFORM	Creeks, Rivers and Low Country	Flats & Mid Slope	Upper Slopes/Hills
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum Woodland	Blakely's Red Gum – Yellow Box grassy tall woodland & White Box grassy woodlands	Black Cypress Pine – Red Stringybark & Mugga/Red Ironbark – Inland Scribbly Gum – Red Box shrub/grass open forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel	Chromosols – fertile deep, loam or clay soils derived from a range of substrates including fine-grained sedimentary and metamorphic rocks but also volcanics and fine-grained	Occurs on grey to red to yellow podzolic loamy sand soils derived from granite and some metamorphic rocks & occurs on shallow clayey soils derived from mainly metamorphic substrates such as phyllite or arkose
LOCATION EXAMPLE	(no intact example available)	(no intact example available)	Wyangala Dam
TREES > 8 m	*Casuarina cunninghamiana* River Sheoak *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box	*Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *E. polyanthemos polyanthemos* Red Box	*Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine ** Eucalyptus dives* Broad leaf peppermint *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos polyanthemos* Red Box *E. rossii* Inland Scribbly Gum *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark **** very minor component***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Callistemon sieberi* River bottlebrush *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *Leptospermum obovatum* River Tea Tree	*Acacia rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. buxifolia* Box-leaf Wattle *A. dealbata* Silver wattle *A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory *A. lanigera* Woolly wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo thorn *A. parramattensis* Parramatta wattle	*A. verniciflua* Varnish wattle *A. vestita* Weeping boree *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush
GROUND COVERS	*Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Carex inversa* Knob Sedge *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *Dianella revoluta revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Poa sieberiana* Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma auriculata* Common Wallaby Grass *R. setacea* Bristly Wallaby Grass	*Arthropodium strictus* - Chocolate Lily *Austrostipa bigeniculata* - Giant Speargrass *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Calotis cuneata* cuneata - Burr-daisy *C. lappulacea* - Burr-daisy *Cheilanthes sieberi* sieberi - Rock Fern *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* - Yellow Everlasting *Cymbonotus lawsonianus* - Basket Grass *Glycine clandestina* - Twining Glycine *Goodenia pinnatifida* - Cut-leaf Goodenia *Microlaena stipoides* - Weeping Grass *Microseris lanceolata* - Yam Daisy *Poa sieberiana* - Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma auriculata* - Wallaby Grass *Rytidosperma caespitosa* - Dense Wallaby Grass *Rytidosperma monticola* - Mountain Wallaby Grass *Themeda australis* - Kangaroo Grass *Vittadinia cuneata* - Fuzzweed *Wahlenbergia* spp. - Bluebell *Wurmbea dioica* - Early Nancy *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting	*Glycine clandestina* - Twining Glycine *G. tabacina* - Variable Glycine *Gonocarpus tetragynus* - Matted Raspwort *Goodenia hederacea* hederacea - Climbing Goodenia *Hibbertia obtusifolia* - Grey Guinea-flower *Indigofera australis* - Austral Indigo *Isotoma axillaris* - Showy Isotome *Kunzea parvifolia* - Violet Kunzea *Laxmannia gracilis* - Slender Mat-rush *Lepidosperma laterale* - Variable Sword-sedge *Lomandra filiformis coriacea* - Wattle Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath *Poa sieberiana* - Grey Tussock *Rytidosperma monticola* - Mountain Wallaby Grass *Rytidosperma racemosa racemosa* - Wallaby Grass *Wahlenbergia stricta* stricta - Tall Bluebell *Xanthorrhoea glauca angustifolia* - Swamp Grass-tree

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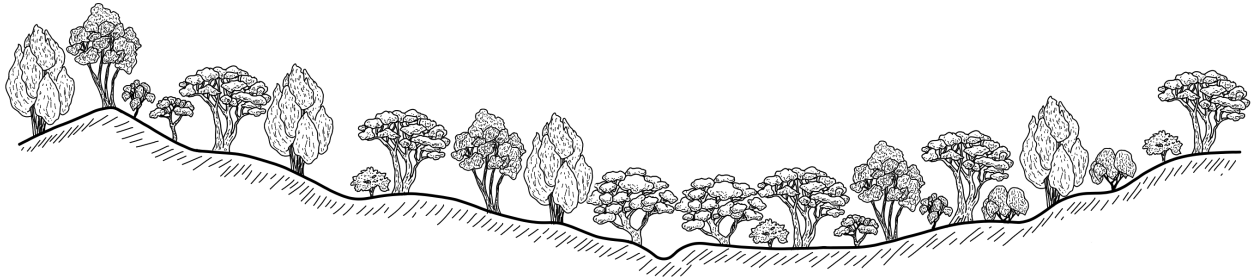
BOOROWA RIVER



LANDFORM	Creeks, Rivers and Low Country	Mid Slopes	Upper Slopes
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum Woodland	Blakely's Red Gum – Yellow Box grassy tall woodland & White Box grassy woodlands	Dry Shrubby Box – Ironbark Forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel	Chromosols – fertile deep, loam or clay soils derived from a range of substrates including fine-grained sedimentary and metamorphic rocks but also volcanics and fine-grained granite.	Shallow to moderately deep with a loamy to sandy texture, on granite, sandstone, or metasedimentary rocks
LOCATION EXAMPLE	(no intact example available)	Broken Dam Rd, Bundarbo St, Barwang Rd, Goorama Rd & Hartfield Rd	(no intact example available)
TREES > 8 m	*Casuarina cunninghamiana* River Sheoak *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box	*Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Western Grey Box	*Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* Black cypress pine *C. glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Callistemon sieberi* River bottlebrush *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *L. obovatum* River Tea Tree	*Acacia buxifolia* Box-leaf Wattle *A. dealbata* Silver wattle *A. doratoxylon* Currawang *A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory *A. lanigera* Woolly wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo thorn *A. falciformis* Mountain Hickory *A. rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish wattle *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush	
GROUND COVERS	*Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Rytidosperma auriculata* Common Wallaby Grass *R. setacea* Bristly Wallaby Grass	*Arthropodium fimbriatum* Nodding Chocolate Lily *A. minus* Small Vanilla Lily *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Chrysocephalum semipapposum* Yellow Buttons *Dianella revoluta revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *G. tabacina* Variable Glycine *Lomandra filiformis coriacea* Wiry Mat-rush *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grass *Themeda australis* Kangaroo Grass *Vittadinia cuneata* Fuzzweed *Wahlenbergia* spp. Bluebell *Xerochrysum bracteatum* Golden Everlasting *X. viscosum* Sticky Everlasting	

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BANG BANG - MURRINGO CREEK

LANDFORM	Drainage Lines	Slopes and Crests	Range	Slopes and Crests
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum herbaceous-grassy very tall open forest wetland & Blakely's Red Gum – Yellow Box grassy tall woodland	Blakely's Red Gum – White Box – Yellow Box – Black Cypress Pine box grass/ shrub woodland	Black Cypress Pine – Red Stringybark – Red gum – box low open forest on siliceous rocky outcrops, Mugga/Red Ironbark – mixed box woodland on hills & Long-leaf Box – Red Box – Red Stringybark mixed open forest on hills and hillslopes	Blakely's Red Gum – Yellow Box grassy tall woodland, White Box grassy woodland in the upper slopes & Blakely's Red Gum – White Box – Yellow Box – Black Cypress Pine box grass/shrub woodland on undulating hills
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Valley – Alluvial – Chromosols	West – Koorawatha Formation – sand and silt stone – Chromosols. East – Karoopa Granite – Chromosols	Dananbilla Range – Mandagery Formation – sediments – Rudosols. East – Hawkins Volcanics – Sodosols & Kandosols	Dananbilla Range – Mandagery Formation – sediments – Rudosols. East – Hawkins Volcanics – Sodosols & Kandosols
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Bendick Murrell / Koorowatha	Bendick Murrell / Koorowatha	Douglas Range / Dananbilla Range	Murringo – Boorowa
TREES > 8 m	*Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box	*Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong + *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum * *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box ***+ some crests are exclusively White Box*** **** restricted to small areas***	*Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. dealbata* Hill Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. rossii* Inland Scribbly Gum *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark	*Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver Wattle *A. deanei* Deane's Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory *A. mearnsii* Black Wattle *A. vestita* Weeping Boree	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. deanei* - Deane's Wattle *A. decora* - Western Silver Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory *A. mearnsii* - Black Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle	+ *Acacia buxifolia* - Box-leaf Wattle *A. deanei* - Deane's Wattle *A. doratoxylon* - Currawang *A. falciformis* - Mountain Hickory *A. hakeoides* - Hakea Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle + *A. vestita* - Weeping Boree *Brachyloma daphnoides* - Daphne Heath + *Callistemon paludosus* - River Bottlebrush *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress pine *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringed Myrtle *Cassinia longifolia* - Shiny Cassinia *Daviesia leptophylla* - Slender Bitter-pea *Dillwynia sericea* - Showy Parrot-pea *Indigofera australis* - Austral Indigo Leptospermum juniperinum - Prickly Tea Tree ***+ confined to drainage lines***	*Acacia buxifolia* - Box-leaf Wattle *A. deanei* - Deane's Wattle *A. genistifolia* - Spreading Wattle *A. hakeoides* - Hakea Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. falciformis* - Mountain Hickory *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringed Myrtle *Cassinia longifolia* - Shiny Cassinia *Daviesia latifolia* - Hop Bitter-pea *Dillwynia sericea* - Showy Parrot-pea *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* - Narrow-leaf Hopbush *Indigofera adesmiifolia* - Tick Indigo *I. australis* - Hill Indigo *Leptospermum juniperinum* - Prickly Tea Tree *Styphelia triflora* - Pink Five Corners
GROUND COVERS	*Anthosachne scabra* - Wheatgrass *Arthropodium minus* - Small Vanilla Lily *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Carex appressa* - Tall Sedge *C. inversa* - Knob Sedge *Cyperus eragrostis* - Swamp Flat-sedge *Einadia nutans nutans* - Nodding Saltbush *Eleocharis acuta* - Common Spike-sedge *E. pusilla* - Dwarf Spike-rush *Juncus amabilis* - Lovely Rush *J. aridicola* - Dryland Rush *J. psammophilus* - Sandy Rush *J. usitatus* - Common Rush *Persicaria hydropiper* - Water Pepper *Typha domingensis* - Bulrush *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting	*Arthropodium strictus* Chocolate Lily *Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Calotis lappulacea* Yellow Burr Daisy *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* Yellow Everlasting *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Hardenbergia violacea* Purple Coral Pea *Microlaena stipoides* Weeping Grass *Microseris lanceolata* Yam Daisy *Poa sieberiana* Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grasses *Themeda australis* Kangaroo Grass *Vittadinia cuneata* Fuzzweed *Wahlenbergia* spp. Bluebell *Wurmbea dioica* Early Nancy *Xerochrysum viscosum* Sticky Everlasting	

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BULLA - BURRANGONG CREEK

LANDFORM	Drainage Lines		Low slopes/ Hills	
VEGETATION TYPE	Blakely's Red Gum – Yellow Box grassy tall woodland		Blakely's Red Gum – Yellow Box grassy tall woodland, Blakely's Red Gum – White Box – Yellow Box – Black Cypress Pine box grass/shrub woodland on undulating hills & White Box grassy woodland in the upper slopes	
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Young Granodiorite Kurosols & Yellow Chromosols		Young Granodiorite Red & Yellow Chromosols, Dermosols	
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Pitstone Rd		Rifle Range Rd	
TREES > 8 m	*Brachychiton populneus* *Eucalyptus blakelyi* *E. bridgesiana* *E. melliodora*	Kurrajong Blakely's Red Gum Apple Box Yellow Box	*Brachychiton populneus* *+ Eucalyptus albens* *E. blakelyi* ** E. goniocalyx* *E. melliodora* ***+ some crests are exclusively White Box*** **** restricted to small areas***	Kurrajong White Box Blakely's Red Gum Long-leaf Box Yellow Box
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* *A. deanei* *A. implexa* *A. mearnsii* *A. vestita*	Silver Wattle Deane's Wattle Hickory Black Wattle Weeping Boree	*Acacia dealbata* *A. deanei* *A. decora* *A. implexa* *A. mearnsii* *A. verniciflua* *Daviesia latifolia*	Silver Wattle Deane's Wattle Western Silver Wattle Hickory Black Wattle Varnish Wattle Hop Bitter-pea
GROUND COVERS	*Anthosachne scabra* *Arthropodium strictus* *Dianella revoluta* *Geranium solanderi* *Lomandra multiflora* *Rytidosperma* spp. *Themeda australis*	Wheatgrass Chocolate Lily Spreading Flax-lily Austral Cransebill Many-flowered Mat-rush Wallaby Grass Kangaroo Grass	*Anthosachne scabra* *Arthropodium strictus* *Dianella revoluta* *Geranium solanderi* *Hardenbergia violacea* *Lomandra multiflora* *Rytidosperma* spp. *Themeda australis*	Wheatgrass Chocolate Lily Spreading Flax-lily Austral Cransebill Purple Coral Pea Many-flowered Mat-rush Wallaby Grass Kangaroo Grass

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BRIBBAREE - DUCK HOLE CREEK

LANDFORM	Drainage Lines	Slopes and Crests	Plains
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum herbaceous-grassy very tall open forest & Blakely's Red Gum – Yellow Box grassy tall woodland	White Box grassy woodland in the upper slopes, Blakely's Red Gum – Yellow Box grassy tall woodland & Blakely's Red Gum – White Box – Yellow Box – Black Cypress Pine box grass/shrub woodland on undulating hills. Some crests exclusively White Box	Western Grey Box tall grassy woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	East – Young Granodiorite Yellow Chromosols, Dermosols	East – Young Granodiorite Yellow Chromosols, Dermosols	Bland Riverine Plain Alluvium – Vertosols & Chromosols
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Thuddungra/Tubbul	Thuddungra, Tubbul & Coolibah Rd TSR	Bribbaree
TREES > 8 m	*Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Eucalyptus blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* - Apple Box *E. camaldulensis* - River Red Gum *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box	*Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum ** E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box **** restricted to small areas***	*Allocasuarina luehmannii* - Bulloak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Casuarina cristata* - Belah *Eucalyptus blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. camaldulensis* - River Red Gum *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. deanei* - Deane's Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory *A. mearnsii* - Black Wattle *A. vestita* - Weeping Boree *Callistemon paludosus* - River Bottlebrush	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. deanei* - Deane's Wattle *A. decora* - Western Silver Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory *A. mearnsii* - Black Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle	*Acacia deanei* - Deane's Wattle *A. decora* - Western Silver Wattle *A. difformis* - Drooping Wattle *A. flexifolia* - Bent-Leaf Wattle *A. hakeoides* - Hakea Wattle *A. lineata* - Streaked Wattle *A. oswaldii* - Miljee *A. trineura* - Three Veined Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Cassinia quinquefaria* - Cassinia *C. sifton* - Dolly Bush *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hopbush *Eremophila longifolia* - Berrigan *Eutaxia microphylla* - Mallee Bush-pea *Hakea tephrosperma* - Hooked Needlewood *Maireana microphylla* - Eastern Cottonbush *Myoporum acuminatum* - Water Bush *Pittosporum angustifolium* - Butterbush *Senna artemisioides* nemophila - Desert Cassia
GROUND COVERS	*Arthropodium minus* - Small Vanilla Lily *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Carex appressa* - Tall Sedge *C. inversa* - Knob Sedge *Cyperus eragrostis* - Swamp Flat-sedge *Drosera auriculata* - Tall Sundew *Einadia nutans nutans* - Nodding Saltbush *Eleocharis acuta* - Common Spike-sedge *E. pusilla* - Dwarf Spike-rush *Juncus amabilis* - Lovely Rush *J. aridicola* - Dryland Rush *J. psammophilus* - Sandy Rush *J. usitatus* - Common Rush *Persicaria hydropiper* - Water Pepper *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting *Typha domingensis* - Bulrush	*Anthosachne scabra* - Wheatgrass *Arthropodium strictus* - Chocolate Lily *Dianella revoluta* - Spreading Flax-lily *Geranium solanderi* - Austral Cransebill *Hardenbergia violacea* - Purple Coral Pea *Lomandra multiflora* - Many-flowered Mat-rush *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Themeda australis* - Kangaroo Grass	*Atriplex semibaccata* - Creeping Saltbush *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Dianella porracea* - Smooth Flax-lily *Einadia nutans nutans* - Nodding Saltbush *Enchylaena tomentosa* - Ruby Saltbush *Juncus filicaulis* - Thread Rush *Lomandra filiformis* - Wattle Mat-rush *L. filiformis coriacea* - Wattle Mat-rush *Poa sieberiana* - Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Themeda australis* - Kangaroo Grass *Vittadinia cuneata* - Fuzzweed *V. gracilis* - Woolly New Holland Daisy *Wahlenbergia gracilis* - Tufted Bluebell *Wahlenbergia* spp. - Bluebell

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BLAND CREEK

LANDFORM	River, Creeklines & Low country	Flats, footslopes & mid slopes	Hillslopes
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum herbaceous-grassy very tall open forest	Blakely's Red Gum – Yellow Box grassy tall woodland. White Box grassy woodlands and Western Grey Box tall grassy woodland	Mugga/Red Ironbark – Western Grey Box – cypress pine tall woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Silty-sandy loam-clay soils on levees or other raised landform elements adjacent to rivers and wetlands	Chromosols – fertile deep, loam or clay soils derived from a range of substrates including fine-grained sedimentary and metamorphic rocks but also volcanics and fine-grained granite.	Red-brown clay or clay-loam soil derived from sedimentary or metamorphic rocks. Small remnants occur in state forests and nature reserves
LOCATION EXAMPLE	(no intact example available)	Broken Dam rd, Bundarbo St, Barwang Rd, Goorama Rd and Hartfield Rd	(no intact example available)
TREES > 8 m	*Casuarina cunninghamiana* - River Sheoak *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* - River Red Gum	*Acacia brachybotrya* - Grey Mulga *Allocasuarina luehmannii* - Bulloak *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* - White Box *E. blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* - Apple Box *E. dwyeri* - Dwyer's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* - Long-leaf Box *E. melliodora* - Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box *Santalum acuminatum* - Quandong	*Acacia doratoxylon* - Currawang *Allocasuarina luehmannii* - Bulloak *Brachychiton populneus populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress Pine *C. glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Cassinia aculeata* - Common Cassinia *C. laevis* - Smooth Cassinia *Eucalyptus dwyeri* - Dwyer's Red Gum *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box *E. polyanthemos* polyanthemos - Red Box *E. sideroxylon* - Mugga/Red Ironbark *E. viridis* - Green Mallee *Santalum acuminatum* - Quandong
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *A. melanoxylon* - Blackwood *Amyema miquelii* - Box Mistletoe *Callistemon paludosus* - River Bottlebrush *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* - Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *D. v. cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *D. v. purpurea* - Purple Hop-bush *Exocarpos strictus* - Dwarf Cherry *Kunzea ericoides* - Burgan *Leptospermum continentale* - Prickly Tea-Tree	*Acacia decora* - Western Golden Wattle *A. decora* - Western Silver Wattle *A. genistifolia* - Spreading Wattle *A. hakeoides* - Hakea Wattle *A. homalophylla* - Yarran *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *A. oswaldii* - Miljee *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* - Sticky Hop-bush *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Cherry Ballart	*Acacia buxifolia* - Box-leaf Wattle *A. deanei* deanei - Deane's Wattle *A. difformis* - Drooping Wattle *A. genistifolia* - Spreading Wattle *A. hakeoides* - Hakea Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *Bertya cunninghamii* - Silver Bertya *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Cassinia uncata* - Needle Bush *Dodonaea heteromorpha* - Large-leaf Hop-bush *D. viscosa cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *D. v. spatulata* - Hop-bush *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Cherry Ballart
GROUND COVERS	*Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Carex appressa* - Tall Sedge *C. inversa* - Knob Sedge *C. tereticaulis* - Slender Sedge *Eleocharis acuta* - Common Spike-rush *E. pusilla* - Dwarf Spike-rush *Rytidosperma racemosa racemosa* - Drooping Wallaby Grass	*Atriplex semibaccata* - Creeping Saltbush *Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Dianella porracea* - Smooth Flax-lily *Einadia nutans nutans* - Nodding Saltbush *Enchylaena tomentosa* - Ruby Saltbush *Juncus filicaulis* - Thread Rush *Lomandra filiformis* - Wattle Mat-rush *Poa sieberiana* - Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grasses *Themeda australis* - Kangaroo Grass *Vittadinia cuneata* - Fuzzweed *Vittadinia gracilis* - Woolly New Holland Daisy *Wahlenbergia gracilis* - Tufted Bluebell *Wahlenbergia* spp. - Bluebell	*Calotis cuneifolia* - Purple Burr-daisy *Chrysocephalum semipapposum* - Yellow Buttons *Dianella revoluta revoluta* - Black-anther Flax-lily *Einadia hastata* - Berry Saltbush *Einadia nutans nutans* - Nodding Saltbush *Lissanthe strigosa strigosa* - Peach Heath *Lomandra filiformis filiformis* - Wattle Mat-rush *Melaleuca lanceolata lanceolata* - Moonah *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath *Ozothamnus diosmifolius* - Sago Flower *Poa sieberiana hirtella* - Grey Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grasses *Stypandra glauca* - Twining Bluebell *Xerochrysum bracteatum* - Golden Everlasting *X. viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting

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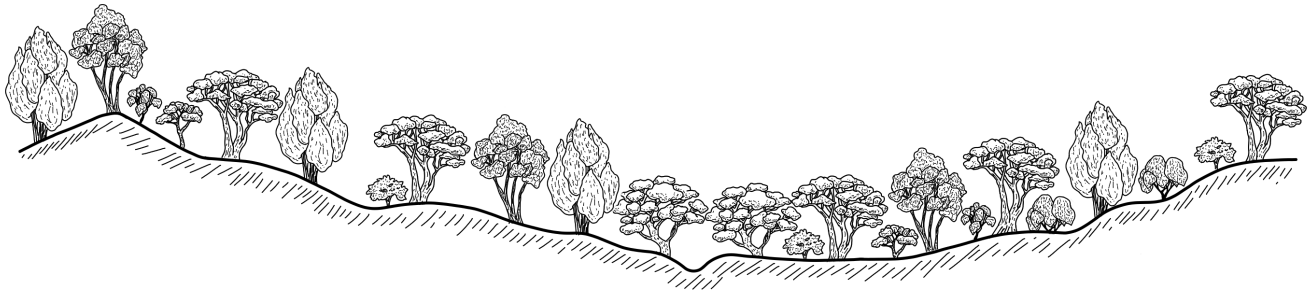
NARRABURRA CREEK

LANDFORM	River, Creeklines & Low country	Low hills & mid slopes	Hillslopes & Crests
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum herbaceous-grassy very tall open forest	Western Grey Box tall grassy woodland + White Box – White Cypress Pine – Western Grey Box shrub/grass/forb woodland	Mugga/Red Ironbark – Western Grey Box – cypress pine tall woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Silty-sandy loam-clay soils on levees or other raised landform elements adjacent to rivers and wetlands	Red or brown earths or grey clay soils (that may be gilgaied) on undulating alluvial plains in the predominantly winter rainfall	Red-brown clay or clay-loam soil derived from sedimentary or metamorphic rocks. Small remnants occur in state forests and nature reserves
LOCATION EXAMPLE	Grogan Rd	Doolans Rd	Boginderra Hills Nature Reserve
TREES > 8 m	*Casuarina cunninghamiana* - River Sheoak *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* - River Red Gum	*Acacia brachybotrya* Grey Mulga *A. buxifolia* Box-leaf Wattle *Allocasuarina luehmannii* Bulloak *Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine *C. glaucophylla* White Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. microcarpa* Grey Box *Santalum acuminatum* Quandong	*Acacia doratoxylon* - Currawang *Allocasuarina luehmannii* - Bulloak *Brachychiton populneus populneus* - Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* - Black Cypress Pine *C. glaucophylla* - White Cypress Pine *Cassinia aculeata* - Common Cassinia *C. laevis* - Smooth Cassinia *Eucalyptus dwyeri* - Dwyer's Red Gum *E. microcarpa* - Grey Box *E. polyanthemos* polyanthemos - Red Box *E. sideroxylon* - Mugga/Red Ironbark *E. viridis* - Green Mallee *Santalum acuminatum* - Quandong
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* - Silver Wattle *A. implexa* - Hickory Wattle *A. melanoxylon* - Blackwood *Callistemon paludosus* - River Bottlebrush *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* - Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *D. v. cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *D. v. purpurea* - Purple Hop-bush *Exocarpos strictus* - Dwarf Cherry *Kunzea ericoides* - Burgan *Leptospermum continentale* - Prickley Tea-Tree	*Acacia acinacea* - Gold Dust Wattle *A. decora* - Western Silver Wattle *A. hakeoides* - Hakea Wattle *A. homalophylla* - Yarran *A. oswaldii* - Miljee *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *A. pycnantha* - Golden Wattle *A. verniciflua* - Varnish Wattle *Bursaria spinosa* - Native Blackthorn *Cassinia aculeata* - Common Cassinia *Dodonaea viscosa cuneata* - Sticky Hop-bush *D. v. cuneata* - Wedge-leaf Hop-bush *Exocarpos aphyllus* - Leafless Ballart *Pittosporum angustifolium* - Butterbush *Senna artemisioides artemisiodes* - Silver Cassia form	*Acacia buxifolia* - Box-leaf Wattle *A. deanei* deanei - Deane's Wattle *A. difformis* - Drooping Wattle *A. genistifolia* - Spreading Wattle *A. hakeoides* - Hakea Wattle *A. paradoxa* - Kangaroo Thorn *Bertya cunninghamii* - Silver Bertya *Calytrix tetragona* - Common Fringe-myrtle *Cassinia uncata* - Needle Bush *Dodonaea heteromorpha* - Large-leaf Hop-bush *D. viscosa cuneata* - Sticky Hop-bush *D. v. spatulata* - Hop-bush *Exocarpos cupressiformis* - Cherry Ballart
GROUND COVERS	*Bothriochloa macra* - Red Grass *Carex appressa* - Tall Sedge *C. inversa* - Knob Sedge *C. tereticaulis* - Slender Sedge *Eleocharis acuta* - Common Spike-rush *E. pusilla* - Dwarf Spike-rush *Rytidosperma racemosa racemosa* - Drooping Wallaby Grass	*Atriplex semibaccata* - Creeping Saltbush *A. setacea* - Bristly Wallaby Grass *Carex inversa* - Knob Sedge *Dianella porracea* - Smooth Flax-lily *Einadia nutans nutans* - Nodding Saltbush *Enchylaena tomentosa* - Ruby Saltbush *Lomandra filiformis coriacea* - Wattle Mat-rush *Poa sieberiana* - Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma caespitosa* - Plains Wallaby Grass *Themeda australis* - Kangaroo Grass *Vittadinia gracilis* - Woolly New Holland Daisy *Wahlenbergia gracilis* - Tufted Bluebell	*Calotis cuneifolia* - Purple Burr-daisy *Chrysocephalum semipapposum* - Yellow Buttons *Dianella revoluta revoluta* - Black-anther Flax-lily *Einadia hastata* - Berry Saltbush *Einadia nutans nutans* - Nodding Saltbush *Lissanthe strigosa strigosa* - Peach Heath *Lomandra filiformis filiformis* - Wattle Mat-rush *Melaleuca lanceolata lanceolata* - Moonah *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath *Ozothamnus diosmifolius* - Sago Flower *Poa sieberiana hirtella* - Grey Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. - Wallaby Grass *Stypandra glauca* - Twining Bluebell *Xerochrysum bracteatum* - Golden Everlasting *X. viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

Remember: good quality vegetation sites may not need revegetation at all. Appropriate management can encourage natural regeneration.

GRASSY CREEK

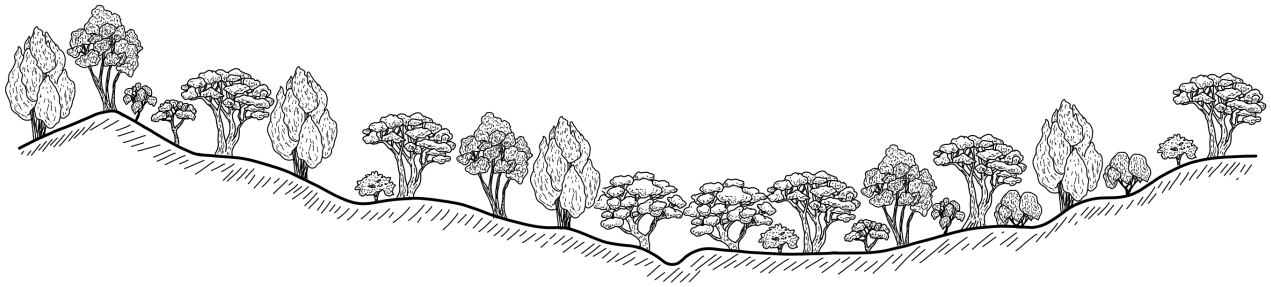


LANDFORM	Upper Slopes	Mid Slopes	Creeks, Rivers and Low Country
VEGETATION TYPE	Dry Shrubby Box – Ironbark Forest	Blakely's Red Gum – Yellow Box grassy tall woodland & White Box grassy woodlands	River Red Gum Woodland
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Shallow to moderately deep with a loamy to sandy texture, on granite, sandstone, or metasedimentary rocks	Chromosols – fertile deep, loam or clay soils derived from a range of substrates including fine-grained sedimentary and metamorphic rocks but also volcanics and fine-grained granite.	Riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel
LOCATION EXAMPLE	(no intact example available)	(no intact example available)	(no intact example available)
TREES > 8 m	*Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* Black cypress pine *Eucalyptus goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box + *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark ***+ less likely on granite hills***	*Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. dwyeri* Dwyer's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box	*Casuarina cunninghamiana* River Sheoak *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. melliodora* Yellow Box
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. buxifolia* Box-leaf Wattle *A. dealbata* Silver wattle *A. doratoxylon* Currawang *A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory *A. lanigera* Woolly wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood Acacia *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo thorn *A. parramattensis* Parramatta wattle *A. falciformis* Mountain Hickory *A. verniciflua* Varnish wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish wattle *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* - Narrow-leaf Hop-bush	*Acacia rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. buxifolia* Box-leaf Wattle *A. dealbata* Silver wattle *A. doratoxylon* Currawang *A. falciformis* Mountain hickory *A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory *A. lanigera* Woolly wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood Acacia *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo thorn *A. parramattensis* Parramatta wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish wattle *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush *Exocarpos cupressiformis* Cherry Ballart	*Acacia dealbata* Silver wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood Acacia *Callistemon sieberi* River bottlebrush *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *L. obovatum* River Tea Tree
GROUND COVERS	*Chrysocephalum apiculatum* Yellow Everlasting *Lomandra filiformis filiformis* Wattle Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Platylobium formosum* formosum Waratah *Poa sieberiana* sieberiana Grey Tussock *Rytidosperma* spp. Wallaby Grasses *Xanthorrhoea glauca* angustifolia Swamp Grass-tree		*Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Carex inversa* Knob Sedge *Dianella revoluta revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Poa sieberiana* Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma auriculata* Common Wallaby Grass *R. setacea* Bristly Wallaby Grass

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

Remember: good quality vegetation sites may not need revegetation at all. Appropriate management can encourage natural regeneration.

BRAMAH CREEK



LANDFORM	Creeks, Rivers and Low Country	Mid Slopes	Hillslopes
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum Woodland	White Box – Blakely's Red Gum – Long-leaf Box – Nortons Box – Red Stringybark grass-shrub woodland	Tumbledown Red Gum – Black Cypress Pine – Red Stringybark – Currawang shrubby low woodland & Mugga/Red Ironbark – Inland Scribbly Gum – Red Box shrub/grass open forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel	Shallow clay or loamy clay soils derived from fine grained sedimentary, metamorphic or igneous substrates	Occurs on grey to red to yellow podzolic loamy sand soils derived from granite and some metamorphic rocks & Occurs on shallow clayey soils derived from mainly metamorphic substrates such as phyllite or arkose
LOCATION EXAMPLE	(no intact example available)	(no intact example available)	(no intact example available)
TREES > 8 m	*Casuarina cunninghamiana* River Sheoak *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box	*Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. melliodora* Yellow Box *E. polyanthemos* Red Box	*Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak * *Brachychiton populneus* Kurrajong *Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine + *Eucalyptus dives* Broad leaf peppermint *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos polyanthemos* Red Box *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark **** Granite Hills*** ***+ Very minor compnonent***
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Callistemon sieberi* River bottlebrush *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *L. obovatum* River Tea Tree	*Acacia buxifolia* Box-leaf Wattle *A. dealbata* Silver wattle *A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood	*A. rubida* Red-stemmed Wattle *A. verniciflua* Varnish wattle *A. vestita* Weeping Boree *Dodonaea viscosa angustissima* Narrow-leaf Hop-bush
GROUND COVERS	*Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Carex inversa* Knob Sedge *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Poa sieberiana* Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma auriculata* Common Wallaby Grass *R. setacea* Bristly Wallaby Grass	*Ammobium craspedioides* Everlasting *Arthropodium minus* Small Vanilla Lily *Bulbine bulbosa* Bulbine Lily *Carex breviculmis* Sedge *C. inversa* Knob Sedge *Dianella revoluta revoluta* Blue Flax-lily *Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *Lissanthe strigosa strigosa* Peach Heath *Lomandra filiformis coriacea* Wattle Mat-rush *L. multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Poa sieberiana* Grey Tussock *Pratia purpurascens* Austral Bluebell *Pultenaea lapidosa* Glandular Bush-pea *Rytidosperma caespitosa* Plains Wallaby Grass *Wahlenbergia stricta stricta* Tall Bluebell *Xanthorrhoea glauca* Swamp Grass-tree *Xerochrysum bracteatum* Golden Everlasting *X. viscosum* Sticky Everlasting	*Glycine clandestina* Twining Glycine *G. tabacina* Variable Glycine *Gonocarpus tetragynus* Matted Raspwort *Goodenia hederacea hederacea* Climbing Goodenia *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *Indigofera australis* Austral Indigo *Isotoma axillaris* Showy Isotome *Kunzea parvifolia* Violet Kunzea *Laxmannia gracilis* Slender Mat-rush *Lepidosperma laterale* Variable Sword-sedge *Lomandra filiformis coriacea* Wattle Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* Urn Heath *Poa sieberiana* Grey Tussock *Rytidosperma monticola* Mountain Wallaby Grass *R. racemosa racemosa* Wallaby Grass *Wahlenbergia stricta stricta* Tall Bluebell *Xanthorrhoea glauca angustifolia* Swamp Grass-tree

For guidance on planning your revegetation or restoration site (size, shape, species, density of planting) refer to chapters 4 and 5 of this guide, and head to www.revegetation.org.au

Remember: good quality vegetation sites may not need revegetation at all. Appropriate management can encourage natural regeneration.

MEADOW CREEK

LANDFORM	Creeks, Rivers and Low Country	Mid Slopes	Hillslopes and Ridges
VEGETATION TYPE	River Red Gum Woodland	White Box – Blakely's Red Gum – Long-leaf Box – Nortons Box – Red Stringybark grass-shrub woodland	Black Cypress Pine – Red Stringybark, Mugga/Red Ironbark & Red Box shrub/grass open forest
GEOLOGY & SOILS	Riverine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel	Shallow clay or loamy clay soils derived from fine grained sedimentary, metamorphic or igneous substrates	Occurs on grey to red to yellow podzolic loamy sand soils derived from granite and some metamorphic rocks & Occurs on shallow clayey soils derived from mainly metamorphic substrates such as phyllite or arkose
LOCATION EXAMPLE	(no intact example available)	(no intact example available)	Wyangala Dam
TREES > 8 m	*Casuarina cunninghamiana* River Sheoak *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* Apple Box *E. camaldulensis* River Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. melliodora* Yellow Box	*Eucalyptus albens* White Box *E. blakelyi* Blakely's Red Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. nortonii* Silver Bundy *E. polyanthemos* Red Box *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark	*Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoak *Callitris endlicheri* Black Cypress Pine *Eucalyptus dealbata* Tumbledown Gum *E. goniocalyx* Long-leaf Box *E. macrorhyncha* Red Stringybark *E. polyanthemos polyanthemos* Red Box *E. rossii* Inland Scribbly Gum *E. sideroxylon* Mugga/Red Ironbark
SHRUBS 1.5 - 8 m	*Acacia dealbata* Silver wattle *A. melanoxylon* Blackwood *Callistemon sieberi* River bottlebrush *Leptospermum continentale* Prickly Tea-tree *L. obovatum* River Tea Tree	*Acacia decora* Western Golden Wattle *A. genistifolia* Spreading Wattle *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn *Bursaria spinosa* Native Blackthorn *Daviesia latifolia* Hop Bitter-pea *Dillwynia sericea* Showy Parrot-pea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower *H. riparia* Tangled Guinea-flower *Leucopogon virgatus* Common Beard-heath *Lissanthe strigosa strigosa* Peach Heath	*Acacia doratoxylon* Currawang *A. implexa* Hickory Wattle *A. vestita* Weeping Boree *Brachyloma daphnoides daphnoides* Daphne Heath *Calytrix tetragona* Common Fringe-myrtle *Cassinia aculeata* Common Cassinia *Grevillea ramosissima ramosissima* Messmate Grevillea *Hibbertia obtusifolia* Grey Guinea-flower
GROUND COVERS	*Bothriochloa macra* Red Grass *Carex inversa* Knob Sedge *Dianella porracea* Smooth Flax-lily *D. revoluta revoluta* Spreading Flax-lily *Lomandra multiflora* Many-flowered Mat-rush *Lomandra* spp. Mat-rush *Poa sieberiana* Fine-leaf Tussock Grass *Rytidosperma auriculata* Common Wallaby Grass *R. setacea* Bristly Wallaby Grass	*Ammobium craspedioides* - Everlasting *Arthropodium minus* - Small Vanilla Lily *A. strictus* - Chocolate Lily *Bulbine bulbosa* - Bulbine Lily *Carex breviculmis* - Sedge *C. inversa* - Knob Sedge *Dianella revoluta revoluta* - Blue Flax-lily *Glycine clandestina* - Twining Glycine *Lomandra filiformis coriacea* - Wattle Mat-rush *L. multiflora* - Many-flowered Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath *Poa sieberiana* - Grey Tussock *Pratia purpurascens* - Austral Bluebell *Pultenaea lapidosa* - Glandular Bush-pea *Rumex brownii* - Narrow-leaf Dock *Rytidosperma caespitosa* - Plains Wallaby Grass *Xanthorrhoea glauca* - Swamp Grass-tree *Xerochrysum viscosum* - Sticky Everlasting	*Glycine clandestina* - Twining Glycine *G. tabacina* - Variable Glycine *Gonocarpus tetragynus* - Matted Raspwort *Goodenia hederacea* hederacea - Climbing Goodenia *Indigofera australis* - Austral Indigo *Isotoma axillaris* - Showy Isotome *Kunzea parvifolia* - Violet Kunzea *Laxmannia gracilis* - Slender Mat-rush *Lepidosperma laterale* - Variable Sword-sedge *Lomandra filiformis coriacea* - Wattle Mat-rush *Melichrus urceolatus* - Urn Heath *Poa sieberiana* - Grey Tussock *Rytidosperma monticola* - Mountain Wallaby Grass *R. racemosa racemosa* - Wallaby Grass *Wahlenbergia stricta* stricta - Tall Bluebell *Xanthorrhoea glauca* angustifolia - Swamp Grass-tree

PART THREE

Plant Descriptions

South West Slopes

INTRODUCTION TO PLANT DESCRIPTIONS

It is important to note that plant characteristics can vary depending on their origin (or provenance). For example, River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) from Alice Springs is quite different from the River Red Gum at Corowa, as the two provenances have adapted to very different conditions. As such, the information provided in this guide should be interpreted as a general guideline rather than a rigid set of rules.

This second edition of this book builds upon the foundation of the first, incorporating updates to taxonomy (kindly reviewed and provided by the Australian National Botanic Gardens, Canberra), and ensuring comprehensive coverage of the more common plant species. We hope this information empowers you to make informed choices in your revegetation endeavours and fosters a deeper appreciation for the rich diversity of plant life in the Riverina region.

This section is presented in three distinct yet interconnected parts:

Plant Information Checklist:

This checklist offers a quick and easy reference for comparing key features of trees (>8 m), shrubs (1.5-8 m), and small shrubs (>1.5 m). It includes essential details such as botanical and common names, preferred habitats, rainfall requirements, growth rates, tolerances, and potential uses.

Plant Descriptions:

Delve deeper into the world of each plant species with descriptions. These profiles are organised by the plant's size and growth habits, starting with larger trees (< 8 m), followed by smaller trees and shrubs (1.5 - 8m), and then the small shrubs and groundcovers (including non-woody herbs, climbers, ferns, grasses, and lastly the rushes, sedges and water plants).

To ensure consistency and ease of use, all plant descriptions now follow a standardised format, regardless of the plant category. Each description includes the following sections:

HABIT: Provides a general overview of the plant's appearance, including its growth form, size, bark, flowers, fruiting bodies and foliage.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE: Describes the plant's natural habitat and ideal growing conditions, encompassing soil type, moisture levels, sunlight exposure, and tolerance to various environmental factors.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION: Offers guidance on the optimal time for seed collection (where known), any specific seed treatments, and related revegetation information.

VALUES & USES: Explores the diverse ways in which the plant can be utilised or valued, including its potential for windbreaks, shade, erosion control, fodder, timber, wildlife habitat, cultural significance, ornamental purposes, and other applications.

Plant Identification Sheets:

These user-friendly sheets are designed to assist in identifying specific plant groups in the field. They feature clear illustrations of key features for easy comparison and recognition.

THE REVEGETATION WEBSITE

As part of this revision of the orginal guide, an interactive website <www.revegetation.org.au> has also been created. In addition to providing additional plant information and images, it also provides deeper readings into a range of related revegetation techniques, climate-ready revegetation advice, biodiversity information, and links to other recommended revegetation information sites.

NAME		SITE/ PREFERRED HABITAT	RAINFALL (mm)	GROWTH RATE	TOLERATES	RESENTS	USES & COMMENTS
Botanical	Common						
Acacia dealbata	Silver Wattle	creekbanks; slopes	650	fast	strong wind; frost; snow	poor drainage	windbreak; erosion control; fixes nitrogen; woodwork; wildlife habitat; tannin; dyes; ornamental
A. doratoxylon	Currawang	well-drained soil, rocky areas	300	slow	frost; drought		fuel; fixes nitrogen; furniture timber; windbreak; recharge control; wildlife; ornamental
A. falciformis	Mountain Hickory	Partial/ full sun; well-drained soil	400-900		moderate frost		windbreak; fixes nitrogen
A. implexa	Hickory Wattle/ Lightwood	slopes; ridges	500	moderate	frost; drought; strong wind	poor drainage	windbreak; recharge control; erosion control; fixes nitrogen; fuel; woodwork; tannin; wildlife habitat.
A. kettlewelliae	Buffalo Wattle	moist, well-drained soils; full sun	900+		frost		windbreak; fixes nitrogen; soil stabilisation; wildlife habitat.
A. leucoclada	Northern Silver Wattle	creekbanks & lower slopes	400-900	fast (when young)	frost; drought		Windbreak; erosion control; fixes nitrogen;
A. melanoxylon	Blackwood	moist soils on slopes & creeklines	500	moderate/ fast	cold conditions; wind; shade; fire	frost when young	windbreak; erosion control; fixes nitrogen; timber; wildlife habitat; tannin; dyes; ornamental.
A. pendula	Boree/Myall	floodplains/ flats	250	slow	frost		windbreak; fuel, fixes nitrogen; timber; fodder. Hosts Bag Shelter Moth.
A. salicina	Cooba	creekbanks/ flats	300	moderate	salt; drought	frost when young	windbreak; fuel; timber; fixes nitrogen; wildlife

NAME		SITE/ PREFERRED HABITAT	RAINFALL (mm)	GROWTH RATE	TOLERATES	RESENTS	USES & COMMENTS
Botanical	Common						
A. stenophylla	River Cooba	watercourses, swamp edges & depressions	400	moderate	waterlogging; poor drainage; frost; salt		windbreak; timber; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; ornamental.
Allocasuarina luehmannii	Bulloak	sandy soils on flats; also heavier soils	350	moderate	drought; frost; wind; salt; seasonal flooding	fire	windbreak; erosion control; fixes nitrogen; fuel; timber; wildlife. Readily grazed - seedlings highly palatable to stock.
Allocasuarina verticillata	Drooping Sheoak	dry ridges	500	slow/ moderate	fire; frost; drought		windbreak; erosion control; fuel; timber; wildlife. Readily grazed - seedlings highly palatable to stock.
Banksia marginata	Silver Banksia	many soils, including sandy soils	500	moderate/fast	fire; waterlogging; frost		windbreak; wildlife; fire retarder
Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	well-drained soils	350	slow/moderate	drought; wind; alkaline soil	frost when young	shade; windbreak; wildlife; drought fodder
Callitris endlicheri	Black Cypress Pine	stony hills & ridges	500-750	slow	frost; drought; poor soils	poor drainage	windbreak; timber; wildlife
Callitris glaucophylla	White Cypress Pine	sandy rises; slopes; ridges	350	slow	dryness; frost	fire; poor drainage; high watertables	windbreak; fuel; timber; wildlife; bees
Casuarina cunninghamiana subsp. cunninghamiana	River Sheoak	riverbanks - Murrumbidgee River only (in region)	550	very fast	frost; cold; slight salinity; waterlogging		windbreak; erosion control; fuel; timber; fodder; ornamental
Eucalyptus albens	White Box	fertile slopes; ridges	400	moderate	drought; moderate frost		windbreak; recharge; erosion control; fuel; timber; wildlife; honey
E. bicostata	Eurabbie	fertile soils, sheltered areas	700-1200	fast	poor drainage	frost when young	windbreak; gully erosion control; timber; wildlife
E. blakelyi	Blakley's Red Gum	loamy moderately fertile soil	450	moderate	frost; drought; waterlogging	lerps (if large numbers)	windbreak; firebreak; erosion control; fuel; timber; wildlife

NAME		SITE/ PREFERRED HABITAT	RAINFALL (mm)	GROWTH RATE	TOLERATES	RESENTS	USES & COMMENTS
Botanical	Common						
E. bridgesiana	Apple Box	well-drained heavy soils	500-1000	moderate	moderate frost; drought		windbreak; shade; erosion control; wildlife
E. camaldulensis	River Red Gum	deep, rich alluvial soils near permanent water	250-1000	fast (initially)	wind; salinity, drought, flood, fire (some provenances)		windbreak; gully erosion control, underground seepage control; wildlife habitat; honey production, ornamental
E. camphora subsp. *humeana*	Mountain Swamp Gum	moist soil	600	very fast	cold; heavy soils	dry soils	windbreak; erosion control; drainage improvement; wildlife
E. cinerea	Argyle Apple	poor soils, lower slopes	500		most frost; drought	poor drainage	windbreak; erosion control; wildlife; ornamental
E. dalrympleana	Mountain Gum; Mountain Grey Gum	moist, well-drained soil	800-1900	fast	frost		timber; wildlife
E. dealbata	Tumbledown Gum	well-drained hills	400		frost; dry skeletal soil	poor drainage	windbreak; wildlife; bees
E. delegatensis	Alpine Ash	well-drained, deep soils	1100-1500				windbreak; timber; wildlife
E. dives	Broad-leaved Peppermint	well-drained poor soils, slopes & ridges	600	fast	moderate frost; dry periods; wind		windbreak; wildlife; coppicing for oil production; ornamental
E. dwyeri	Dwyer's Red Gum	well-drained soil	400			poor drainage	windbreak; recharge control; timber; wildlife
E. goniocalyx	Long-leaf Box	dry rocky slopes	500	moderate	moderate frost; drought	poor drainage	windbreak; recharge control; fuel; wildlife
E. nortonii	Silver Bundy	dry rocky slopes	600-700	moderate	moderate frost; drought	poor drainage	windbreak; recharge control; fuel; wildlife; ornamental
E. macrorhyncha	Red Stringybark	well-drained moderately fertile soil	600	moderate	most frost; hot dry conditions	ringbarking	windbreak; recharge control; fuel; timber; wildlife
E. mannifera	Brittle Gum	well-drained soil	500		frost; moderate snow; drought		windbreak; wildlife; ornamental

NAME		SITE/ PREFERRED HABITAT	RAINFALL (mm)	GROWTH RATE	TOLERATES	RESENTS	USES & COMMENTS
Botanical	Common						
E. melliodora	Yellow Box	well-drained, moderately fertile soil; generally lower slopes	400	slow-moderate	moderate frost; wind	poorly-drained, infertile soils; cold; high watertables; lerps (if large numbers)	windbreak; soil stabilisation; fuel; timber; wildlife; honey; ornamental
E. microcarpa	Grey Box	heavy soil on flats, slopes and some low ridges	450	moderate	infrequent flooding; moderately alkaline soil; frost; wind; dryness		windbreak; erosion control; fuel; timber; wildlife
E. nortonii	Silver Bundy	dry, shallow, infertile soils and rocky areas	600-700	moderate	drought; moderate frost		windbreak; shade; wildlife habitat (koalas, birds and insects)
E. pauciflora	White Sallee/ Snow Gum	shallow well-drained soils, cold exposed areas	650	fast when young	frost; strong wind; heavy snow; poorly-drained soil	drought	fuel; timber; windbreak; erosion control; wildlife; ornamental; emergency stock feed
E. polyanthemos	Red Box	well-drained soil	500	moderate	frost; wind; some dryness	poor drainage	windbreak; recharge control; fuel; timber; wildlife
E. robertsonii	Robertson's Peppermint	moist deep soils	650-1100	fast	moderate frost; moderate snow; poor drainage		windbreak; fuel; timber; wildlife; ornamental
E. rossii	Scribbly Gum/ Snap Gum	rises and low ridge country	900+		frost	poor drainage	windbreak; fuel; wildlife; ornamental
E. rubida	Candlebark	moderately fertile, well-drained soils	700	moderate		cold; frost; wind; moderately drought tolerant	timber; fuel; windbreak; wildlife; ornamental
E. sideroxylon	Mugga/ Red Ironbark	poor, shallow soil	500	moderate	frost; moderately drought tolerant	poor drainage	fuel; timber; windbreak; honey; wildlife; ornamental
E. stellulata	Black Sallee	high altitude cold flats	800-1700		poorly-drained soils; frost; snow; wind		windbreak; soil drainage improvement; fuel; wildlife; ornamental

NAME		SITE/ PREFERRED HABITAT	RAINFALL (mm)	GROWTH RATE	TOLERATES	RESENTS	USES & COMMENTS
Botanical	Common						
E. viminalis	Manna Gum	moist, well-drained soils	650	fast	frost; snow; moderate flooding	poor drainage	windbreak; groundwater control; landslip stabilisation; fuel; timber; wildlife
Exocarpos cupressiformis	Native Cherry/ Cherry Ballart	shallow, poor soils	400+	moderate to slow	shallow soil	fire; poor drainage	wood turning; windbreak; wildlife; ornamental; difficult to propagate or purchase. Try transplanting root suckers
Geijera parviflora	Wilga	sandy well- drained plains/ low rises	400	slow to moderate	drought	poor drainage	windbreak; wildlife; emergency fodder; difficult to propagate or purchase
Hakea tephrosperma	Hooked Needlewood	coarse soils	300	slow	moderate frost		timber; wildlife; ornamental
Lomatia fraseri	Silky Lomatia	moist, well-drained soil	900+		wetness; frost; limited dry periods; most soils & aspects		ornamental
Myoporum montanum	Water Bush/ Western Boobialla	well-drained soil	400-700	moderate	severe drought		windbreak; wildlife; ornamental; low flammability
Pittosporum angustifolium	Butterbush/ Weeping Pittosporum	sandy soil	300	slow	drought; frost	waterlogging	windbreak; bank stabilisation; wood turning; wildlife; ornamental; emergency drought fodder
Acacia acinacea	Gold Dust Wattle	various well-drained soils (mainly sandy); full or partial sun	350	fast	frost; drought	poor drainage	windbreak; improves soil fertility; wildlife; ornamental
A. brachybotrya	Grey Wattle/ Grey Mulga	sandy, well- drained soil	400	moderate		poor drainage & waterlogging	windbreak; fixes nitrogen; ornamental
A. buxifolia	Box-leaf Wattle	well-drained soil	600	moderate	frost; dry periods	poor drainage	windbreak; fixes nitrogen; erosion control; wildlife; ornamental

NAME		SITE/ PREFERRED HABITAT	RAINFALL (mm)	GROWTH RATE	TOLERATES	RESENTS	USES & COMMENTS
Botanical	Common						
A. deanei	Deane's Wattle/ Green Wattle	well-drained soil	550	fast	frost; drought	poor drainage	windbreak; fixes nitrogen; erosion control; wildlife; ornamental. Poisonous if heavily grazed
A. decora	Western Golden Wattle	well-drained soil, full sun	350	moderate	frost; drought	poor drainage	windbreak; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; ornamental; suckers
A. difformis	Drooping Wattle	sandy, well- drained soil	400-700	moderate	drought		windbreak; fixes nitrogen; soil stabilisation; wildlife; ornamental; suckers
A. flexifolia	Bent-leaf Wattle	well-drained soil	400-700	moderate	frost; dryness		windbreak; fixes nitrogen; ornamental.
A. genistifolia	Spreading Wattle/ Early Wattle	well-drained soils	400-700	fast	frost; wetness; dryness		windbreak; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; ornamental
A. gunnii	Ploughshare Wattle	well-drained soils	500-900		frost & dryness once established	poor drainage	windbreak; erosion control; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; ornamental
A. hakeoides	Hakea Wattle/ Western Black Wattle	poorly-moderately drained soils	350	moderate	frost; dryness		windbreak; erosion control; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; ornamental
A. lanigera	Woolly Wattle	poor, well- drained soils	400-700		wetness for short periods		windbreak; controlling erosion; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; ornamental
A. leprosa	Cinnamon Wattle	moist, well- drained soils	900+	fast	frost; dryness for short periods	poor drainage	windbreak; fixes nitrogen; woodwork; ornamental
A. linearifolia	Narrow-leaved Wattle/ Stringybark Wattle	well-drained rocky sites or slopes	400-700		dry conditions	frost when young	windbreak; fixes nitrogen; ornamental
A. lineata	Streaked Wattle	sandy, well- drained soil	400-700	moderate	frost; drought	poor drainage	windbreak; fixes nitrogen; ornamental

NAME		SITE/ PREFERRED HABITAT	RAINFALL (mm)	GROWTH RATE	TOLERATES	RESENTS	USES & COMMENTS
Botanical	Common						
A. montana	Mallee Wattle	well-drained light to heavy soils	400-700	fast	frost	poor drainage	windbreak; fixes nitrogen; ornamental; wildlife. Could be used more for farm planting
A. oswaldii	Miljee/ Oswald's Wattle	well-drained light to medium soil	200	moderate	frost; drought		windbreak; fuel; fixes nitrogen; timber; fodder; ornamental
A. paradoxa	Kangaroo Thorn/ Wild Irishman/ Hedge Wattle	dry shallow soils in high rainfall areas; heavier soils in lower rainfall areas	300	fast	moderate flooding; dryness; acid & alkaline soils	frost when young	windbreak; fixes nitrogen; erosion control; excellent wildlife habitat
A. pravissima	Tumut Wattle/ Wedge-leaved Wattle/ Ovens Wattle	light to medium soils	500	fast	frost; seasonal waterlogging; drought		windbreak; streambank erosion control; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; ornamental
A. pycnantha	Golden Wattle	Fairly well- drained soils	400	fast	drought; frost; shade; brief waterlogging	frost when young; fire	windbreak; soil stabilisation; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; tannin; dyes; ornamental
A. rubida	Red-stemmed Wattle	riverbanks; swamp edges; elevated rocky areas	650	fast	frost; drought; limited waterlogging		windbreak; erosion control; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; ornamental
A. siculiformis	Dagger Wattle	well-drained rocky or sandy sites	700	frost; snow	poor drainage		windbreak; erosion control; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; ornamental
A. ulicifolia	Prickly Moses	moist, well- drained soil	400+	fast	frost		windbreak; stabilising soil; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; garden barrier or screen
A. verniciflua	Varnish Wattle	well-drained shallow soils	400	fast	frost; dryness		windbreak; stabilising soil; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; ornamental
Baeckea utilis	Mountain Baeckea	wet areas, semi-shade	1100-1500		frost	dry soils	windbreak; ornamental

NAME		SITE/ PREFERRED HABITAT	RAINFALL (mm)	GROWTH RATE	TOLERATES	RESENTS	USES & COMMENTS
Botanical	Common						
Bursaria spinosa subsp. *lasiophylla*	Native Blackthorn/ Hairy Bursaria/ Wild Irishman/ Snow in Summer	well-drained soil	500+	slow	frost; wind	poor drainage	windbreak; erosion control; timber; wildlife; natural pest control; ornamental; excellent long-lived hardy shrub for general planting
Bursaria spinosa subsp. *spinosa*	Native Blackthorn/ Sweet Bursaria/ Wild Irishman/ Snow in Summer	moderate to well-drained soil	400	slow	frost; wind	poor drainage	windbreak; erosion control; timber; wildlife; natural pest control; pharmaceuticals; ornamental; excellent long-lived hardy shrub for general planting
Callistemon pityoides	Alpine Bottlebrush	boggy areas	1000+		frost	drought	windbreak; erosion control; wildlife; ornamental
Callistemon sieberi	River Bottlebrush	watercourses	650	slow/moderate	seasonal waterlogging; flooding; poor soils; wind; fire; frost		windbreak; erosion control; wildlife; ornamental
Calytrix tetragona	Common Fringe-myrtle	well-drained soils; full sun	400	moderate	frost; periodic waterlogging; dry spells		windbreak; wildlife; ornamental; flammable
Cassinia aculeata	Common Cassinia	moist, well- drained soils; dappled shade	700+	fast	drought; frost		windbreak; wildlife; ornamental; cut flowers
Cassinia laevis	Cough Bush		400-900				
Cassinia longifolia	Shiny Cassinia	moist, well- drained soils; dappled shade	700+	fast	frost; drought.		wildlife; windbreak; ornamental
Cassinia sifton	Dolly Bush/ Chinese Shrub	well-drained soils	400+	fast	drought; frost	poor drainage	coloniser - 'nurse plant'; mine site reclamation; ornamental
Coprosma hirtella	Rough Coprosma	damp slopes at higher altitudes	950+	fast	frost		wildlife; fire retardant; ornamental

NAME		SITE/ PREFERRED HABITAT	RAINFALL (mm)	GROWTH RATE	TOLERATES	RESENTS	USES & COMMENTS
Botanical	Common						
Coprosma quadrifida	Prickly Currant Bush	creekbanks or damp sites	900+	slow-moderate	poor-drainage; seasonal waterlogging; salt	drought	wildlife; ornamental
Correa glabra	Rock Correa	well-drained soils, in rocky areas	500	fast	drought; frost	poor-drainage	wildlife; ornamental
Correa reflexa var. *reflexa*	Common Correa	well-drained soils	500	moderate	full sun; dry soils; frost	poor-drainage	wildlife; ornamental; cut flowers
Daviesia latifolia	Hop Bitter-pea	well-drained soils	500	fast	frost; full sun	poor-drainage	windbreak; recharge control; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; ornamental
Daviesia leptophylla	Slender Bitter-pea	well-drained soils	500	fast	frost;	poor drainage	windbreak; recharge control; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; ornamental
Daviesia mimosoides	Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea/ Leafy Bitter-pea	well-drained soils	700	fast	frost;	poor drainage	windbreak; recharge control; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; ornamental
Daviesia ulicifolia	Gorse Bitter-pea	dry, well- drained soils; partial sun	400-900	fast	frost; drought	poor drainage	windbreak; recharge control; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; ornamental
Dillwynia juniperina	Prickly Parrot-pea	well-drained soils	400+	moderate	frost	poor drainage	wildlife; fixes nitrogen; ornamental; locally rare.
Dillwynia phylicoides	Small-leaf Parrot-pea	well-drained soils	400+	moderate	frost	poor drainage	wildlife; fixes nitrogen; ornamental
Dodonaea viscosa subsp. *angustissima*	Narrow-leaf Hop-bush	well-drained soils	250	fast	frost; drought		windbreak; recharge control; land reclamation; wildlife; ornamental.
Dodonaea viscosa subsp. *cuneata*	Wedge-leaf Hop-bush	moderate to well-drained soils	250	fast	frost; drought		windbreak; recharge control; land reclamation; wildlife; ornamental.
Duma florulenta	Lignum; Tangled Lignum	swamps & river flats, western regions	200-400	moderate	inundation; waterlogging; frost; drought		wildlife; stock shelter

NAME		SITE/ PREFERRED HABITAT	RAINFALL (mm)	GROWTH RATE	TOLERATES	RESENTS	USES & COMMENTS
Botanical	Common						
Epacris breviflora	Drumstick Heath	swamps & damp sites, 350 to 1500 m elevation	1100-1500		frost		ornamental
Eremophila deserti	Turkeybush	various: light to heavy soils					wildlife
Eremophila longifolia	Berrigan/ Long- leaf Emu-bush	well-drained soil, full sun	250-500	moderate		frost; poor drainage	windbreak; erosion control; wildlife; ornamental
Eutaxia microphylla	Mallee Bush- pea/ Common Eutaxia	dry, well-drained soils, full sun	300	moderate	drought; wet winter soils; full shade; moderate frost	poor drainage	erosion control; ornamental
Exocarpos strictus	Dwarf Cherry	high banks of rivers & streams	400+				erosion control; ornamental
Gaudium brevipes	Slender Tea-tree	rocky soils near streams	400+	fast	limited dry periods	heavy frost when young	windbreak; streambank erosion control; wildlife; ornamental
G. multicaule	Silver Tea-tree	dry hills	900		most frost		ornamental; wildlife
Goodenia ovata	Hop Goodenia	moist, sheltered sites in semi-shade	400	fast	drought; moderate frost; dry soil; poor drainage		windbreak; coloniser; wildlife; ornamental
Grevillea alpina	Cat's Claws Grevillea	well-drained soil	400+	moderate	frost; dry periods	poor drainage	windbreak; wildlife; ornamental
G. floribunda	Seven Dwarfs' Grevillea	well-drained soil, full sun or partial shade	400		dry periods; moderate frost	poor drainage	wildlife; ornamental
G. lanigera	Woolly Grevillea	moist, well- drained rocky sites	400+		frost; drought	poor drainage	windbreak; wildlife; ornamental
G. polybractea	Crimson Grevillea	well-drained soil, slightly sheltered areas	400+		full sun; moderate frost.	root-rot fungus	ornamental; wildlife
G. ramosissima	Fan Grevillea/ Branching Grevillea	semi-shade	400+		moderate frost & snow		ornamental; wildlife
G. rosmarinifolia	Rosemary Grevillea	well-drained soil	550+	moderate/fast	frost; dry periods	poor drainage	windbreak; wildlife; ornamental
Gynatrix pulchella	Hempbush	moist, well-drained soil; semi-shade	400+		poor-drainage; full sun; moderate frost		creek stabilisation.
Hakea leucoptera	Needlewood	coarse soils	250	slow	moderate frost		woodwork; wildlife; ornamental

NAME		SITE/ PREFERRED HABITAT	RAINFALL (mm)	GROWTH RATE	TOLERATES	RESENTS	USES & COMMENTS
Botanical	Common						
Hakea microcarpa	Small-fruited Hakea	creekbanks & swamps at higher altitudes	900		frost		windbreak; drainage improvement; wildlife; ornamental
Indigofera adesmiifolia	Tick Indigo	rocky or well- drained soils in semi-shade	300+	fast	moderate frost	poor drainage	windbreak; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; ornamental; not readily available - collect your own seed.
Indigofera australis	Austral Indigo	poor, shallow soils in semi-shade	300+	fast	moderate frost & wet periods		windbreak; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; ornamental
Kunzea ericoides	Burgan	streambanks, slopes & ridges	550	fast	frost; wet & dry periods; waterlogging		windbreak; erosion control; wildlife; ornamental
Kunzea parvifolia	Violet Kunzea	rocky slopes	400		very hardy		windbreak; wildli
Leptospermum continentale	Prickly Tea-tree	swampy areas or soaks	500	moderate	frost; dry periods		windbreak; erosion control; drainage improvement; wildlife; ornamental (when mass planted)
L. grandifolium	Mountain Tea-tree	swamps & creek banks at higher altitudes	750+	moderate/fast	moderate frost		windbreak; erosion control; wood turning; wildlife; ornamental
L. lanigerum	Woolly Tea-tree	sandy swamps & watercourses	550	moderate or fast with water	moderate frost; poor-drainage		windbreak; creekbank erosion control; wildlife; ornamental
L. obovatum	River Tea-tree	swamps & streamsides	600	moderate with moisture	inundation; frost; dry periods		windbreak; creekbank erosion control; wildlife; ornamental
L. polygalifolium	Lemon-scented Tea-tree	rocky watercourses	900	fast	frost		windbreak; creekbank erosion control; ornamental
Lomatia myricoides	River Lomatia	shaded watercourses	900+		frost; short periods of inundation; dry periods once established		windbreak; creekbank erosion control; wildlife; ornamental

NAME		SITE/ PREFERRED HABITAT	RAINFALL (mm)	GROWTH RATE	TOLERATES	RESENTS	USES & COMMENTS
Botanical	Common						
Melicytus dentatus	Tree Violet	rocky, well- drained soils	550	slow/moderate	frost	poor drainage	windbreak; wildlife; ornamental
Oxylobium oxylobioides	Mountain Mirbelia	well-drained soil	750+	moderate	drought; frost	l	windbreak; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; ornamenta
Persoonia rigida	Hairy Geebung	well-drained sandy/ rocky soil	400-900		frost; poor drainage	windbreak; wildlife; ornamental; potential cut foliage;	difficult to propagate & purchase
Philotheca myoporoides subsp. acuta	Long-leaf Wax flower	well-drained neutral to acid soils	900	moderate	frost; dry periods; semi-shade & full sun		ornamental
Platylobium formosum	Handsome Flat-pea	moist, well- drained soil	600+	fast	frost; drought	poor drainage	windbreak; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; ornamental
Polyscias sambucifolia	Elderberry Panax	well-drained soil	900	fast	extended wet periods		ornamental
Pomaderris spp.	Pomaderris	mostly well- drained soil along streams & gullies	900+		frost		wildlife; soil stabilisation; ornamental
Prostanthera lasianthos	Mint Bush	watercourses & gullies	800+	fast	frost	poor drainage	wildlife; ornamental
Pultenaea cunninghamii	Grey Bush-pea	well-drained soil	600	moderate	drought; frost	poor drainage	windbreak; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; ornamental
Pultenaea daphnoides	Long-leaf Bush-pea	well-drained soil	400+	moderate/fast	frost; dryness once established		ornamental; fixes nitrogen; wildlife
Pultenaea foliolosa	Small-leaf Bush-pea	well-drained soil	400	moderate		poor drainage	windbreak; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; ornamental
Pultenaea procumbens	Heathy Bush-pea	stony soils	400			poor drainage	windbreak; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; ornamental
Santalum acuminatum	Quandong	sandy, gravelly sites, western areas	200-500	moderate			windbreak; wood turning; fodder; bush tucker; root parasite - requires host when young
Santalum lanceolatum	Northern Sandalwood	sandy sites to rocky hillsides	200-500	moderate			fodder

NAME		SITE/ PREFERRED HABITAT	RAINFALL (mm)	GROWTH RATE	TOLERATES	RESENTS	USES & COMMENTS
Botanical	Common						
Senna artemisioides	Silver Cassia/ Punty	well-drained soil	200	fast	drought; frost		windbreak; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; ornamental
Solanum simile	Oondoroo	well-drained soil	< 650 mm	fast			site rehabilitation; wildlife habitat; shelter.
Styphelia triflora	Pink Five Corners	sandy or loamy soils	400				ornamental
Astroloma humifusum	Native Cranberry	well-drained soil		slow	frost; extended dry periods	poor drainage	ornamental; wildlife
Atriplex semibaccata	Creeping Saltbush	drier areas	250-900	fast	drought; salinity		extremely hardy groundcover; erosion & salinity control; wildlife habitat; readily grazed
Brachyloma daphnoides	Daphne Heath	well-drained soil	600+	slow	frost	poor drainage	wildlife; ornamental
Cheiranthera linearis	Finger Flower	well-drained soil	400+			poor drainage	ornamental
Cryptandra amara	Pretty Cryptandra	well-drained soil	400	slow		poor drainage	wildlife; ornamental; cut flowers
Daviesia genistifolia	Broom Bitter-pea	well-drained soil	400		frost; extended dry periods	poor drainage	wildlife (particularly birds); fixes nitrogen
Dillwynia sericea	Showy Parrot-pea	well-drained soils	600+	moderate	drought; frost; shade	poor drainage	wildlife; ornamental
Gompholobium huegelii	Pale Wedge-pea	sandy/gravelly soils	700			poor drainage	wildlife; recharge control; fixes nitrogen; ornamental
Hibbertia crinita	Silky Guinea-flower	well-drained sandy/ gravelly soils	400+		moderate frost; dry shady sites once established		wildlife; ornamental
H. obtusifolia	Grey Guinea-flower	well-drained sandy/ gravelly soils	500	fast	moderate frost; dry shady sites once established		wildlife; ornamental
H. riparia	Erect Guinea-flower	well-drained sandy/ gravelly soils	400+	moderate	moderate frost; dry shady sites once established		wildlife; ornamental
Hovea heterophylla	Common Hovea	moist, well- drained soil	400+				fixes nitrogen; ornamental

NAME		SITE/ PREFERRED HABITAT	RAINFALL (mm)	GROWTH RATE	TOLERATES	RESENTS	USES & COMMENTS
Botanical	Common						
Hovea rosmarinifolia	Mountain Beauty	poor sandy soils	900+		light to moderate frost & extended dry periods		fixes nitrogen; ornamental (useful screen).
Leucopogon attenuatus	Grey Beard-heath	well-drained soil	400+		most frost		ornamental
Leucopogon virgatus	Common Beard-heath	well-drained soil	400+		most frost		ornamental
Lissanthe strigosa	Peach-heath	well-drained soil	400		frost; extended dry periods		wildlife; ornamental
Maireana species	Bluebush/ Cottonbush	poorer, heavier soils, western areas	200	moderate	drought; frost; minor flooding		colonises and stabilises disturbed sites
Melichrus urceolatus	Urn Heath	well-drained soil	400				wildlife; ornamental
Micromyrtus ciliata	Heath-myrtle	well-drained soil	400-900		most frost		ornamental
Pimelea spp.*s*	Rice Flower	well-drained soil	400+	slow			wildlife; ornamental
Pultenaea largiflorens	Twiggy Bush-pea	light soils	400	slow			windbreak; fixes nitrogen; wildlife; ornamental
Ricinocarpos bowmanii	Western Wedding-bush	well-drained low fertility soils; dry forest or rocky outcrops			drought; moderate frosts		ornamental
Rubus parvifolius	Native Raspberry	moist, well-drained soil	900		drought		wildlife
Sclerolaena muricata	Black Roly-poly	low-lying areas, western region	200				colonises and controls erosion in disturbed sites
Spyridium parvifolium	Dusty Miller	well-drained soils	400+		dry shady sites		wildlife; ornamental
Stypandra glauca	Nodding Blue-lily	moist, well- drained soil	400+		drought		coloniser; ornamental; wildlife
Templetonia stenophylla	Templetonia/ Leafy Templetonia	often on riverbanks	400+				fixes nitrogen, wildlife
Tetratheca ciliata	Pink Bells	well-drained soil	900				ornamental

PLANT DESCRIPTIONS

TREES > 8m

South West Slopes

TREES > 8m

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	PAGE
Alpine Ash	*Eucalyptus delegatensis*	260
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Argyle Apple	*Eucalyptus cinerea*	258
Black Cypress Pine	*Callitris endlicheri*	254
Black Sallee	*Eucalyptus stellulata*	267
Blackwood	*Acacia melanoxylon*	250
Blakely's Red Gum	*Eucalyptus blakelyi*	256
Boree	*Acacia pendula*	250
Brittle Gum	*Eucalyptus mannifera*	262
Broad-leaved Peppermint	*Eucalyptus dives*	260
Buffalo Wattle	*Acacia kettlewelliae*	249
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Grey Box	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	263
Hickory Wattle	*Acacia implexa*	248
Hooked Needlewood	*Hakea tephrosperma*	269
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Long-leaf Box	*Eucalyptus goniocalyx*	261
Manna Gum	*Eucalyptus viminalis*	268
Mountain Gum	*Eucalyptus dalrympleana*	259
Mountain Hickory	*Acacia falciformis*	248
Mountain Swamp Gum	*Eucalyptus camphora*	258
Mugga Ironbark	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	267
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Red Box	*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*	265
Red Stringybark	*Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*	262
River Cooba	*Acacia stenophylla*	251
River Red Gum	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	257
River Sheoak	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	255
Robertson's Peppermint	*Eucalyptus robertsonii*	265
Scribbly Gum	*Eucalyptus rossii*	270
Silky Lomatia	*Lomatia fraseri*	266
Silver Banksia	*Banksia marginata*	253
Silver Bundy	*Eucalyptus nortonii*	264
Silver Wattle	*Acacia dealbata*	247
Tumbledown Gum	*Eucalyptus dealbata*	259
White Box	*Eucalyptus albens*	255
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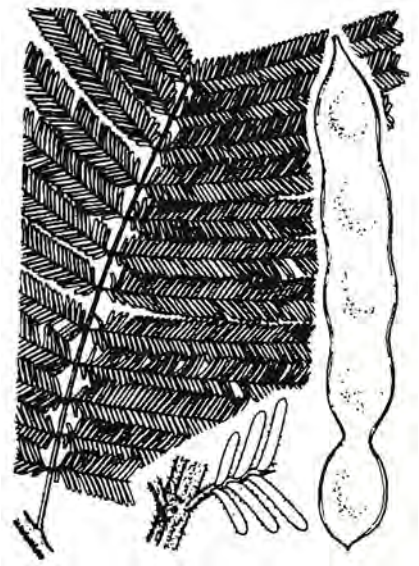
White Sallee	*Eucalyptus pauciflora*	264
Wilga	*Geijera parviflora*	269
Yellow Box	*Eucalyptus melliodora*	263

Acacia dealbata - Silver Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *A. d.* subsp *dealbata, A. d.* subsp *subalpina*

OTHER NAMES: Blue Wattle, Mimosa



HABIT:

Erect tree, 6-15 m high, smooth to deeply fissured dark grey to almost black bark. Silvery grey to greenish feathery foliage. Golden-yellow flowers, Jul-Nov, prolific and perfumed. Very fast growing, lifespan up to several decades, matures early (seed at 4-5 yrs).

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Widespread in the South West Slopes on a variety of soils, often on slopes and creek banks. Prefers soil moist part of year but not waterlogged, tolerates drier soils. Tolerates wind, moderate frost, and snow.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect Nov-Jan, large crops every 2-3 yrs. Seeds drop soon after maturity. Propagate from scarified seed (45-84 viable/gram), soak in boiling water before sowing. Regenerates from seed or suckers, especially after fire, ploughing, or ripping. Coppices from dormant buds after cutting or burning. Establishes well when direct-seeded. Palatable to stock.

VALUES & USES:

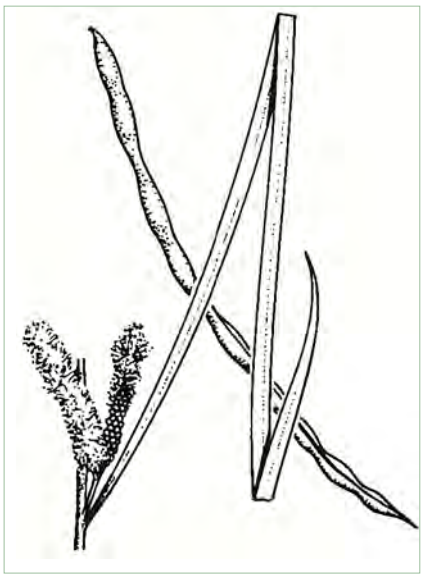
Fast-growing, medium-level cover for windbreaks. Suckering ensures ongoing cover. Improves soil fertility (legume). Excellent habitat for birds, insects, gliders, and possums. Critical component of streamside vegetation. First Nations People used wood for axe handles, gum for fastening and eating. Bark infusions used for indigestion. Ornamental due to foliage and flowers. Leaves produce yellow-fawn or green dye.

Acacia doratoxylon - Currawang

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Lancewood, Spearwood, Myalll



HABIT:

Erect or spreading tree or shrub, 3-8 m high. Dense crown of olive-green narrow 'leaves.' Bright yellow flowers, Aug-Nov. Slow-growing but long-lived.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Eucalypt and *Callitris* woodland on rocky ridges and mallee on red sand. Prefers well-drained soil in open situations. Tolerates frost, drought, and semi-shade to full sun.

VALUES & USES:

Useful low-level cover in windbreaks. Good growth in rocky, erodible soil and recharge areas. Improves soil fertility (legume). Provides pollen and seeds for insects and birds. Excellent fuelwood, hot fire. Timber dark brown, hard, heavy, good for furniture. First Nations used wood for spears. Ornamental garden specimen.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

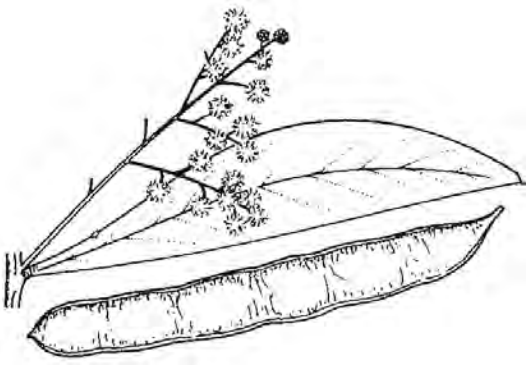
Collect early Dec-late Jan, seeds drop soon after maturity. Propagate from scarified seed (± 100 viable/gram), soak in boiling water before drying and sowing. Regenerates from seed, especially after fire.

Acacia falciformis - Mountain Hickory

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Broad-leaved Hickory, Hickory Wattle



HABIT:

Erect or spreading small tree, 2-8 m high. Dark grey, finely or deeply fissured bark. Cylindrical branchlets and large sickle-shaped or straight 'leaves' (4-15 cm long). Large globular pale yellow to white flowers, flowering any time, but mostly Aug-Sep. Hardy and adaptable.

HABITAT AND SITE PREFERENCE:

Moist and dry sclerophyll forest and woodland. Adaptable to most soils, prefers partial or full sun. Moderately frost tolerant.

SEED COLLECTION AND PROPAGATION:

Collect seed pods when ripe. Propagate from scarified seed.

VALUES AND USES:

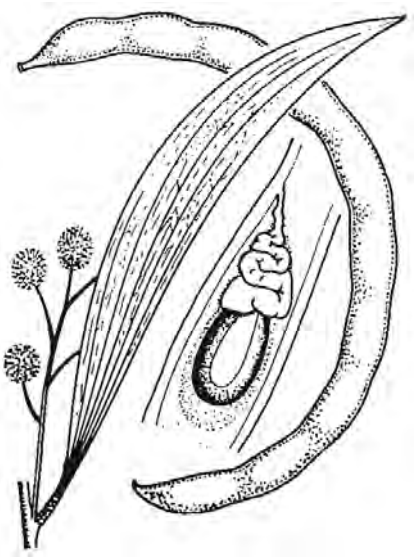
Useful low-level cover in windbreaks. Improves soil fertility (legume). Ideal screen for parks and large landscaped areas.

Acacia implexa - Hickory Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Lightwood, Broad-leaf Wattle, Blue wattle, Mimosa



HABIT:

Erect or spreading tree, 5-12 m high. Greyish bark and sickle-shaped 'leaves.' Pale yellow to almost white flowers, Dec-Apr. Very long-lived, moderate growth rate.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Occurs in various vegetation communities. Prefers well-drained soil, including shallow dry soil in hill country. Tolerates frost, fire, drought, and wind. Dislikes poorly-drained soil.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mid-spring to autumn, seeds mature in ~11 months and drop quickly. Propagate from scarified seed (± 28 viable/gram), soak in boiling water before drying and sowing. Regenerates by root suckering, from soil-stored seed after disturbance, and from cut stumps.

VALUES & USES:

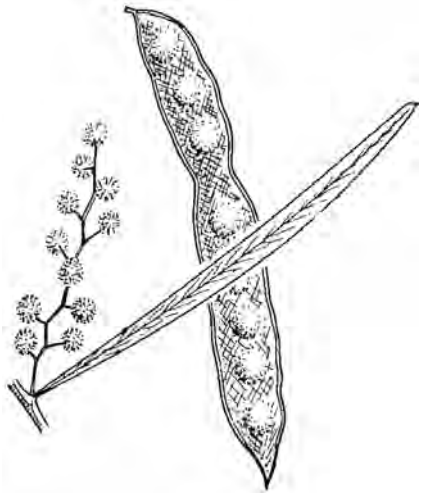
Useful medium-level cover in windbreaks, fair shade, and resistant to livestock damage. Excellent for erosion control and soil fertility improvement (legume). Valuable habitat for insects, birds, and other wildlife. Timber similar to Blackwood, suitable for furniture and turning. First Nations used for fibre, fish poison, medicine, and woomeras. Attractive ornamental tree for gardens and rockeries. Leaves produce yellow or brown dye.

Acacia kettlewelliae - Buffalo Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Erect or spreading shrub or small tree, 2-9 m high. Flattened or angled branchlets. Golden-yellow flowers, Sep-Dec.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest on granite hillsides and gullies, 700-1000 m elevation. Prefers well-drained medium to heavy soils in partial or full sun. Tolerates frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed pods when ripe. Propagate from scarified seed.

VALUES & USES:

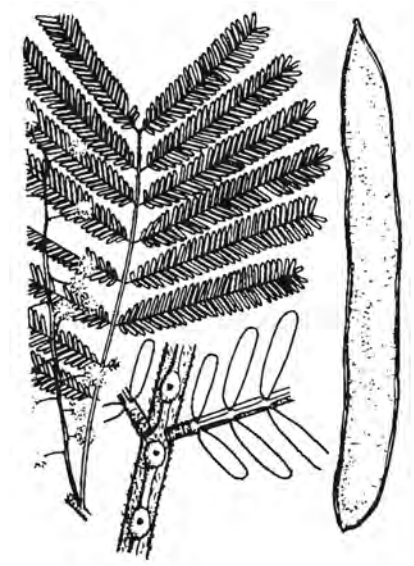
Excellent low-level cover and shade in windbreaks. Improves soil fertility (legume). Attractive, useful for cool-area gardens due to good foliage

Acacia leucoclada - Northern Silver Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *A. l.* subsp. *leucoclada*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Erect tree, 4-18 m high, with dark brown to black bark and silvery feathery foliage. Golden-yellow flowers, Jul-Oct. Fast-growing when young.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Occurs in various soils, usually in sclerophyll communities. Prefers well-drained soil and is frost hardy.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect in early summer, seeds drop soon after maturity. Propagate from scarified seed, soaked in boiling water before sowing. Regenerates from seed or suckers, especially after fire, ploughing, or ripping.

VALUES & USES:

Useful fast-growing species for low to medium-level cover in windbreaks. Suckering habit provides ongoing cover. Improves soil fertility (legume) and excellent for gully erosion control. Excellent habitat for various birds, insects, gliders, and possums. Responds well to watering during dry periods, making it suitable for ornamental use.

Acacia melanoxylon - Blackwood

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Hickory, Sally Wattle, Lightwood, Black Wattle, Black Sally, Mootchung, Burn-na-look

HABIT:

Erect or spreading tree, 6-30 m high. Deeply fissured, dark grey to black bark. Dense foliage. Pale yellow to whitish flowers, Jul-Dec. Long-lived, young plants shade-tolerant and fire-resistant.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Occurs in various habitats, mainly wet sclerophyll forest and woodland at higher elevations. Prefers moist, well-drained fertile soil and cool conditions. Tolerates a range of sites, including drier soils.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect Dec-Mar, often large crops, some seed retained until Aug-Sep. Propagate from scarified seed (± 58 viable/gram), soak in boiling water before drying and sowing. Regenerates from suckers or seed after disturbance. Palatable to livestock, fencing recommended.

VALUES & USES:

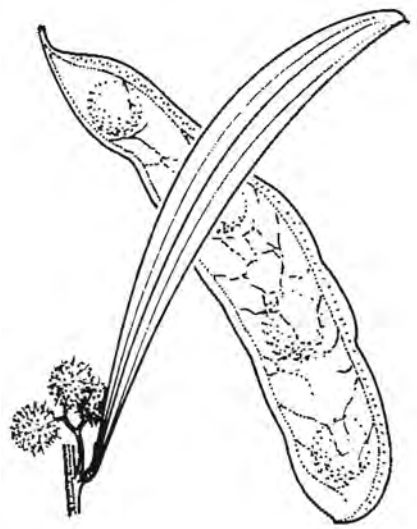
Useful medium-level cover in windbreaks, grows bushy and retains low branches. Valuable paddock tree, resistant to livestock damage. Controls erosion due to spreading roots and suckering habit. Improves soil fertility (legume). Provides pollen and seeds for insects and birds, habitat in bark for various creatures. Timber highly valued for furniture and veneers. First Nations used wood for tools, fiber for fishing lines, and bark for medicine and fishing. Ornamental specimen or shade tree. Edible gum, leaves produce lemon-fawn dye.

Acacia pendula - Boree

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Weeping Myall, Myall



HABIT:

Erect or spreading tree, 5-13 m high. Rounded grey-green crown of drooping ‘leaves’ and branchlets. Fissured grey bark. Golden-yellow flowers, mainly summer to autumn. Relatively slow-growing.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Major river floodplains and Riverine Plain, often in large stands on heavy clay soils. Prefers good soils (alluvial, clays, or black soils) with adequate groundwater. Frost resistant.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Oct-Jan. Propagate from seed (6-28 viable/gram), immerse in hot water at 90°C for one minute before drying and sowing. Regenerates from seed if livestock excluded, coppices after fire.

VALUES & USES:

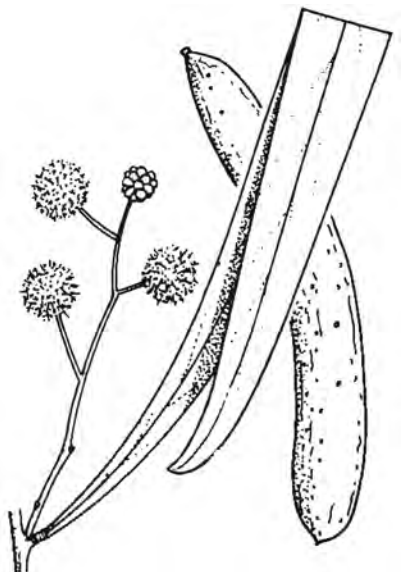
Useful medium-level cover in windbreaks. Improves soil fertility (legume). Excellent habitat, providing pollen and seeds for wildlife. Timber used for fence posts, trinket boxes, and similar items. First Nations used wood for boomerangs. Very attractive ornamental due to weeping foliage. Valuable drought fodder.

Acacia salicina - Cooba

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Native Willow, Willow, Broughton, Doolan, Willow Wattle, Broughton Willow



HABIT:

Erect or spreading shrub or tree, 3-10 m high. Brownish, finely fissured bark, deep-green foliage on willow-like drooping branches. Often forms dense clumps. Pale yellow to almost white flowers, Feb-Jun. Long-lived and wind-firm.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest, shrubland, and woodland in semi-arid regions. Found on creek banks, alluvial plains, and floodplains. Prefers heavy clay to sandy soils, tolerates inundation, full sun, salt, and drought. Resents frost when young.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect Dec-Jan, good crops every few years. Propagate from seed (± 8 viable/gram). Regenerates easily from seed and root suckers. Fencing recommended to protect from livestock.

VALUES & USES:

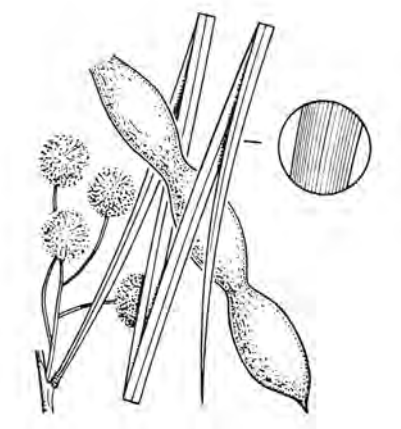
Excellent low to medium-level cover in windbreaks due to bushiness and suckering. Valuable for riverbank stability and erosion control. Improves soil fertility (legume). Provides food for native birds and insects. Timber used for furniture, crafts, and historically for bullock yokes and cart shafts. First Nations used bark for fish poison and seeds for food. Attractive ornamental for dry areas, responds well to watering. Excellent drought fodder.

Acacia stenophylla - River Cooba

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: River Myall, Belalie, Eumong, Gurley



HABIT:

Erect or spreading tree, 4-10 m high. Fissured, dark grey-brown bark, angled or flattened branchlets. Open crown of long, thin, drooping ‘leaves.’ Creamy yellow flowers, Mar-Jul, sometimes sporadic. Hardy and long-lived.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Occurs near watercourses, swamps, or depressions in heavy clay soils, in semi-arid regions. Tolerates poor drainage, inundation, and waterlogging. Frost tolerant. Highly salt tolerant.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect Oct-Dec, prolific woody pods. Propagate from scarified seed, cuttings, or transplanting suckers. Seeds spread during floods and regenerate easily. Suckering habit aids in regeneration.

VALUES & USES:

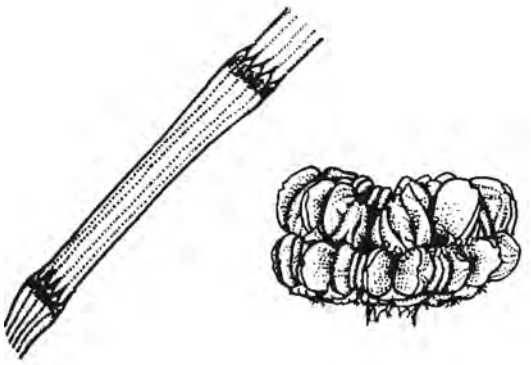
Good low to medium-level cover in windbreaks. Useful for soil stabilisation due to suckering. Improves soil fertility (legume). Provides habitat and food for native birds and insects. Produces high-quality, hard, close-grained timber suitable for furniture. Some trees are ornamental for gardens and parks.

Allocasuarina luehmannii - Bulloak

CASUARINACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Buloke



HABIT:

Tree 5-15m high, rough, deeply fissured bark, ascending branches. Yellowish male flower spikes, Oct-Nov. Moderate growth rate, long-lived, fire-sensitive, nitrogen-fixing.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Woodland on non-calcareous soil, often with White Cypress Pine and Grey Box. Plains, slopes, drier areas, swamp edges. Prefers sandy clays, tolerates inundation, drought, frost, wind, and saline soil.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mid-Dec to mid-May. Seeds shed in early autumn. Store in the refrigerator or sow fresh. Germinates in 2-5 weeks from untreated seed (84-119 viable/gram). Can stratify seeds in freezer for 2 weeks before sowing in cooler months. Regenerates from suckers and cut stumps. Seedlings germinate in warm, wet conditions late summer-early autumn or early-mid spring. Protect from livestock and rabbits for 5-7 years.

VALUES & USES:

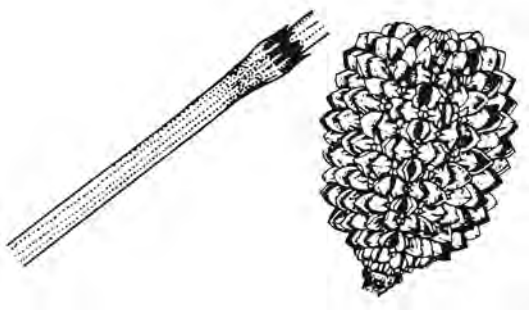
Medium-level windbreak cover, partial shade. Leaf litter stabilizes soil, improves fertility (nitrogen-fixing). Excellent habitat, food source for birds, roost/nest sites. Timber used for fencing and wood turning. Ornamental for parks and gardens. Potential firewood crop, tolerates lopping for drought fodder.

Allocasuarina verticillata - Drooping Sheoak

CASUARINACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Drooping Sheoke



HABIT:

Small tree, 4-10 m high, rounded crown. Yellow-brown male flower spikes, red female flowers, Mar-Dec. Long-lived (50-100 years), moderately slow-growing.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Grassy woodland, forming pure stands or among eucalypts. Dry ridges on poor soils. Prefers well-drained soil, tolerates frost, drought, wind, and some wetness.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect throughout the year, seeds retained in cones. Dry cones to release seeds. Store in the refrigerator or sow fresh. Germinates in 2-5 weeks at high temperatures (up to 50°C) from untreated seed (120-270 viable/gram). Inoculate seedlings with Frankia spp. bacteria from parent tree root nodules for optimal growth. Regenerates from root suckers, seed, and coppicing. Protect seedlings from livestock and rabbits.

VALUES & USES:

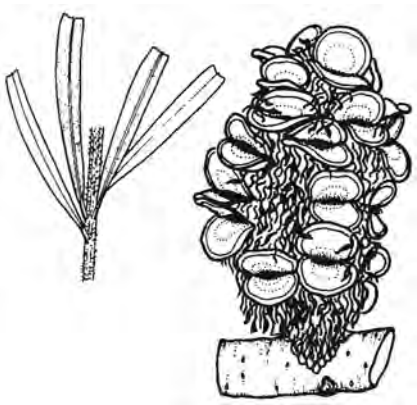
Medium-level windbreak cover, good shade. Erosion control, improves soil fertility (nitrogen-fixing), leaf litter stabilises soil. Seeds and habitat for birds, perching sites for birds of prey. Timber used for firewood, turning, various historical uses. First Nations used wood for boomerangs and digging sticks, consumed young shoots and cones. Ornamental for foliage and flowers, good for orchid cultivation. Useful fodder, withstands lopping.

Banksia marginata - Silver Banksia

PROTEACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Honeysuckle, Woorike



HABIT:

Compact shrub or small tree, up to 12 m high. Pale yellow, honey-scented flowers, Feb-Jul. Fast-growing and long-lived. Fire retardant.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Rare in the SWS, occurs in dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands, creeklines, rocky hills. Tolerate various soils. May grow spindly in the shade.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Feb-late Apr, seeds released 3-8 weeks after maturity. Propagate from fresh seed (125 viable/gram) or cuttings. Stratify seeds in moist paper or sand in the refrigerator for 6-10 weeks before sowing Oct-Feb. Seedlings susceptible to fungal damage. Regenerates after fire from seed or lignotuber re-shooting. Can be direct-sown but establishes better from tubestock.

VALUES & USES:

Medium-level windbreak cover. Produces copious nectar, attracting birds, moths, butterflies, and pygmy possums. Seeds eaten by cockatoos. Timber soft, spongy, and red, unsuitable for commercial use. First Nations extracted nectar from flower cones for drinks and used dry cones as strainers. Ornamental specimen for gardens and parks, decorative seed cones, used in bonsai. Leaves produce yellow dye.

Brachychiton populneus - Kurrajong

MALVACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *B. p.* subsp. *populneus, B. p.* subsp. *trilobus*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Evergreen tree to 20 m high. Strongly tapering trunk, dense crown. Creamy-white flowers speckled with dark red, Mar-Dec. Slow-growing initially, then rapid, very long-lived.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Widespread in the South West slopes, especially rocky slopes. Prefers well-drained soil, drought tolerant. Sensitive to frost when young, tolerates alkaline soil.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Jul-late Jan, seeds released 3-14 days after maturity. Handle with care due to irritating hairs. Propagate from seed (± 8 viable/gram), soak in hot water before sowing. Sow in large pots or beds, transplant to temporary beds in winter, then to final site the following winter. Seedlings over 60 cm transplant readily. Regenerates from seed dispersed by birds.

VALUES & USES:

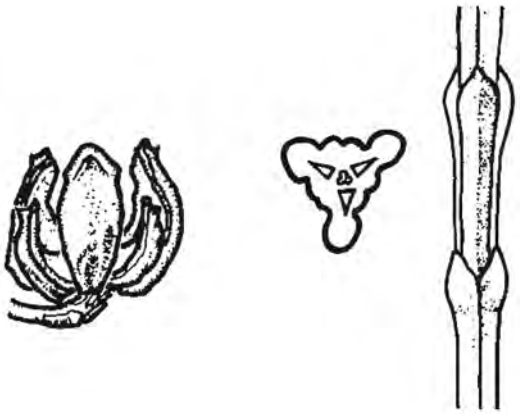
Excellent shade tree, suitable for clump planting. Medium-level windbreak cover. Useful for recharge control. Attracts nectar-feeding birds and insects. Timber light, soft, used for lattice construction and interiors. First Nations used bark for string and nets, roots for water, seeds for food and flour. Edible grubs. Ornamental tree for gardens, parks, and avenues. Excellent drought fodder, responds well to lopping. Roasted seeds used as coffee substitute. Leaves produce dyes.

Callitris endlicheri - Black Cypress Pine

CUPRESSACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Black Cypress, Black Pine, Black Callitris



HABIT:

Tree to 15 m high, with mostly erect, sometimes spreading branches, and dark green foliage. Deeply furrowed, tough bark. Hardy, young plants susceptible to grass fires, larger trees tolerant.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Occurs on stony hills and ridges, mainly in the western part of the region. Prefers well-drained soil, tolerates frost (to -8°C), poor soils, and moderate drought.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-late Jun, seeds released 3-8 weeks after maturity. Store seeds at 3-5°C. Propagate from seed (± 281 viable/gram), sow around Oct due to slow germination. Optimum germination temperature is ± 20°C. Regenerates from seed after fire or soil disturbance.

VALUES & USES:

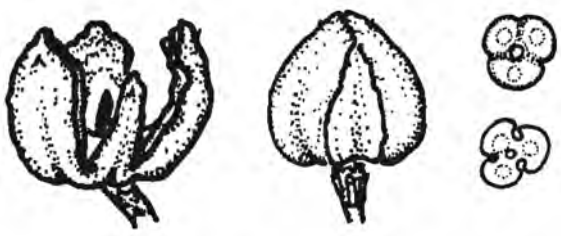
Excellent medium-level windbreak cover, maintains low foliage for shelter. Useful for catchment protection and erosion control. Seeds eaten by parrots and cockatoos, foliage provides refuge for small birds. Bark habitat for grubs and insects. Timber comparable to White Cypress Pine, used for fencing, flooring, furniture, and general construction. Bark yields tannin. Ornamental for gardens, parks, and avenues. Resin used in varnishes and as antihelmintic for horses.

Callitris glaucophylla - White Cypress Pine

CUPRESSACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Murray Pine



HABIT:

Tree to 20 m high, single trunk, bluish-grey foliage, rough, deeply furrowed bark. Hardy, young plants sensitive to fire, older trees more tolerant. Slow to mature, long-lived.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Sandy soils, isolated to extensive woodlands, mainly in the western part of the region. Prefers well-drained soil, tolerates extended dry periods and frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Nov-late Apr, seeds released 3-8 weeks after maturity. Collect cones with secateurs, refrigerate seeds. Propagate from seed (± 20 viable/gram), sow around Sep for autumn planting or summer for following autumn. Cover with 5 mm potting mix. Can stratify seeds in freezer for 2 weeks before sowing. Regenerates from seed, fencing required to protect seedlings from livestock and rabbits.

VALUES & USES:

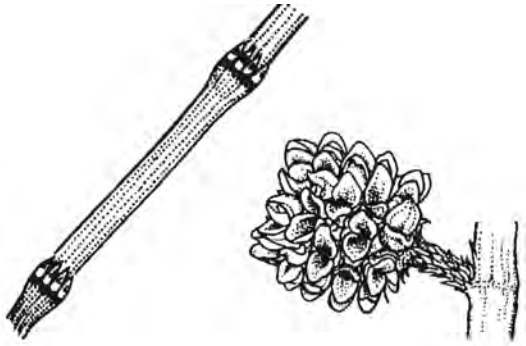
Long-lived, medium-level windbreak cover, shelter to ground level. Important habitat for birds, especially when co-occurring with Bulloak and Grey Box. Thick bark supports insects, food source for birds. Timber valued for decay and termite resistance, used for building, fencing, poles, and beehives. First Nations used resin as adhesive and wood for tools, leaves for medicinal purposes. Ornamental for parks, gardens, avenues, and tubs. Pollen benefits bees.

Casuarina cunninghamiana - River Sheoak

CASUARINACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *C. c.* subsp. *cunninghamiana*

OTHER NAMES: River Oak, Creek Oak, Fire Oak



HABIT:

Medium-sized tree, 15-35 m high, drooping branchlets (in vigorous specimens). Fast-growing, long-lived.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Occurs naturally only in the Murrumbidgee catchment onpermanent freshwater streambanks, where it is often dominant. Tolerates frost, cold, and slight salinity.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect in early autumn before seed shed. Refrigerate stored seed. Germinates easily in 2-5 weeks (optimum 30°C) from untreated seed. Direct sow into pots, prick out seedlings soon after germination. Inoculate with crushed root nodules from parent trees. Regenerates from seed, suckers, and coppice. Protect seedlings from livestock.

VALUES & USES:

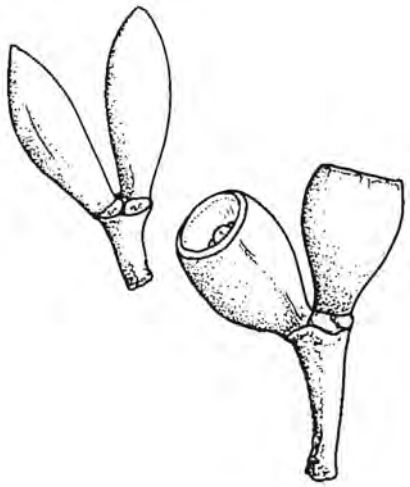
Excellent medium to high-level windbreak cover. Protects streambanks from erosion, may form colonies through suckering. Improves soil fertility (nitrogen-fixing). Provides habitat and food for birds, good pollen source. Timber used for ornamental turning, historically for shingles and staves. First Nations used wood for canoes and shelters. Attractive ornamental, suitable for orchid cultivation. Useful drought fodder. Leaves produce various dyes.

Eucalyptus albens - White Box

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Tree to 25 m high, grey bark with whitish patches. Large crown of dull, grey-green leaves. Creamy-white flowers, May-Sep, heavy flowering every 2-3 years. Moderate growth rate.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Grassy or shrubby woodland on various soils, often dominant. Prefers fertile, well-drained soil, tolerates short inundation and drought. Moderately frost tolerant.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect throughout the year, summer and autumn best. Propagate from seed (± 235 viable/gram), germinates best at 25°C. Regenerates from seed in favourable seasons, establishes well when direct seeded.

VALUES & USES:

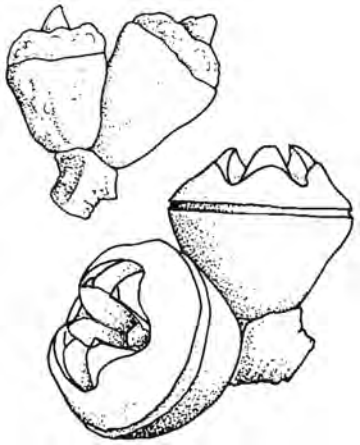
Medium to high-level windbreak cover, excellent shade for livestock and dwellings. Useful for recharge control due to high water use, erosion control due to spreading roots. Important nectar source for birds, especially in winter. Food source for gliders, insects, and insect-eating birds. Hollows provide habitat for birds and mammals. Timber hard, heavy, durable, similar to Grey Box, used for fencing and farm construction. Ornamental for larger gardens and parks.

Eucalyptus bicostata - Eurabbie

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Southern Blue Gum, Blue Gum



HABIT:

Tree to 40 m high, smooth white or grey bark shedding in ribbons. Long, narrow, glossy green adult leaves. White-cream flowers, Sep-Jan. Grows rapidly when young.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Wet sclerophyll forests in the eastern part of the slopes, in gullys and creeklines. Tolerates poorly-drained and boggy soil. Young seedlings frost-sensitive.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Jan-late May. Propagate from seed (± 109 viable/gram), optimum germination temperature 27°C. Regenerates from seed in favourable seasons, coppices after fire or cutting.

VALUES & USES:

High-level windbreak cover, casts heavy shade. Useful for gully erosion control (with understorey plants). Nectar-rich flowers attract insects and birds. Fruit and seeds eaten by birds, foliage by koalas. Hollows provide nesting sites. Moderate fuelwood, good coals, few sparks. Timber strong, used for construction, tool handles, bridges. Leaves historically used for medicinal purposes and produce orange-tan dye. Ornamental for parklands, unsuitable for small gardens.

Eucalyptus blakelyi - Blakely's Red Gum

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Tree to 20 m high, smooth, patchy white, grey, brown, or red bark shedding in flakes. Dull green or grey-green leaves. White flowers, mainly summer, heavy flowering every 2-3 years. Moderate growth rate.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Grassy woodlands on various soils, commonly moderately fertile, below 800 m elevation. Tolerates frost, winter waterlogging, and drought.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Feb-late May, possibly throughout the year, seeds shed after maturity. Propagate from seed (± 687 viable/gram), optimum germination temperature 25-30°C. Regenerates from seed in favourable seasons, recovers well after fire.

VALUES & USES:

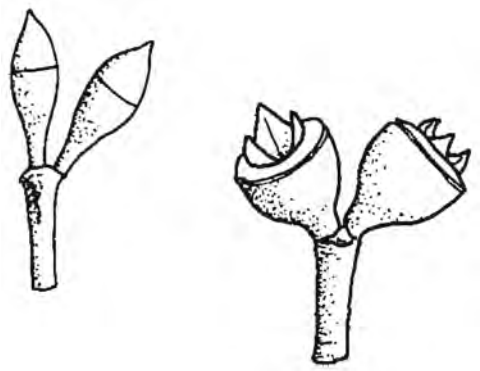
Medium-level windbreak cover when interspersed with understory plants. Provides fire protection. Useful for gully erosion control. Flowers are food for nectar-feeding birds and insects, hollows provide habitat. Good fuelwood. Timber similar to other Red Gums, used for fencing, construction, and furniture. Ornamental for parks and gardens, best interplanted with native shrubs to minimise pest damage. Leaves produce various dyes.

Eucalyptus bridgesiana - Apple Box

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: But But



HABIT:

Tree to 20 m high, fibrous-flaky bark on trunk and branches. Large crown of heavy green semi-glossy leaves. White flowers, late summer-autumn, regular and profuse. Moderate growth rate.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Grassy woodland on dry sclerophyll forests, shallower soils on slopes and creeklines. Prefers well-drained heavy soils, tolerates moderate frost and drought.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect winter-spring, monitor seed capsules. Store seeds at room temperature. Propagate from seed (± 366 viable/gram), optimum germination temperature 25°C. Regenerates well from seed, even in weedy areas.

VALUES & USES:

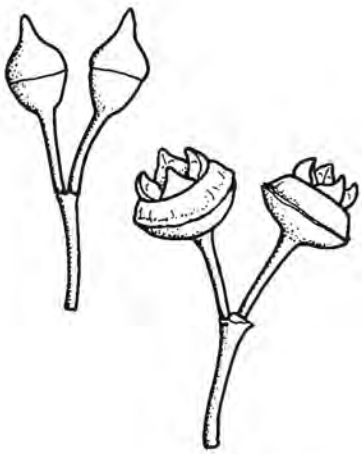
Medium-level windbreak cover, excellent shade due to large crown. Tolerates stock camps but fencing recommended for regeneration. Useful for gully erosion control. Excellent habitat for insects, birds, and mammals. Nectar source for bees and gliders. Ornamental, especially in juvenile foliage stage. Leaves produce red dye.

Eucalyptus camaldulensis - River Red Gum

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *E. c.* subsp. *camaldulensis*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Tree to 30 m high (or taller), smooth bark shedding in ribbons or flakes. Large spreading crown, often twisted branches, dull green or grey-green leaves. White flowers, Dec-Feb, heavy flowering every 2-3 years. Fast-growing initially, very long-lived.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dominant in grassy woodlands/forests on deep, rich alluvial soils near permanent water. Low-lying areas, occasional inundation, or accessible groundwater. Tolerates wind, some provenances tolerate salinity, drought, flood, and fire.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect Mar-Sep, seeds shed soon after maturity. Propagate from seed (± 700 seeds/gram), optimum germination temperature 35°C. Regenerates easily from seed, especially in summer rains and along roadsides.

VALUES & USES:

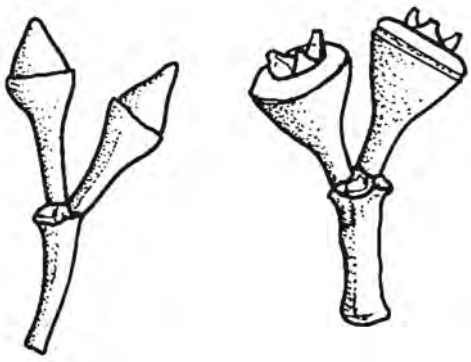
High-level windbreak cover, grass grows to trunk. Controls gully erosion and underground seepage. Salt-tolerant provenances used in rehabilitation. Excellent habitat, forms base of creek/river habitats, hollows for nesting, pollen/nectar for insects and birds. First Nations used bark for canoes and dishes, gum for drinks and medicine. Ornamental for large areas, bog gardens, pond edges. Excellent honey tree, leaves produce dyes, gum used medicinally.

Eucalyptus camphora - Mountain Swamp Gum

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *E. c.* subsp. *humeana*

OTHER NAMES: Broad-leaved Sally



HABIT:

Tree or mallee to 20 m high, smooth bark shedding in ribbons. Rounded green adult leaves. White flowers, Mar-Apr. Very vigorous.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Open swampy flats and creeklines at higher elevations. Prefers moist to wet soils, tolerates cold conditions and heavy soils.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect around autumn, seeds shed after maturity. Propagate from seed, optimum germination temperature 25°C. Regenerates from seed.

VALUES & USES:

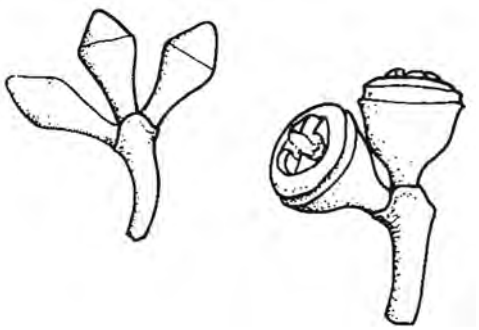
Useful medium-level cover in windbreaks. Controls gully erosion (behind understorey plants) and improves drainage in boggy areas. Excellent habitat, hollows for nesting birds and mammals. Flowers attract insects, providing food for birds. Low fuelwood value, but produces good charcoal. Timber of little value. Ornamental for parks and gardens due to vigour and appearance.

Eucalyptus cinerea - Argyle Apple

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *E. c.* subsp. *cinerea*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Tree to 15 m high, red-brown to grey-brown fibrous or stringy bark. Distinctive dull grey-green adult leaves. Adaptable to most well-drained soils.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Grassy or sclerophyll woodland in the northern part of the region, on shallow, relatively infertile soils. Lower slopes of hill country. Tolerates most frosts and drought.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Monitor seed capsules, as seeds shed after maturity. Propagate from seed (± 500 viable seeds/gram). Coppices after fire.

VALUES & USES:

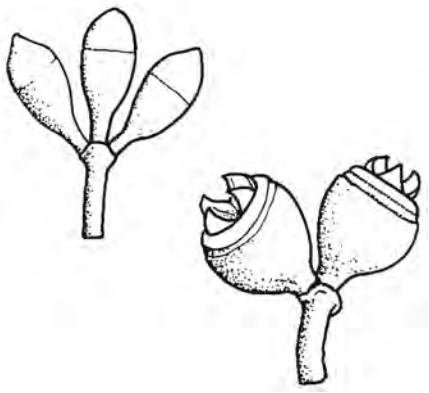
Useful medium-level cover in windbreaks. Attracts foliage-gleaning and scale-feeding birds, provides food source for insects. Favoured by treecreepers and sittellas. Fruits and seeds eaten by native birds. Ornamental due to dense blue-grey foliage, used in floral industry.

Eucalyptus dalrympleana - Mountain Gum

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *E. d* subsp. *dalrympleana, E. d* subsp. *heptantha*

OTHER NAMES: Mountin Grey Gum



HABIT:

Tree to 40 m high, smooth bark shedding in long ribbons. Large crown of glossy green leaves. Fast-growing, spreading habit in open areas.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Grassy or sclerophyll woodland or forest on loamy or sandy soils at higher elevations. Prefers moist, well-drained, deep soils. Tolerates frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-late May, seeds released 3-8 weeks after maturity. Propagate from seed (± 250 viable/gram). Regenerates from seed after fire.

VALUES & USES:

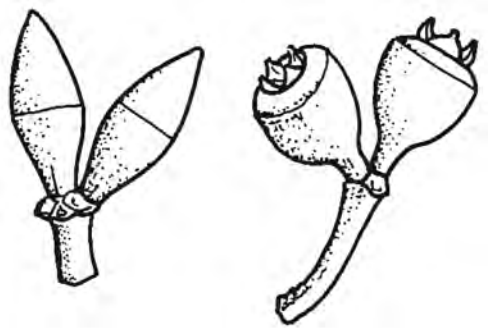
Potential high-level cover in wide windbreaks. Important source of hollows for birds and mammals. Timber used for framing, panelling, flooring, joinery, and tool handles. Suitable for farm forestry on sheltered sites. Leaves produce red-orange dye.

Eucalyptus dealbata - Tumbledown Gum

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *E. d.* subsp. *dealbata*

OTHER NAMES: Tumbledown Red Gum, Hill Red Gum, Silver Gum, Glen Gallic Mallee



HABIT:

Straggly tree to 15 m high, smooth bark shedding in flakes. Narrow grey-green adult leaves. Form varies with site quality, more mallee-like on poorer sites. White flowers, winter to early summer.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Grassy woodland on skeletal soils, usually on basic rocks, or with White Cypress Pine. Tolerates most frost and dryness once established.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed capsules when ripe. Propagate from seed.

VALUES & USES:

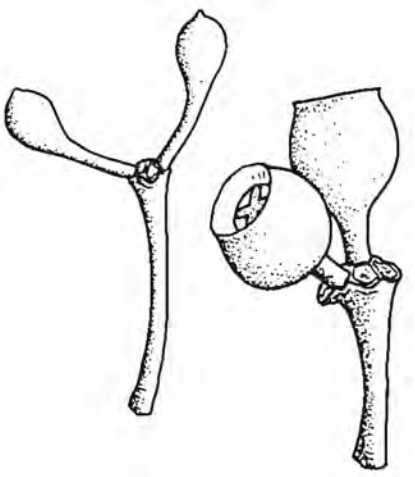
Medium-level cover in windbreaks. Useful for recharge plantings. Attracts birds with nectar and pollen, hollows provide habitat. Timber durable in ground, used for fencing and construction. Decorative specimen for larger gardens and parks, saplings have attractive silvery leaves. Important pollen source for bees.

Eucalyptus delegatensis - Alpine Ash

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *E. d.* subsp. *delegatensis*

OTHER NAMES Woollybutt



HABIT:

Tree to 50 m high (sometimes taller), fibrous to stringy bark on lower trunk, shedding in long ribbons above. Dark-green glossy adult leaves. Flowers Dec-Mar.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Grassy or wet sclerophyll subalpine forest on deep, fertile, often sloping soil. Prefers well-drained deep soils on moderately steep slopes.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Jan-late Feb, seed usually available year-round. Heavy crops infrequent. Propagate from seed (± 104 viable/gram), stratify for 6-10 weeks before sowing. Regenerates from seed after fire.

VALUES & USES:

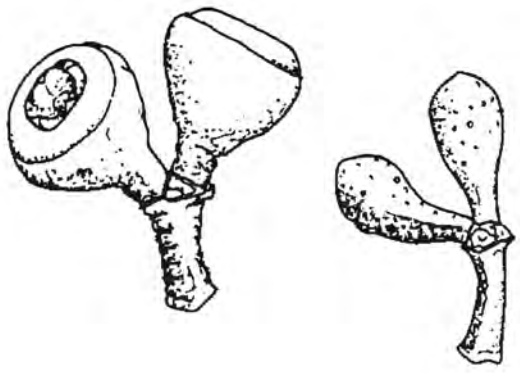
High-level windbreak cover. Attracts bees, birds, and insects with pollen and nectar. Important timber species for building, paper, and hardboard production. Ornamental specimen for large areas with sufficient space.

Eucalyptus dives - Broad-leaved Peppermint

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Tree to 20 m high, shortly fibrous bark shedding in ribbons above. Glossy green adult leaves. White-cream flowers, Nov-Dec. Fast-growing.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll woodland on poor, shallow, stony soils on rises, mostly east of the Hume Highway. Prefers well-drained, relatively poor soils on gentle slopes and ridges. Tolerates moderate frost, drought, and wind.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect throughout the year, particularly Nov-Dec. Propagate from seed (± 750 seeds/gram), optimum germination temperature 15°C. Stratification for 4 weeks enhances germination. Seedlings may need local soil or leaf litter added to the potting mix. Regenerates from seed, coppices vigorously from waist-high stumps.

VALUES & USES:

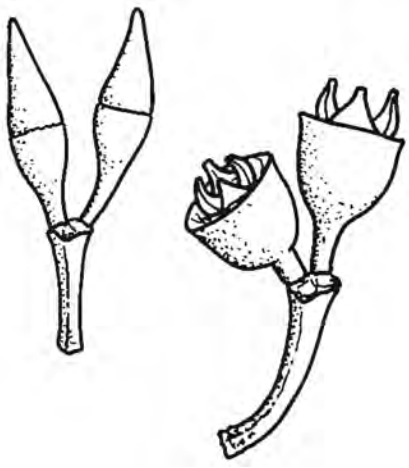
Useful medium-level windbreak cover, provides shade due to large crown and low branches. Valuable habitat, flowers provide food for nectar-feeding animals, seeds and fruits for birds. Hollows used for nesting and refuge. Foliage can be coppiced for cut foliage market and oil distillation. Leaves produce yellow dye. First Nations Peoples used smoke for fever relief.

Eucalyptus dwyeri - Dwyer's Red Gum

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Dwyer's Mallee Gum



HABIT:

Mallee or tree to 15 m high, dull-green leaves, smooth bark shedding in plates or flakes. Creamy white flowers, winter-spring. Flowers regularly.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Sclerophyll mallee shrubland, well-drained shallow soils on siliceous ridges. Dry rocky hills mainly in the west of the region. Prefers well-drained soil in full sun.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed capsules when ripe. Propagate from seed.

VALUES & USES:

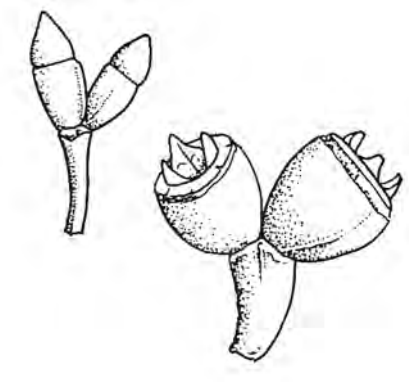
Low to medium-level windbreak cover in hill country. Useful for recharge revegetation. Provides nectar and pollen for insects and birds. Red, reasonably hard timber. Attractive ornamental tree. Significant for apiculture.

Eucalyptus goniocalyx - Long-leaf Box

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Bundy, Olive-barked Box



HABIT:

Trees to 15 m high, fibrous flaky grey bark with whitish patches. Narrow green adult leaves. White-cream flowers, Mar-May. Moderate growth rate.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Open grassy or sclerophyll woodland on dry, shallow soils and rocky areas, mostly in the east of the region. Prefers infertile soil, tolerates drought and moderate frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect throughout the year, particularly summer-autumn. Propagate from seed (± 127 viable/gram), optimum germination temperature 25°C. Regenerates from seed, especially in absence of weeds and during wet summers. Establishes well when direct seeded.

VALUES & USES:

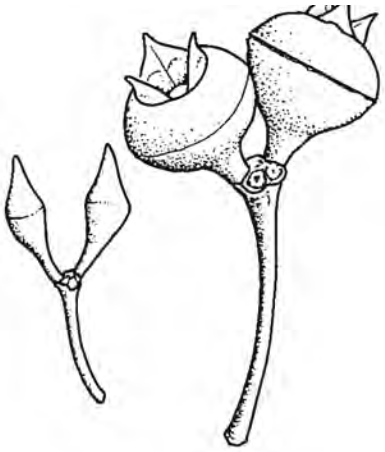
Medium-level windbreak cover, good shade for exposed hilltops. Useful for revegetating unproductive, rocky areas. Excellent habitat for koalas, birds, and insects. Flowers are pollen-rich and attract nectar-feeding animals. Fair fuelwood. Timber of little value. Juvenile foliage attractive for ornamental use. Leaves produce various dyes.

Eucalyptus macrorhyncha - Red Stringybark

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Upright tree to 30 m (often less), grey to red-brown stringy bark. Green adult leaves. White-cream flowers, Jan-Apr, profuse. Moderate growth rate.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest or woodland, shallow poor soils on rises. Prefers well-drained, moderately fertile soil. Tolerates frost, heat, drought, and harsh sites.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mainly in summer, seeds held for years. Extract seeds from capsules by heating at 200°C for 15 minutes. Propagate from seed (± 68 viable/gram), optimum germination temperature 16°C. Add local soil or leaf litter to potting mix. Regenerates from seed in absence of weeds, during wet, cool summers. Establishes well when direct seeded.

VALUES & USES:

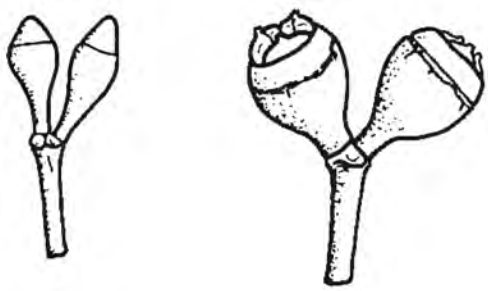
Medium-level windbreak cover, good shade, allows grass to grow beneath. Fencing required to protect from livestock damage. Useful for revegetating hilly areas. Good habitat, nectar source for insects, birds, and mammals. Birds use bark for nesting, hollows for nesting/refuge. Fair fuelwood, easily split and ignited. Timber used for flooring, furniture, veneers, shingles, fencing, and general construction. Leaves produce dyes, kino used as astringent, leaves are source of rutin.

Eucalyptus mannifera - Brittle Gum

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *E. m.* subsp. *mannifera*

OTHER NAMES: Snappy Gum, Snap Gum, White Gum, Mountain Spotted Gum



HABIT:

Tree to 20 m high, smooth powdery white, grey, or red bark shedding in patches. Open crown of dull, narrow green to grey-green leaves. White flowers, spring-autumn. Tends to lose branches, creating hollows.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Open dry sclerophyll woodland on shallow, rocky, infertile soils, mostly in the higher rainfall areas. Prefers well-drained soils, tolerates frost, snow, and drought.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed capsules when ripe. Propagate from seed (± 425 seeds/gram), optimum germination temperature 25°C. Regenerates from seed in absence of weeds, during wet summers.

VALUES & USES:

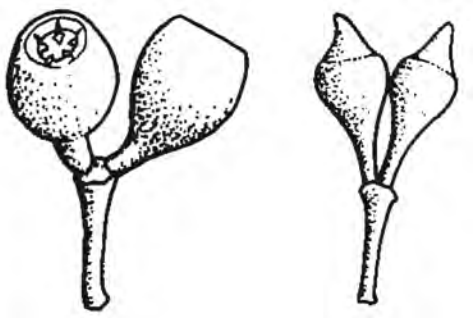
Medium-level cover in wide windbreaks. Useful for revegetating recharge sites. Excellent habitat, especially for hollow-nesting birds and mammals. Flowers attract insects, providing food for birds. Fair fuelwood. Timber of little value. Highly ornamental, responds well to coppicing. Manna from injured stems used as laxative. Leaves produce various dyes.

Eucalyptus melliodora - Yellow Box

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: n/a

OTHER NAMES: Honey Box, Yellow Ironbark



HABIT:

Tree to 30 m high, spreading dense crown of fine grey-green foliage. Fibrous-flaky 'box' bark, dark to light brown-yellow, shedding in short ribbons. White-cream, honey-scented flowers, Sep-Feb. Long-lived, slow to moderate growth rate.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Grassy woodland on moderately fertile, often sandy or alluvial soil. Prefers light to heavy, well-drained, moist soils. Tolerates moderate frost and wind. Dislikes poorly drained, infertile, or alkaline soils, cold districts, and high water tables.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect throughout the year. Propagate from seed (± 530 viable/gram), optimum germination temperature 27°C. Regenerates from seed in absence of weeds, during wet summers. Seedlings palatable to livestock. Recovers well after fire and coppices readily.

VALUES & USES:

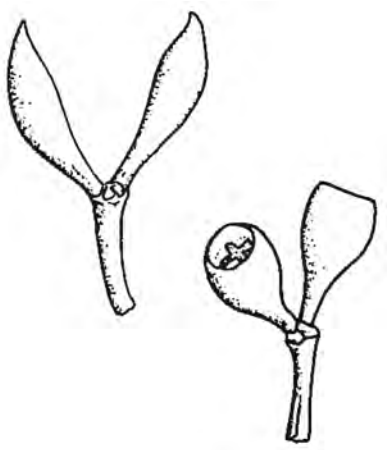
Medium to high-level windbreak cover, good shade. Helps stabilise landslips and slumping due to high water use. Excellent habitat, hollows provide nesting/refuge for birds and mammals. Nectar-rich flowers attract various animals. Excellent fuelwood, few sparks, but difficult to split. Timber used for construction, poles, sleepers, fencing, and furniture. Ornamental tree, attractive foliage and form. Leaves produce dyes. Excellent honey tree.

Eucalyptus microcarpa - Grey Box

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: n/a

OTHER NAMES: Western Grey Box, Gum-topped Box



HABIT:

Tree to 25 m high, open crown of dull olive-green leaves. Grey, fibrous-flaky 'box' bark with whitish patches, smooth upper branches. White flowers, Feb-Jun. Long-lived, moderate growth rate.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Grassy woodland on moderately fertile loamy soils, mostly in the west of the region. Prefers heavy loamy soils. Tolerates alkaline soil, frost, wind, flooding, and drought.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect throughout the year, good crops may be irregular. Propagate from seed (± 729 seeds/gram). Regenerates from seed in absence of weeds, during wet summers. Coppices vigorously and establishes well when direct seeded.

VALUES & USES:

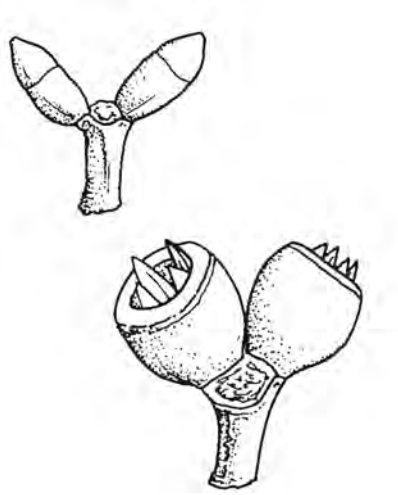
Medium-level windbreak cover, good shade. Useful for gully erosion control. Excellent habitat, flowers attract wildlife, hollows provide nesting/refuge. Very good fuelwood. Timber pale, durable, used for posts, poles, fencing, and construction. Ornamental for larger spaces. Leaves produce various dyes.

Eucalyptus nortonii - Silver Bundy

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Large-flowered Bundy



HABIT:

Trees to 15 m high, fibrous flaky grey bark with whitish patches, shedding in short ribbons above. Narrow green adult leaves. White-cream flowers, Mar-May. Moderate growth rate.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Open grassy or sclerophyll woodland in the higher rainfall areas on dry, shallow soils and rocky areas. Prefers infertile soil, tolerates drought and moderate frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect throughout the year, particularly summer-autumn. Propagate from seed (± 127 viable/gram), optimum germination temperature 25°C. Regenerates from seed, especially in absence of weeds and during wet summers. Establishes well when direct seeded.

VALUES & USES:

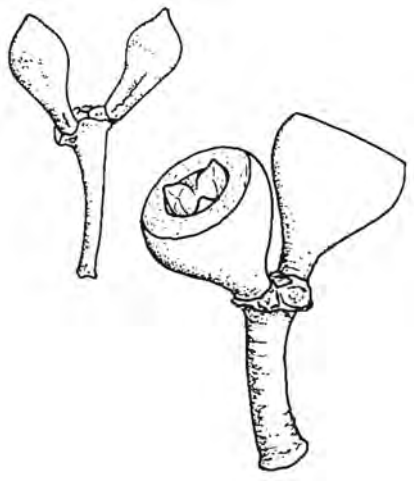
Medium-level windbreak cover, good shade for exposed hilltops. Useful for revegetating unproductive, rocky areas. Excellent habitat for koalas, birds, and insects. Flowers are pollen-rich and attract nectar-feeding animals. Juvenile foliage attractive for ornamental use. Leaves produce various dyes.

Eucalyptus pauciflora - White Sallee

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Snow Gum , Cabbage Gum, Weeping Gum, White Sally



HABIT:

Tree to 20 m (sometimes 30 m) high, with white, grey, or yellow smooth bark with scribbles. Dark-green glossy adult leaves. White-cream flowers, Oct-Jan, prolific. Fast-growing when young.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Grassy or dry sclerophyll woodland on flat, cold sites above 700 m elevation, deeper soils. Prefers mountain slopes, ridgetops, and tablelands in shallow rocky or alluvial well-drained soil. Tolerates frost, strong wind, and heavy snow.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect in summer, seeds retained for long periods. Propagate from stratified seed (± 500 viable/gram), refrigerate with moist sand for 4-6 weeks at 15°C. Optimum germination temperature 15°C. Add local soil to potting mix for seedlings. Regenerates from seed and lignotubers.

VALUES & USES:

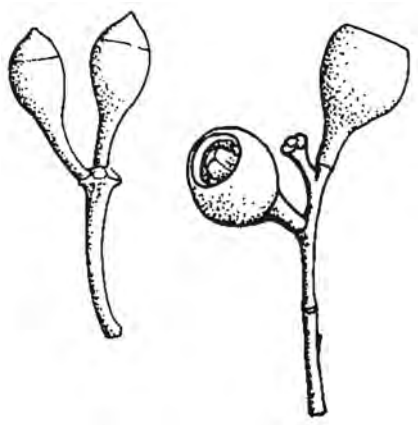
Medium-level cover in windbreaks. Controls erosion and intercepts snow drift in highlands. Valuable habitat, hollows used for nesting, nectar source for birds and insects. Moderate fuelwood value. Timber light pink-brown, soft, and used locally. Ornamental due to pendulous foliage and pink bark. Leaves produce yellow dye.

Eucalyptus polyanthemos - Red Box

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *E. p.* subsp. *polyanthemos, E. p.* subsp. *vestita*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Tree to 20 m high, short trunk, dense spreading crown of rounded dull grey-green or blue-green leaves. 'Box' bark on trunk and larger branches. White, cream, or pinkish flowers, Sep-Dec. Moderate growth rate.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Grassy or dry sclerophyll woodland on light, shallow soils. Prefers well-drained soil, tolerates frost, wind, and moderate drought.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Mar-late Jun, seeds shed after maturity. Propagate from seed (± 465 viable/gram), optimum germination temperature 32°C. Regenerates from seed in absence of weeds, during wet summers. Regenerates well from lignotuber after fire, browsing, or cutting.

VALUES & USES:

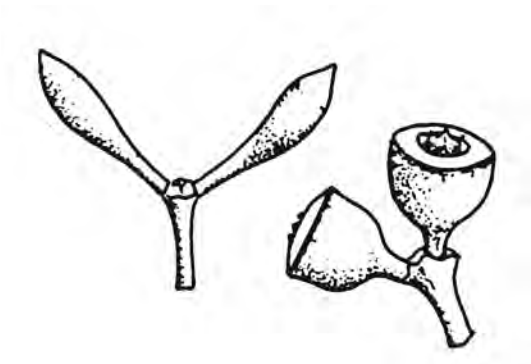
Medium-level windbreak cover, good shade due to spreading crown. Useful for recharge areas. Excellent habitat, flowers attract nectar-feeding birds and insects, hollows provide nesting sites. Excellent fuelwood. Timber used for fencing, turning, poles, and furniture. Ornamental shade and street tree. Leaves produce dyes and contain medicinal cineole.

Eucalyptus robertsonii - Robertson's Peppermint

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *E. r.* subsp. *robertsonii*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Tree to 30 m high, grey to grey-brown shortly fibrous bark shedding in ribbons. Dense crown of fine blue-grey foliage. White flowers, Feb-Mar. Fast-growing. Leaves rich in oil, aromatic when crushed.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Grassy or moist sclerophyll woodland or forest in the higher rainfall areas, on lighter soils, often granite. Prefers moist, deep soils. Tolerates moderate frost, snow, and poorly drained soil.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed capsules when ripe. Propagate from seed, germinates readily. Regenerates from seed in absence of weeds, during wet summers. Coppices well.

VALUES & USES:

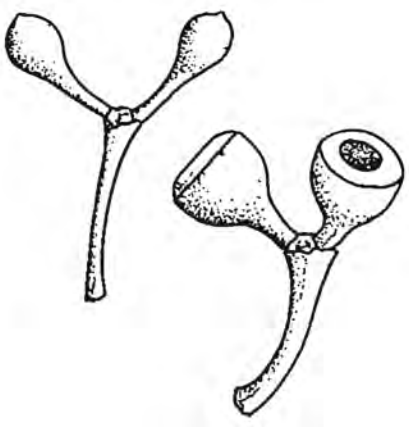
Medium to high-level windbreak cover. Useful for land protection, but burns quickly. Good habitat, flowers provide pollen for insects, birds, and mammals. Foliage occasional koala forage, seeds and fruits eaten by birds. Old trees develop hollows for nesting. Timber used for construction and joinery. Attractive ornamental for larger spaces due to foliage. Some provenances have high essential oil content in foliage.

Eucalyptus rossii - Scribbly Gum

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Inland Scribbly Gum, Snappy Gum, Snap Gum, White Gum



HABIT:

Tree to 20 m high, smooth white or yellow bark with scribbles, shedding in short ribbons. Dull grey-green leaves. Flowers Dec-Feb.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll woodland, mostly in the murrumbidgee catchments on poor, shallow, stony soils on rises and low ridges. Prefers well-drained soil and tolerates frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed capsules when ripe. Propagate from seed (± 161 viable seeds/gram)

VALUES & USES:

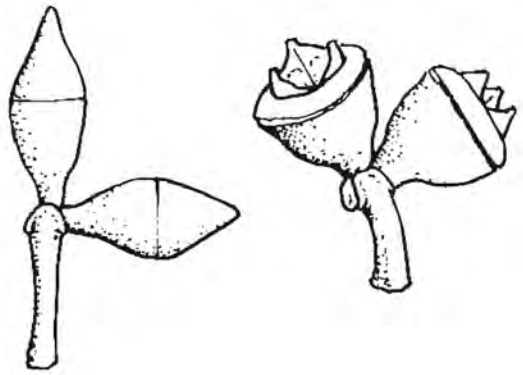
Useful medium-level cover in windbreaks. Nectar-rich flowers attract native birds. Burns well as fuelwood. Timber brittle, not commercially valuable. Attractive ornamental due to white trunk and spreading branches.

Eucalyptus rubida - Candlebark

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *E. r.* subsp. *rubida, E. r.* subsp. *septemflora*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Tall tree, 20-30 m high, straight, largely bark-free trunk. White flowers, Dec-Apr. Moderate growth rate, foliage with distinctive aroma.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Wet and dry sclerophyll forests in the higher rainfall areas. Prefers well-drained soil, resists cold, frost, wind, and moderate drought.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect throughout the year, particularly Feb-May. Propagate from seed (± 220 viable seeds/gram), optimum germination temperature 27°C. Regenerates from seed in absence of weeds, during wet summers.

VALUES & USES:

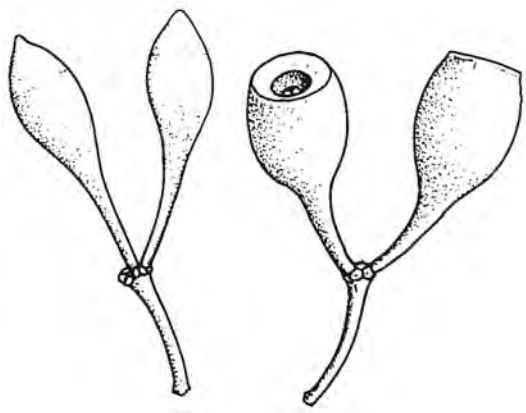
Medium to high-level windbreak cover. Excellent habitat, hollows used as nest sites. Flowers and nectar provide food for various animals. Useful fuelwood, but burns quickly. Timber used for fencing and firewood, potential for joinery and flooring. Ornamental for larger spaces due to white trunk, juvenile foliage, and pink bark streaks. Leaves produce yellow dye.

Eucalyptus sideroxylon - Mugga Ironbark

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Mugga, Red Ironbark



HABIT:

Tree to 35 m high, red-brown to brown-black 'ironbark,' dull green or grey-green adult leaves. Moderate growth rate.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll woodland on lighter, poorer soils, including gravels, sands, ironstones, and clays. Tolerates frost and moderate drought.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Aug-late Feb, seeds released 3-8 weeks after maturity. Propagate from seed (± 226 viable/gram). Regenerates from seed in absence of weeds, during wet summers.

VALUES & USES:

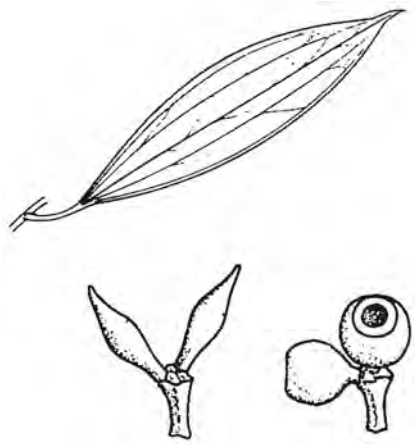
Medium to high-level windbreak cover. Excellent habitat, nectar source for various animals, important winter food. Hollows provide nest sites. Excellent fuelwood. Timber dark red, very hard, strong, and durable, used for heavy construction, railway sleepers, turning, furniture, and fencing. Leaves and bark produce dyes, leaves contain medicinal oil. Valuable honey producer.

Eucalyptus stellulata - Black Sallee

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Black Sally



HABIT:

Tree to 15 m high, spreading branches, dense crown of green glossy leaves. White-cream flowers, Apr-Oct, prolific.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Grassy woodland on fertile loamy or alluvial soils in cold flats at higher altitudes (above 800 m). Prefers poorly-drained soils, resists frost, snow, and wind.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect throughout the year, particularly spring-summer. Propagate from seed (± 355 viable seeds/gram).

VALUES & USES:

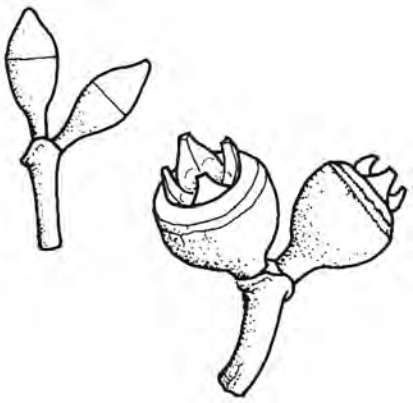
Useful shelter in exposed, high-altitude sites, low to medium-level windbreak cover. Valuable for poorly-drained areas. Excellent habitat, flowers provide nectar for birds and insects. Good stove fuel. Ornamental specimen, attractive foliage. Leaves produce pale-fawn dye.

Eucalyptus viminalis - Manna Gum

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Ribbon Gum , White Gum, Binnap, Beb



HABIT:

Tall upright tree to 30 m (sometimes 50 m) high, with narrow glossy green leaves. White flowers, Jan-May. Fast-growing, saplings respond to fertiliser.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Grassy woodland or forest on fertile loamy soils, in higher rainfall areas. Prefers moist, well-drained soil. Tolerates frost, snow, and some flooding. Drought and fire tolerance vary by provenance.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Jul-late Mar, heavy seeding every 2-3 years. Monitor capsules as seeds shed after maturity. Propagate from seed (± 350 seeds/gram), optimum germination temperature 27°C. Regenerates from seed in absence of weeds, during wet summers. Coppices from cut stumps and regenerates well from lignotubers after fire.

VALUES & USES:

High-level windbreak cover. Controls underground seepage and stabilises landslips due to deep roots. Major Koala forage, gum eaten by possums. Nectar-rich flowers attract birds. Hollows provide nesting sites. Timber used for construction, joinery, pulp. First Nations People used manna as laxative, wood for tools, leaves for medicinal purposes. Ornamental specimen or shade tree. Leaves produce dyes.

Exocarpos cupressiformis - Native Cherry

SANTALACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Cherry Ballart, Wild Cherry, Palatt, Ballot

HABIT:

Shrub or small tree to 8 m high, dense yellowish-green or bronzy foliage. Cream, inconspicuous flowers, mainly Oct-May, but can occur year-round.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Occurs in various habitats and soils, including open forest and woodland. Prefers poor shallow soils.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Oct-late Mar, seeds released 3-14 days after maturity. Propagation is difficult, from seed or cuttings. Untreated seed may take 6-18 months to germinate. Germination success seen with bird-ingested seed sown with host plants. Transplant root suckers from damaged roots. Regenerates vigorously from damaged roots.

VALUES & USES:

Useful low-level windbreak cover, plant on leeward side due to brittle nature. Fruit eaten by various native birds, dense foliage provides shelter. Timber good for turning, historically used for tools and gun stocks. First Nations People ate the fruit and used wood for tools. Excellent ornamental due to foliage, can be pruned or coppiced.

Geijera parviflora - Wilga

RUTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: n/a

OTHER NAMES: Sheepbush, Dogwood, Willow

HABIT:

Shapely spreading small tree or shrub to 10 m high, rounded, dense canopy of low-hanging branches, narrow glossy dark-green leaves. White, strong-smelling flowers, Jun-Nov. Drought resistant and hardy.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Mixed woodland communities on various soils, in the western part of the region.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect easily when mature, abundant seeds. Can be gathered from the ground. Propagate from fresh seed or cuttings (slow to root). Fracture hard seed coat before sowing to remove inhibitors. Regenerates from seed, but few seedlings establish.

VALUES & USES:

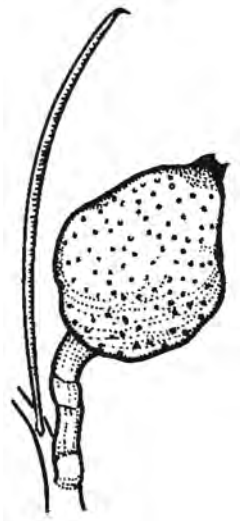
Excellent low-level windbreak cover due to low branching. Excellent habitat, flowers provide nectar and pollen for insects. Timber light-colored, hard, fragrant, but prone to splitting. Excellent ornamental for larger spaces, responds well to pruning. Useful emergency fodder in drought (palatability varies).

Hakea tephrosperma - Hooked Needlewood

PROTEACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Striped Hakea, Needlewood



HABIT:

Small tree or shrub, 3-12 m high, often with drooping branches. Sparse crown of cylindrical leaves (2-9 cm long). Cream, spider-like flowers in spring.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Woodlands in the western part of the region. Usually on coarse-textured soils, as individual trees or dense thickets. Very hardy, tolerates moderate frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect easily in winter-spring when seeds are available, retained on plants. Propagate easily from fresh seed, germinates in 3-6 weeks. Direct sow into pots or field. Regenerates mainly from root suckers, especially when protected from grazing.

VALUES & USES:

Provides excellent cover for small native birds. Flowers are a food source for honeyeaters. Timber used for small ornaments due to attractive pattern. Nectar can be sucked from flowers or used for sweet drinks. Attractive woody fruit and flowers when mass-planted, hardy in cultivation.

Lomatia fraseri - Silky Lomatia

PROTEACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Tree Lomatia, Forest Lomatia

HABIT:

Shrub or small tree to 8 m high, grey to grey-brown bark. Stiff, leathery leaves 6-12 cm long, green upper surface, silky underside. Creamy white flowers in summer.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Margins of cool and warm temperate rainforest, forests, open woodlands, and exposed heaths up to 1500 m altitude. Prefers deep, moist, well-drained soil in sun or shade. Tolerates wetness, frost, limited dry periods, and various soils and aspects.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Monitor closely, seeds released immediately or within 1-2 days of maturity. Propagate from fresh seed or cuttings, germinates readily. Can be sown directly into pots or field. Slow seedling growth.

VALUES & USES:

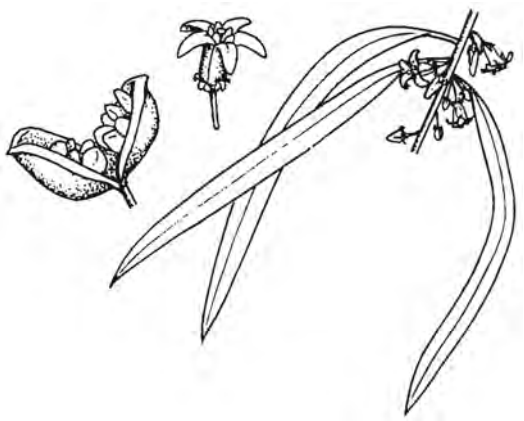
Very attractive ornamental due to interesting foliage and seed follicles.

Pittosporum angustifolium - Butterbush

PITTOSPORACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Weeping Pittosporum, Berrigan, Native Willow, Native Apricot, Western Pittosporum



HABIT:

Shrub or small tree to 10 m high, virtually hairless, drooping branches, whitish or mottled trunk. Narrow leaves (4-12 cm long), characteristic orange fruit. Yellow to cream, fragrant flowers, winter-spring. Slow-growing but long-lived.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Woodland, mallee, and sandy soils in arid zones, mostly in the western part of the region. Tolerates drought and frost, prefers full sun. Dislikes waterlogging.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-late May. Propagate from fresh seed (± 50 viable/gram) or cuttings. Wash seeds with detergent and rub with sand to remove inhibitor before sowing. Germinates in 2-3 months. Regenerates readily by suckering.

VALUES & USES:

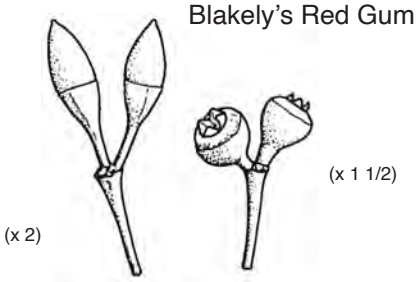
Useful low-level windbreak cover, stabilises banks. Provides habitat, sticky seeds eaten by birds. Timber close-grained, hard, used for small articles like tool handles. First Nations used gum, seed flour, and infusions for various medicinal purposes. Decorative ornamental for parks and gardens, graceful weeping habit and orange fruit. Fair emergency fodder in drought.

~ Plant Identification Sheet ~

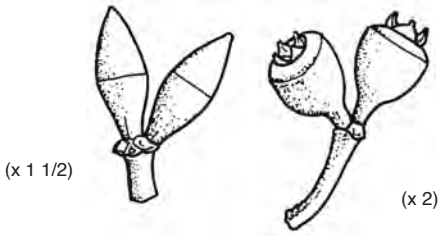
EUCALYPTS

Red Gums

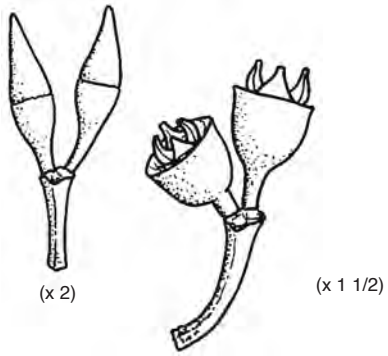
E. blakelyi
Blakely's Red Gum



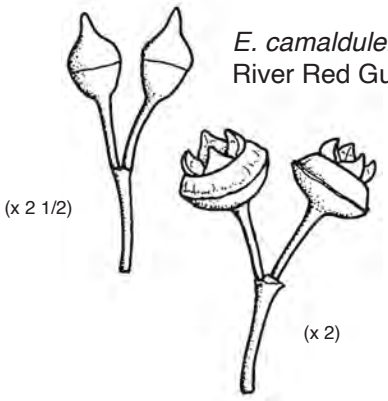
E. dealbata
Tumbledown Gum



E. dwyeri
Dwyer's Red Gum

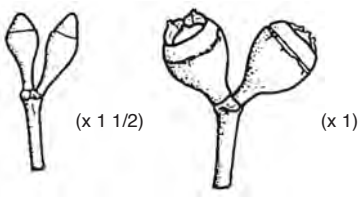


E. camaldulensis
River Red Gum

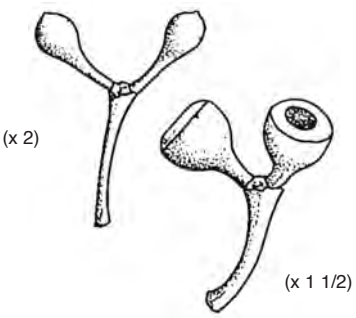


White Gums

E. mannifera
Brittle Gum



E. rossii
Scribbly Gum/Snap Gum

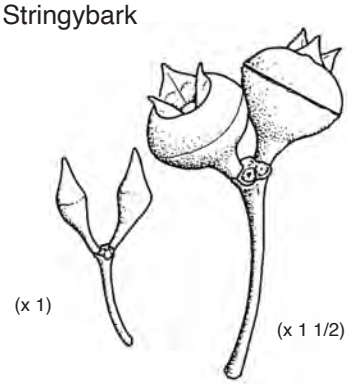


~ Plant Identification Sheet ~

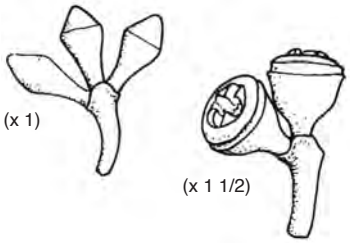
EUCALYPTS

Stringybark Types..

E. macrorhyncha
Red Stringybark

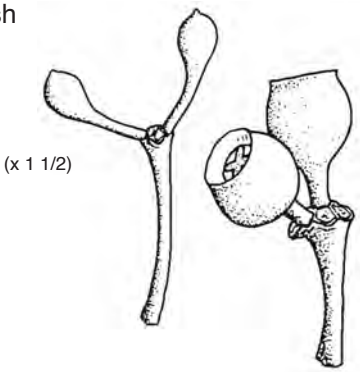


E. cinerea
Argyle Apple



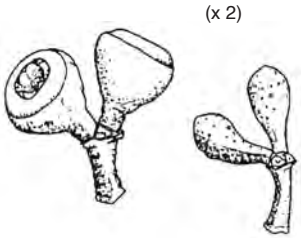
Ash Types..

E. delegatensis
Alpine Ash

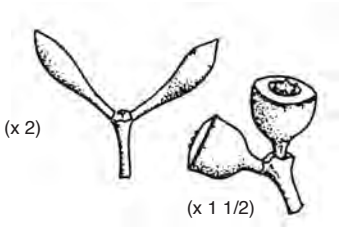


Peppermints..

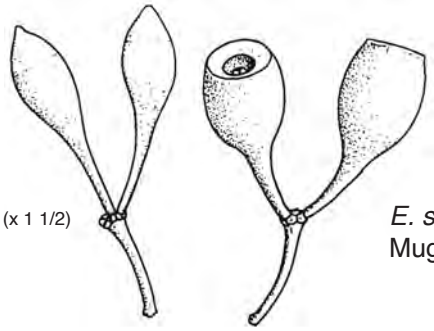
E. dives
Broad-leaved Peppermint



E. robertsonii
Robertson's Peppermint



Ironbarks..



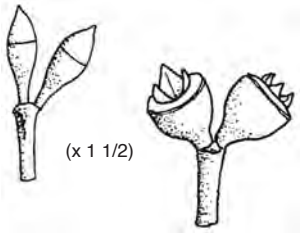
E. sideroxylon
Mugga/Red Ironbark

~ Plant Identification Sheet ~

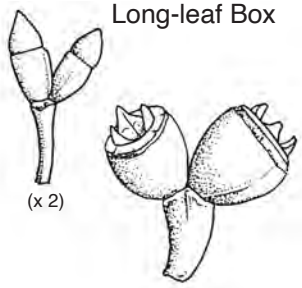
EUCALYPTS

Boxes

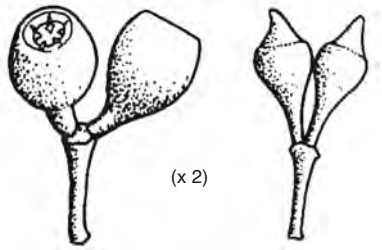
E. bridgesiana
Apple Box/But But



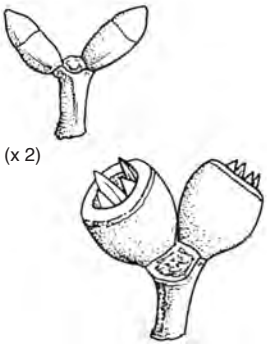
E. goniocalyx
Long-leaf Box



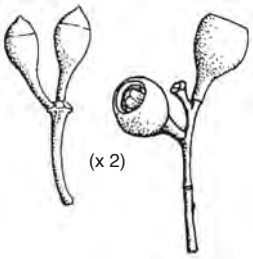
E. melliodora
Yellow Box



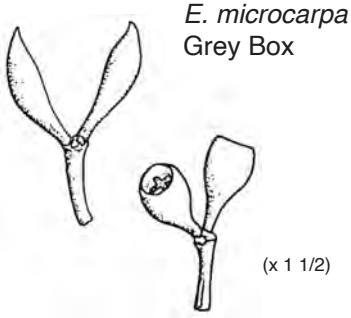
E. nortonii
Silver Bundy



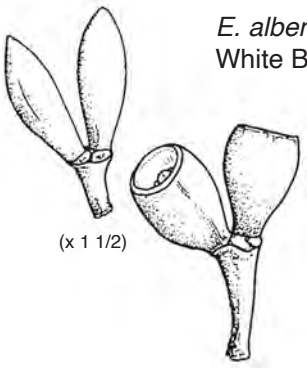
E. polyanthemos
Red Box



E. microcarpa
Grey Box



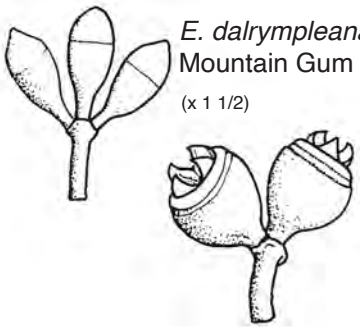
E. albens
White Box



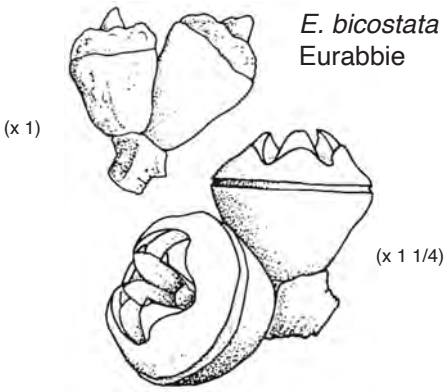
~ Plant Identification Sheet ~

EUCALYPTS

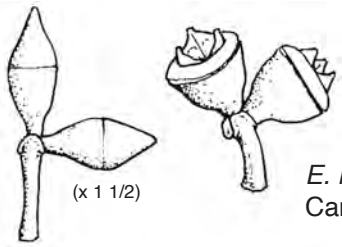
Ribbon Gum Types



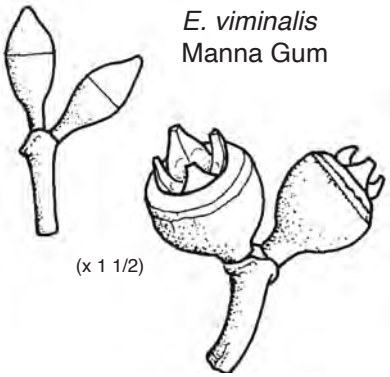
E. dalrympleana
Mountain Gum
(x 1 1/2)



(x 1)
E. bicostata
Eurabbie
(x 1 1/4)

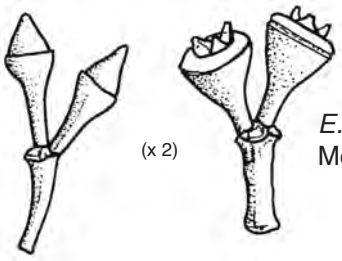


(x 2)
(x 1 1/2)
E. rubida
Candlebark

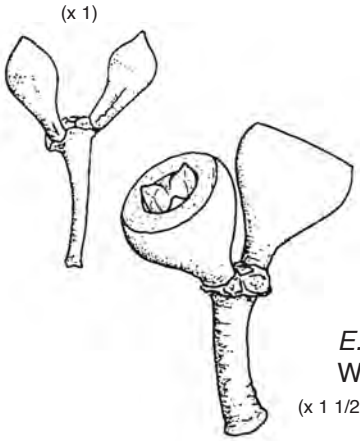


E. viminalis
Manna Gum
(x 1 1/2)

Snow Gums & Swamp Gums

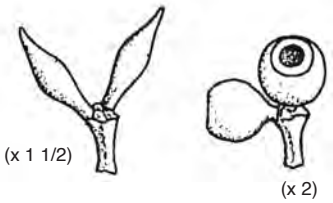


(x 2)
E. camphora
Mountain Swamp Gum



(x 1)
E. pauciflora
White Sallee/Snow Gum
(x 1 1/2)

E. stellulata
Black Sallee



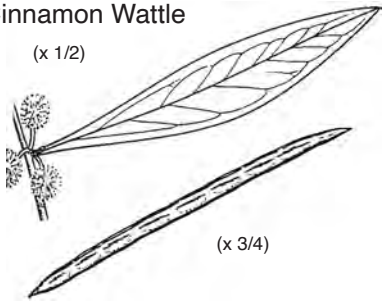
(x 1 1/2)
(x 2)

~ Plant Identification Sheet ~

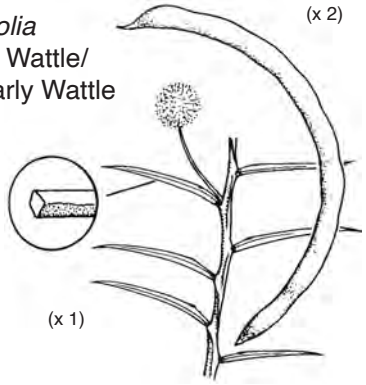
ACACIAS

Phyllodes with one main vein per face.
Flower heads on axillary peduncles.

A. leprosa
Cinnamon Wattle

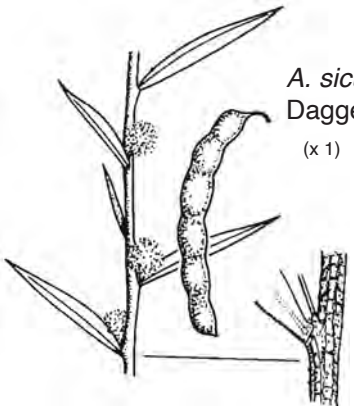


A. genistifolia
Spreading Wattle/
Early Wattle

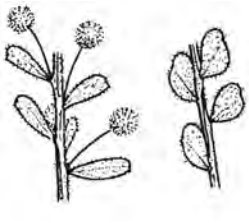


A. paradoxa
Kangaroo Thorn/
Hedge Wattle

(x 2)

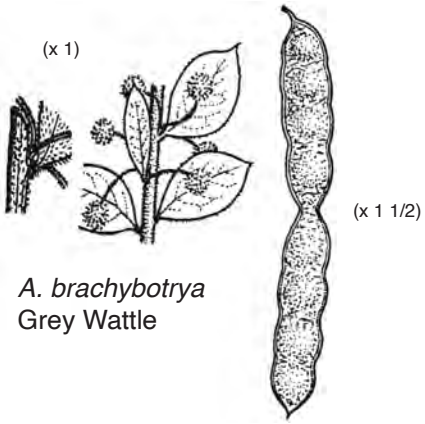


A. siculiformis
Dagger Wattle



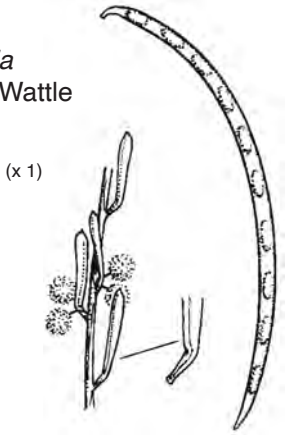
A. acinacea
Gold Dust Wattle

(x 1/2)



A. brachybotrya
Grey Wattle

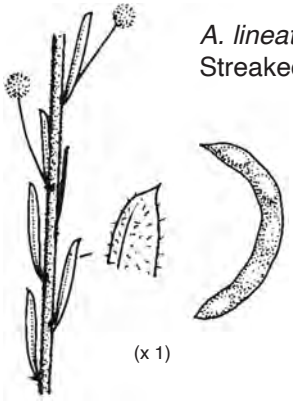
A. flexifolia
Bent-leaf Wattle



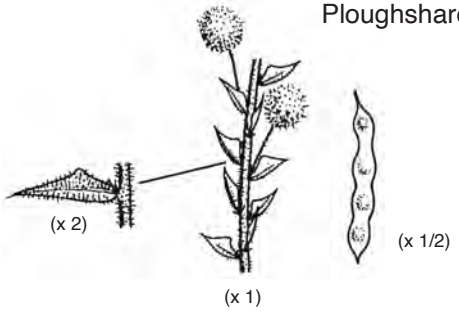
~ Plant Identification Sheet ~

ACACIAS

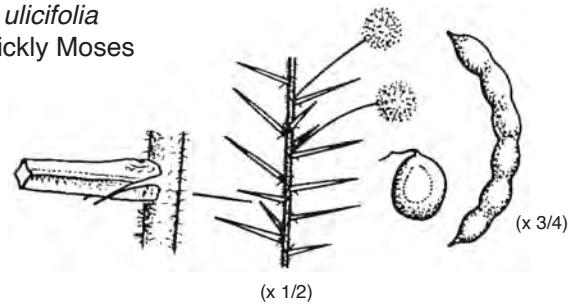
Phyllodes with one main vein per face.
Flower heads on axillary peduncles.



A. lineata
Streaked Wattle



A. gunnii
Ploughshare Wattle



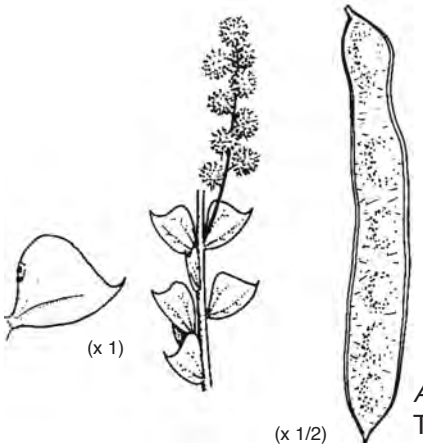
A. ulicifolia
Prickly Moses

~ Plant Identification Sheet ~

ACACIAS

Phyllodes with more than one vein per face.
Flower heads in racemes.

A. pendula
Boree/Myall
(x 3/4)

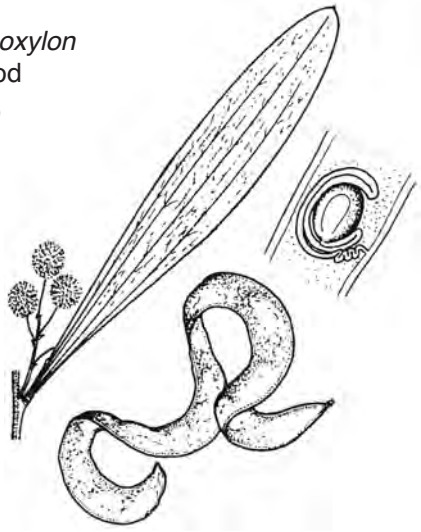


(x 1)

(x 1/2)

A. pravissima
Tumut Wattle

A. melanoxylon
Blackwood
(x 1 1/4)



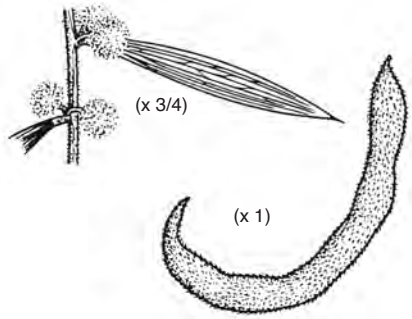
A. implexa
Hickory Wattle/
Lightwood

(x 1/2)

~ Plant Identification Sheet ~

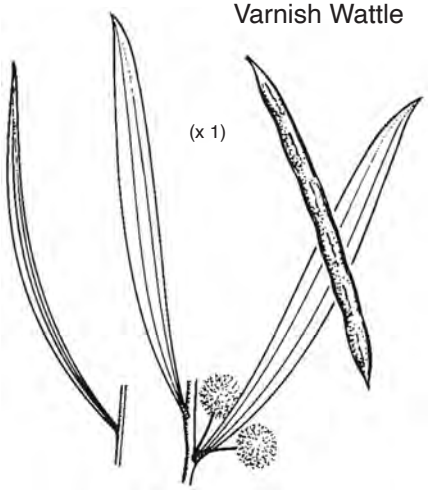
ACACIAS

Phyllodes with more than one main vein per face.
Flower heads on axillary peduncles.

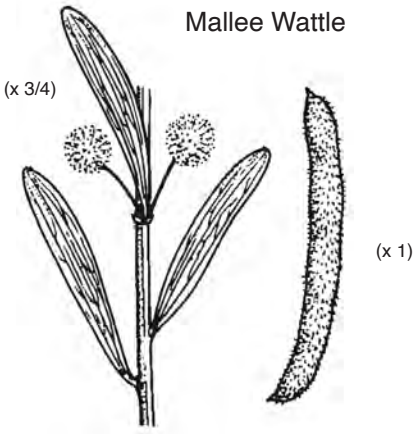


A. lanigera
Woolly Wattle

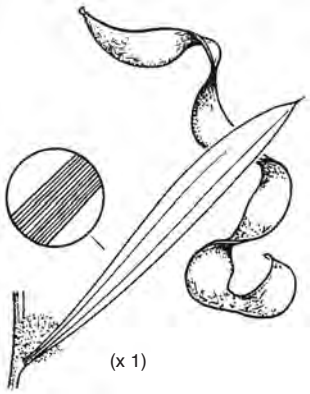
A. verniciflua
Varnish Wattle



A. montana
Mallee Wattle



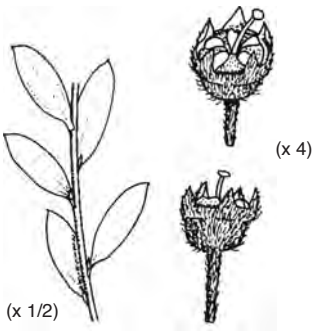
A. oswaldii
Miljee

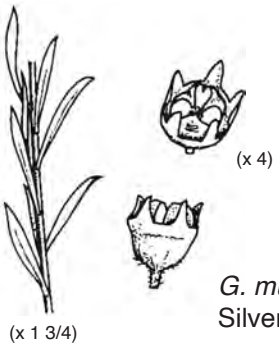


~ Plant Identification Sheet ~

TEA-TREES

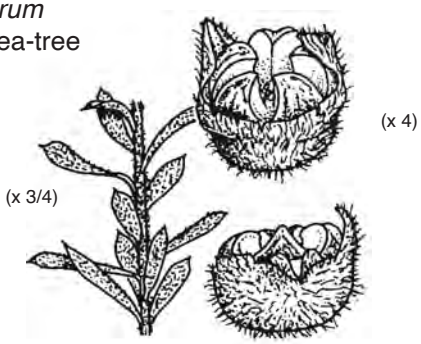
Gaudium brevipes
Slender Tea-tree



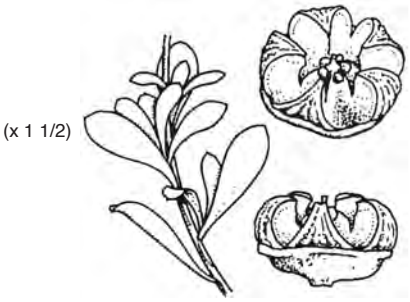


G. multcaule
Silver Tea-tree

L. lanigerum
Woolly Tea-tree

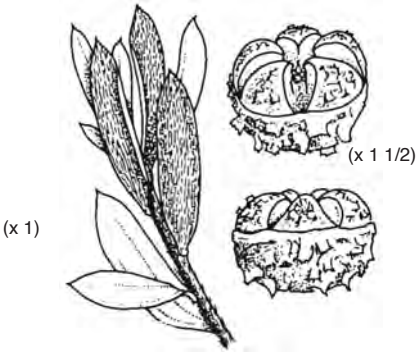


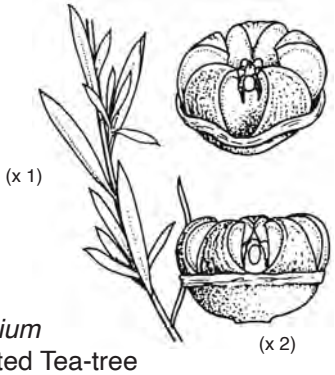
Leptospermum continentale
Prickly Tea-tree



L. obovatum
River Tea-tree

L. grandifolium
Mountain Tea-tree



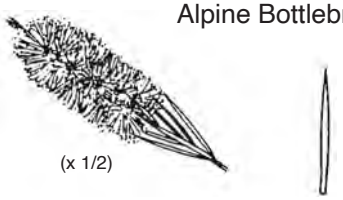


L. polygalifolium
Lemon-scented Tea-tree

~ Plant Identification Sheet ~

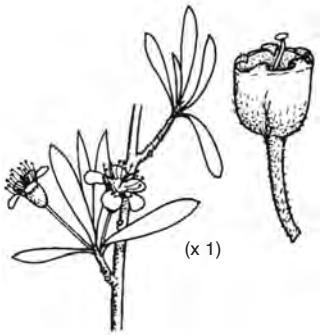
CALLISTEMONS, KUNZEAS & BAECKEAS

Callistemon pityoides
Alpine Bottlebrush

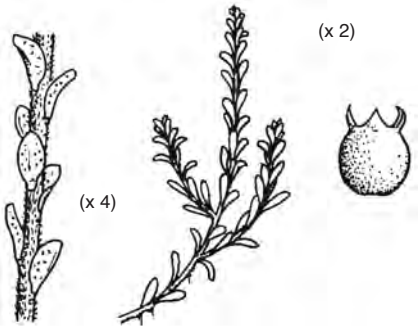


C. sieberi
River Bottlebrush

Kunzea ericoides
Burgan



K. parvifolia
Violet Kunzea



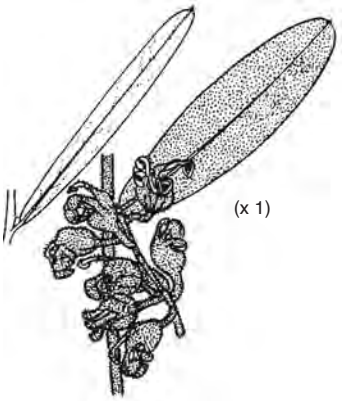
Baeckea utilis
Mountain Baeckea

~ Plant Identification Sheet ~

GREVILLEAS

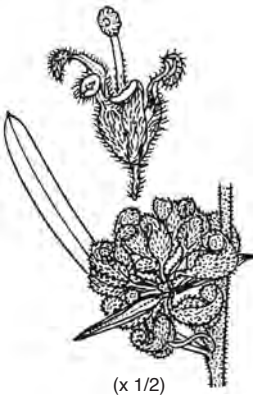
Grevillea alpina
Cat's Claws

G. floribunda
Seven Dwarfs' Grevillea

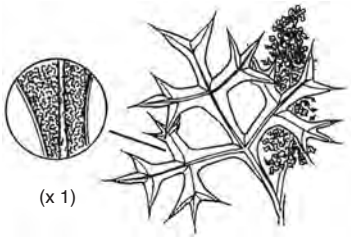


G. lanigera
Woolly Grevillea

G. polybractea
Crimson Grevillea



G. ramosissima
Fan Grevillea/
Branching Grevillea

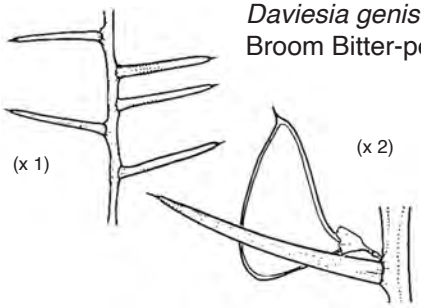


G. rosmarinifolia
Rosemary Grevillea

~ Plant Identification Sheet ~

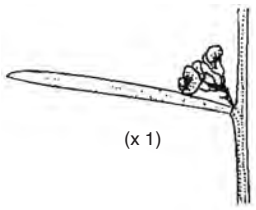
NATIVE PEA-FLOWERS

Daviesia genistifolia
Broom Bitter-pea

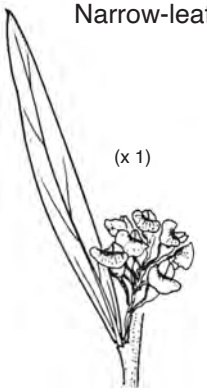


Daviesia latifolia
Hop Bitter-pea

Daviesia leptophylla
Slender Bitter-pea

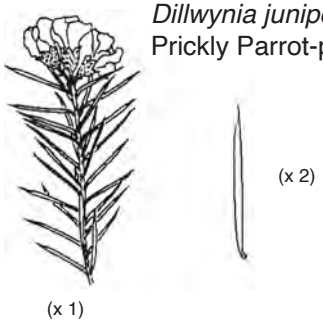


Daviesia mimosoides
Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea

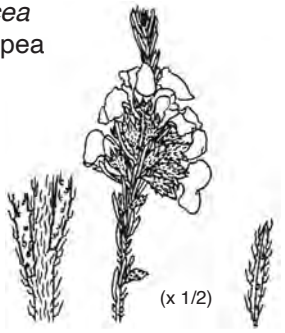


Daviesia ulicifolia
Gorse Bitter-pea

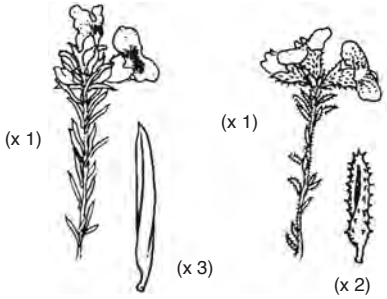
Dillwynia juniperina
Prickly Parrot-pea



Dillwynia sericea
Showy Parrot-pea



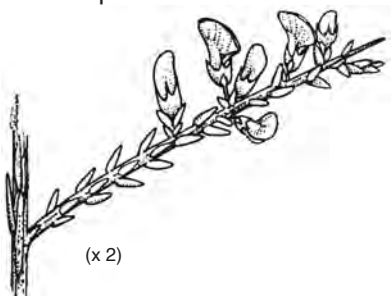
Dillwynia phylicoides
Small-leaf Parrot-pea



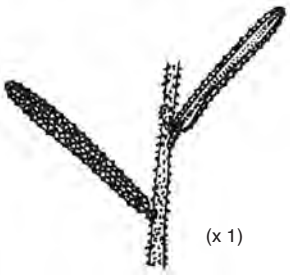
~ Plant Identification Sheet ~

NATIVE PEA-FLOWERS

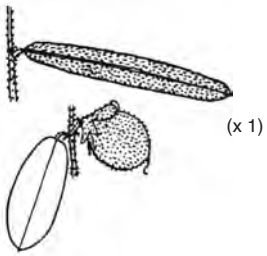
Eutaxia microphylla
Mallee Bush-pea



Hovea rosmarinifolia
Mountain Beauty

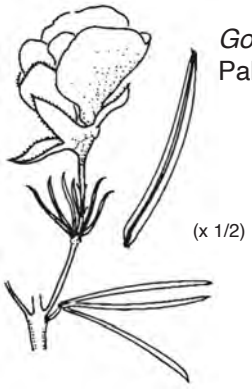


Hovea linearis
Common Hovea

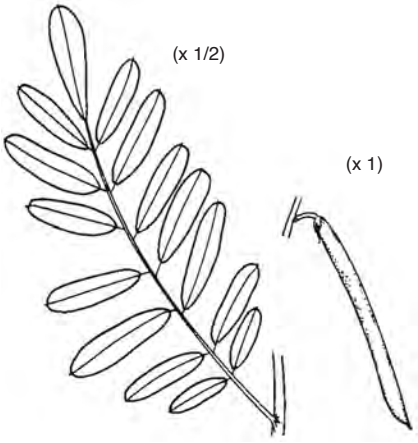


(x 1)

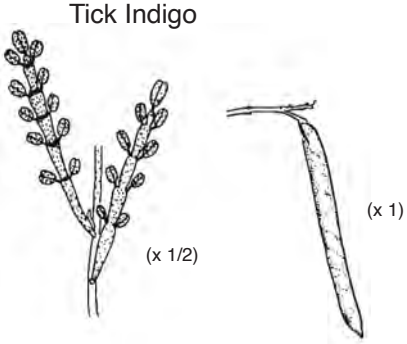
Gompholobium huegelii
Pale Wedge-pea



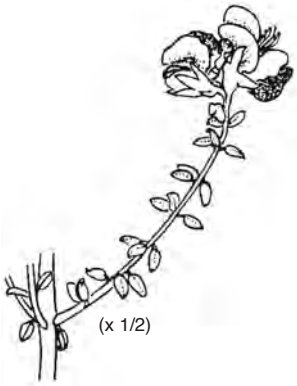
Indigofera australis
Austral Indigo



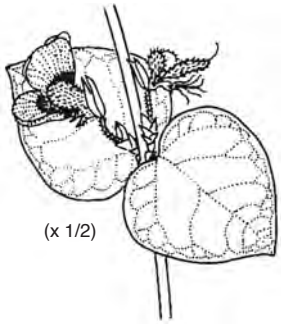
Indigofera adesmiifolia
Tick Indigo



Oxylobium oxylobioides
Mountain Mirbelia

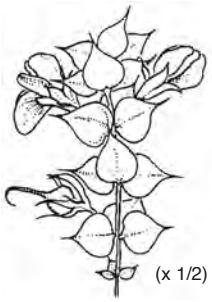


Platylobium formosum
Handsome Flat-pea

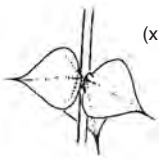


~ Plant Identification Sheet ~

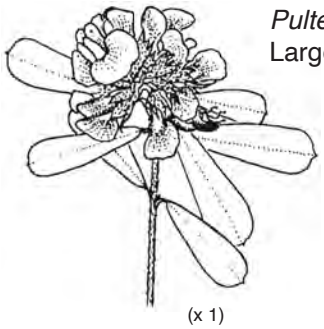
NATIVE PEA-FLOWERS



Pultenaea spinosa
Grey Bush-pea



Pultenaea foliolosa
Small-leaf Bush-pea



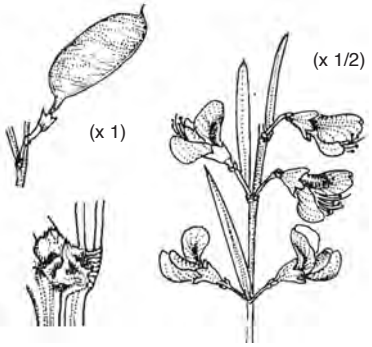
Pultenaea daphnoides
Large-leaf Bush-pea

Pultenaea largiflorens
Twiggy Bush-pea

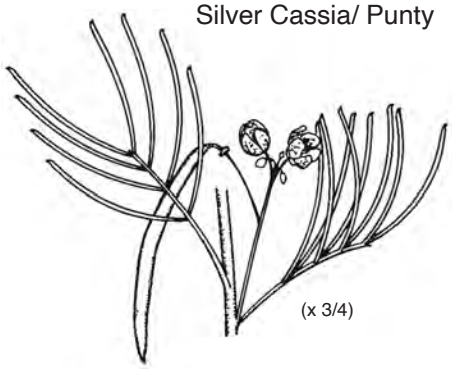
Pultenaea procumbens
Heathy Bush-pea

Pultenaea microphylla
Spreading Bush-pea

Templetonia stenophylla
Leafy Templetonia



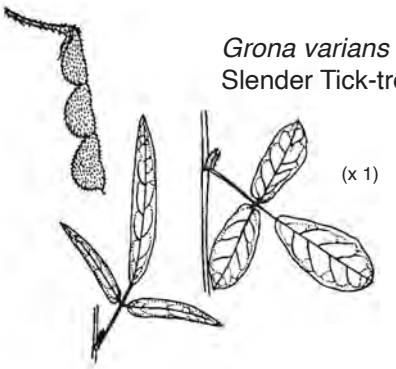
Senna artemisioides
Silver Cassia/ Punty



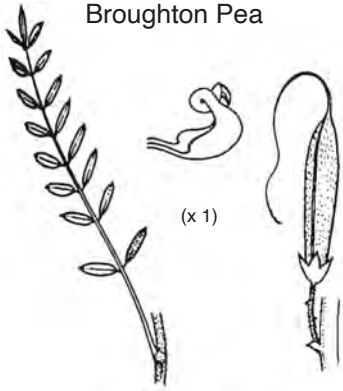
~ Plant Identification Sheet ~

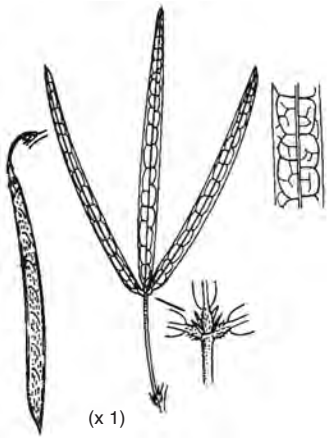
NATIVE PEA-FLOWERS

Grona varians
Slender Tick-trefoil



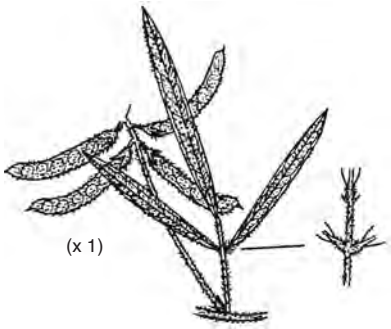
Swainsona procumbens
Broughton Pea



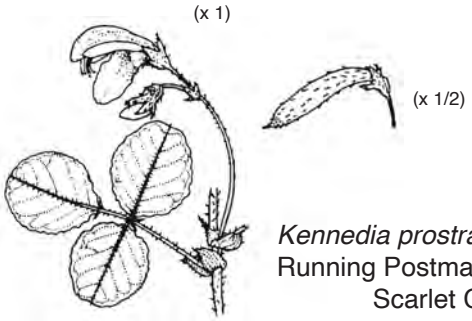


Glycine clandestina
Twining Glycine

Glycine canescens
Silky Glycine

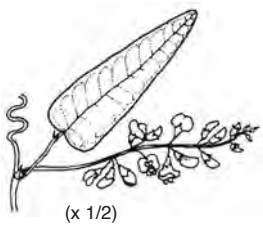


Glycine tabacina
Variable Glycine



Kennedia prostrata
Running Postman/
Scarlet Coral Pea

Hardenbergia violacea
Purple Coral Pea/
Sarsaparilla



PLANT DESCRIPTIONS

SMALL TREES & SHRUBS

South West Slopes

SMALL TREES & SHRUBS 1.5 - 8m

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	PAGE
Alpine Bottlebrush	*Callistemon pityoides*	302
Austral Indigo	*Indigofera australis*	321
Bent-leaf Wattle	*Acacia flexifolia*	293
Berrigan	*Eremophila longifolia*	313
Box-leaf Wattle	*Acacia buxifolia*	291
Burgan	*Kunzea ericoides*	321
Cat's Claws Grevillea	*Grevillea alpina*	316
Cinnamon Wattle	*Acacia leprosa*	295
Common Cassinia	*Cassinia aculeata*	304
Common Correa	*Correa reflexa*	307
Common Fringe-myrtle	*Calytrix tetragona*	303
Cough Bush	*Cassinia laevis*	304
Crimson Grevillea	*Grevillea polybractea*	317
Dagger Wattle	*Acacia siculiformis*	300
Deane's Wattle	*Acacia deanei*	291
Dolly Bush	*Cassinia sifton*	305
Drooping Wattle	*Acacia difformis*	292
Drumstick Heath	*Epacris breviflora*	312
Dwarf Cherry	*Exocarpos strictus*	314
Elderberry Panax	*Polyscias sambucifolia*	328
Fan Grevillea	*Grevillea ramosissima*	318
Gold Dust Wattle	*Acacia acinacea*	290
Golden Wattle	*Acacia pycnantha*	299
Gorse Bitter-pea	*Daviesia ulicifolia*	309
Grey Bush-pea	*Pultenaea spinosa*	331
Grey Wattle	*Acacia brachybotrya*	290
Hairy Geebung	*Persoonia rigida*	327
Hakea Wattle	*Acacia hakeoides*	294
Handsome Flat-pea	*Platylobium formosum*	328
Hempbush	*Gynatrix pulchella*	319
Hop Bitter-pea	*Daviesia latifolia*	308
Hop Goodenia	*Goodenia ovata*	315
Hop-bush	*Dodonaea viscosa*	311
Kangaroo Thorn	*Acacia paradoxa*	298
Large-leaf Bush-pea	*Pultenaea daphnoides*	330
Lemon-scented Tea-tree	*Leptospermum polygalifolium*	324
Lignum	*Duma florulenta*	311
Long-leaf Waxflower	*Philotheca myoporoides*	327
Mallee Bush-pea	*Eutaxia microphylla*	313
Mallee Wattle	*Acacia montana*	297
Miljee	*Acacia oswaldii*	297
Mint Bush	*Prostanthera lasianthos*	329
Mountain Baeckea	*Baeckea utilis*	301
Mountain Mirbelia	*Oxylobium oxylobioides*	326

SMALL TREES & SHRUBS 1.5 - 8m

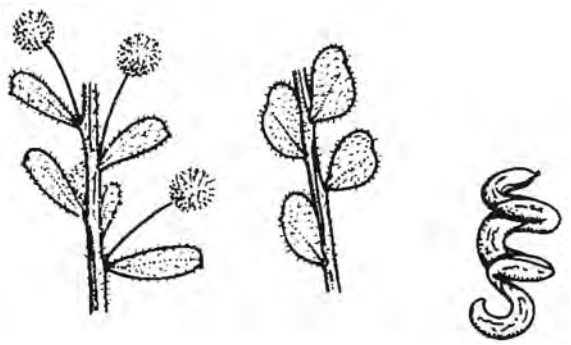
COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	PAGE
Mountain Tea-tree	*Leptospermum grandifolium*	323
Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea	*Daviesia mimosoides*	309
Narrow-leaved Wattle	*Acacia linearifolia*	296
Native Blackthorn	*Bursaria spinosa*	302
Needlewood	*Hakea leucoptera*	319
Northern Sandalwood	*Santalum lanceolatum*	332
Oondoroo	*Solanum simile*	333
Pink Five-Corners	*Styphelia triflora*	333
Ploughshare Wattle	*Acacia gunnii*	294
Pomaderris	*Pomaderris* spp.	329
Prickly Currant Bush	*Coprosma quadrifida*	306
Prickly Moses	*Acacia ulicifolia*	300
Prickly Parrot-pea	*Dillwynia juniperina*	310
Prickly Tea-tree	*Leptospermum continentale*	322
Quandong	*Santalum acuminatum*	331
Red-stemmed Wattle	*Acacia rubida*	299
River Bottlebrush	*Callistemon sieberi*	303
River Lomatia	*Lomatia myricoides*	325
River Tea-tree	*Leptospermum obovatum*	324
Rock Correa	*Correa glabra*	307
Rosemary Grevillea	*Grevillea rosmarinifolia*	318
Rough Coprosma	*Coprosma hirtella*	306
Seven Dwarfs' Grevillea	*Grevillea floribunda*	316
Shiny Cassinia	*Cassinia longifolia*	305
Silver Cassia	*Senna artemisioides*	332
Silver Tea-tree	*Gaudium multicaule*	315
Slender Bitter-pea	*Daviesia leptophylla*	308
Slender Tea-tree	*Gaudium brevipes*	314
Small-fruited Hakea	*Hakea microcarpa*	320
Small-leaf Bush-pea	*Pultenaea foliolosa*	330
Small-leaf Parrot-pea	*Dillwynia phylicoides*	310
Spreading Wattle	*Acacia genistifolia*	293
Streaked Wattle	*Acacia lineata*	296
Tick Indigo	*Indigofera adesmiifolia*	320
Tree Violet	*Melicytus dentatus*	325
Tumut Wattle	*Acacia pravissima*	298
Turkeybush	*Eremophila deserti*	312
Varnish Wattle	*Acacia verniciflua*	301
Violet Kunzea	*Kunzea parvifolia*	322
Western Boobialla	*Myoporum montanum*	326
Western Golden Wattle	*Acacia decora*	292
Woolly Grevillea	*Grevillea lanigera*	317
Woolly Tea-tree	*Leptospermum lanigerum*	323
Woolly Wattle	*Acacia lanigera*	295

Acacia acinacea - Gold Dust Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Round-leaved Wattle



HABIT:

Small spreading shrub, 30 cm to 2 m high, arching branches, angled/ flattened branchlets, hairy 'leaves.' Golden-yellow flowers, Aug-Oct, profuse. Fast-growing, lifespan may be several decades.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Widespread in the region, in woodlands on various soils, mainly sand. Prefers well-drained soil in full or partial sun. Tolerates frost and drought, dislikes poor drainage.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-mid Feb, seeds released quickly after maturity. Often low seed production. Propagate from scarified seed (± 113 viable/ gram), soak in boiling water before sowing. Also propagates from cuttings. Regenerates from seed and suckers after fire. Does not establish easily from direct seeding.

VALUES & USES:

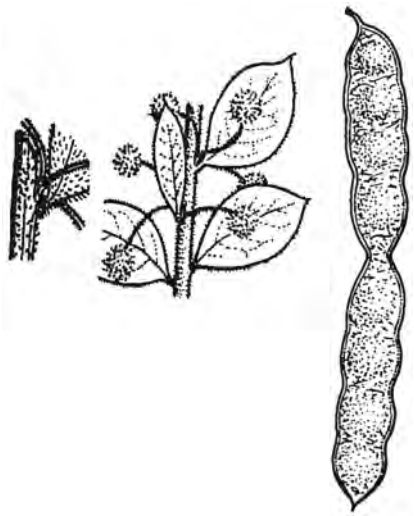
Low-level windbreak cover. Improves soil fertility (legume). Good habitat, flowers provide nectar and pollen for insects, seeds eaten by birds and ants. Attractive for hedges, screens, rock gardens, under trees, and tubs. Self-seeds in gardens.

Acacia brachybotrya - Grey Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Grey Mulga



HABIT:

Erect or spreading grey to grey-green shrub, 1-4 m high, downy branches. Golden-yellow flowers, Jul-Sept, abundant. Moderate growth rate.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Mainly in mallee on red earths. Prefers relatively well-drained soil.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mid-Nov to late Jan, seeds released quickly after maturity. Propagate from scarified seed. Regenerates from seed or stem after fire

VALUES & USES:

Low-level cover in windbreaks. Useful for stabilising sandy soils near watercourses, improves soil fertility (legume). Provides dense understory for bird cover, seeds eaten by birds. Decorative ornamental for gardens.

Acacia buxifolia - Box-leaf Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *A. b.* subsp. *buxifolia*

OTHER NAMES: Box-leaved Wattle

HABIT:

Erect or spreading shrub, 1-3 m high, thick blue-grey foliage. Golden-yellow flowers, Jul-Nov. Moderate growth rate, variable habit.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest, woodland, and heath, often on rocky outcrops and slopes. Prefers well-drained soil, tolerates frost and dryness.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-mid Jan, seeds released quickly after maturity. Propagate from scarified seed (± 58 viable/gram), soak in boiling water before sowing. Also from cuttings. Regenerates from seed, particularly after fire.

VALUES & USES:

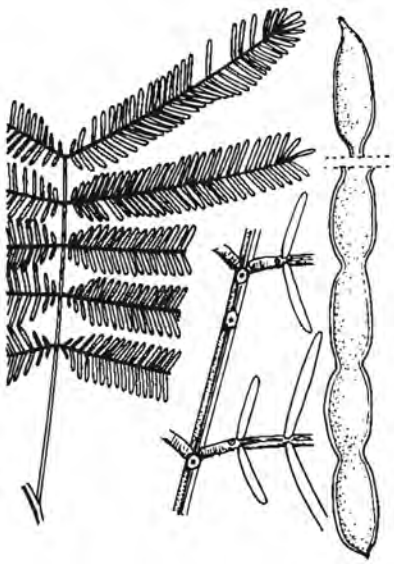
Excellent low-level cover in windbreaks. Controls erosion due to soil-binding fibrous roots, improves soil fertility (legume). Good habitat, flowers provide food for insects, attracting insect-eating birds. Seeds eaten by parrots and pigeons. Attractive ornamental due to foliage and flowers.

Acacia deanei - Deane's Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *A. d.* subsp. *deanei* (Deane's Wattle), *A. d.* subsp. *paucijuga* (Green Wattle)

OTHER NAMES: refer to above



HABIT:

Erect shrub or small tree, 2-7 m high, smooth grey-brown bark, green or green-yellow feathery foliage. Often forms thickets. Golden-yellow or whitish flowers, year-round. Very hardy.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Widespread across the region on a range of soils. Tolerates frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed pods when ripe. Propagate from scarified seed. Regenerates easily from seed, especially in disturbed sites. Establishes well when direct seeded.

VALUES & USES:

Excellent low-level cover in windbreaks. Valuable for erosion control due to fibrous roots, improves soil fertility (legume). Excellent habitat. Attractive ornamental for hedges, screening, and low-maintenance areas. Hardy and adaptable.

Acacia decora - Western Golden Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Western Silver Wattle, Showy Wattle

HABIT:

Erect or spreading shrub, usually 1-4 m high, with grey-blue foliage. Bright golden-yellow flowers, Apr-Oct. Adaptable.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest on rocky hillsides and ridges. Prefers well-drained light to heavy soils in full sun. Tolerates frost and drought.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-mid Jan, seeds released quickly after maturity. Propagate from scarified seed or cuttings. Regenerates from seed, especially after fire.

VALUES & USES:

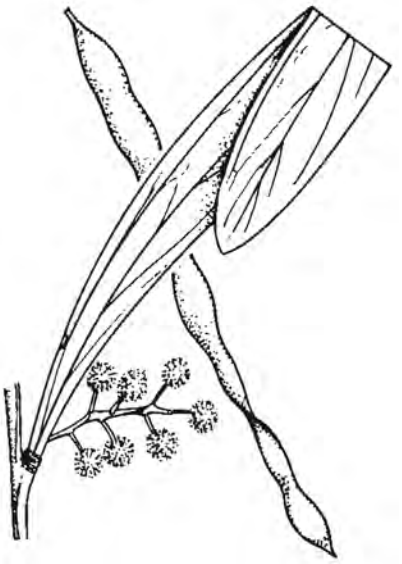
Excellent low-level cover in windbreaks. Useful for recharge plantings and improves soil fertility (legume). Good habitat and pollen source for insects and birds. Valuable understory in woodlots. Decorative ornamental due to flowers and foliage, adaptable in cultivation.

Acacia difformis - Drooping Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Wyalong Wattle, Mystery Wattle



HABIT:

Erect or spreading shrub or small tree, 1-6 m high, hairless angular branches, frequently flattened. Golden-yellow flowers, Dec-Jan.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest, woodland, and mallee, often on sand. Prefers well-drained soils, but seems adaptable.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Rarely sets seed. Propagate from seed (if available) or readily from stem cuttings. Regenerates freely through suckering. Useful cover in windbreaks.

VALUES & USES:

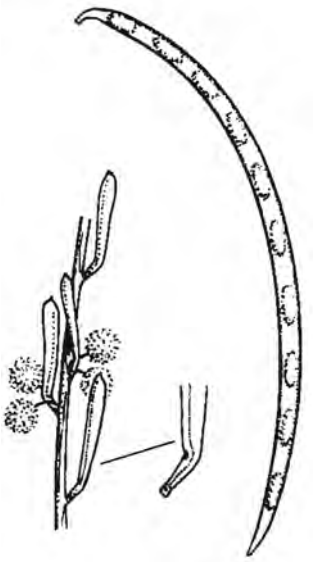
Useful for soil stabilisation due to suckering, improves soil fertility (legume). Good habitat. Attractive in gardens with regular watering during dry periods.

Acacia flexifolia - Bent-leaf Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Small Winter Wattle



HABIT:

Spreading bushy shrub, 30 cm to 1.5 m high, angled or flattened resinous branchlets, grey-green 'leaves.' Golden-yellow, perfumed flowers, Jun-Sept. Adaptable.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Chiefly woodland, dry sclerophyll forest, and mallee in inland districts. Prefers well-drained light to heavy soils, partial to full sun. Tolerates frost and extended dry periods.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect Nov-Dec. Propagate from scarified seed or cuttings.

VALUES & USES:

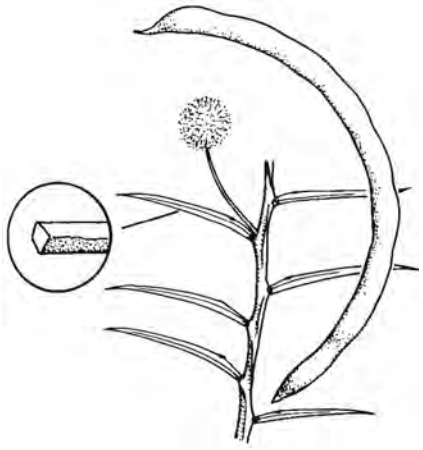
Useful low-level cover in windbreaks. Improves soil fertility (legume). Good habitat. Attractive ornamental or informal hedge, flowers mostly during winter. Responds well to light pruning.

Acacia genistifolia - Spreading Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Early Wattle , Wild Irishman



HABIT:

Erect or spreading, much-branched spiny shrub, 1-3 m high. Pale yellow to whitish flowers, Jul-Oct, long flowering period, pungent perfume. Adaptable and fast-growing.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest on gravely and shaley soils. Prefers well-drained soil in dappled shade, partial, or full sun. Tolerates wet/dry periods and frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Nov-late Dec, seeds released quickly after maturity. Propagate from seed (45-84 viable/gram) or cuttings. Regenerates from scarified seed.

VALUES & USES:

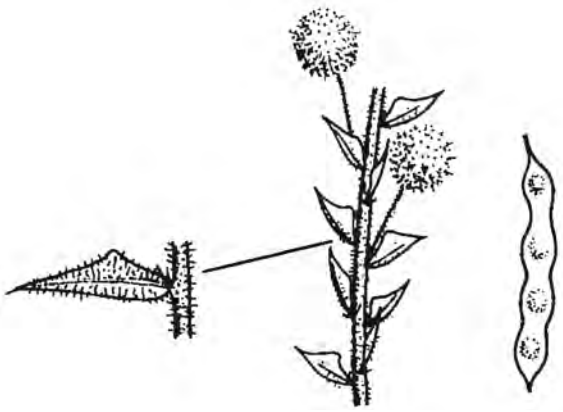
Useful low-level windbreak cover. Colonises bare land, improves soil fertility (legume). Excellent habitat, refuge for small birds due to prickliness. Attractive ornamental, particularly during flowering, useful as barrier plant and for low-maintenance areas. Often self-seeds in gardens.

Acacia gunnii - Ploughshare Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: n/a

OTHER NAMES: Dog's Tooth Wattle



HABIT:

Spreading or sprawling to erect shrub, 1-2 m high, hairy branchlets. Golden-yellow to almost white flowers, Jul-Oct.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry and wet sclerophyll communities on various soils. Prefers well-drained light to heavy soils, partial shade or full sun. Tolerates frost and dryness once established.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Nov-early Jan, seeds released quickly after maturity. Propagate from scarified seed or cuttings, soak seeds in boiling water before sowing. Regenerates from seed, especially after fire. Seed shortage hinders direct seeding establishment.

VALUES & USES:

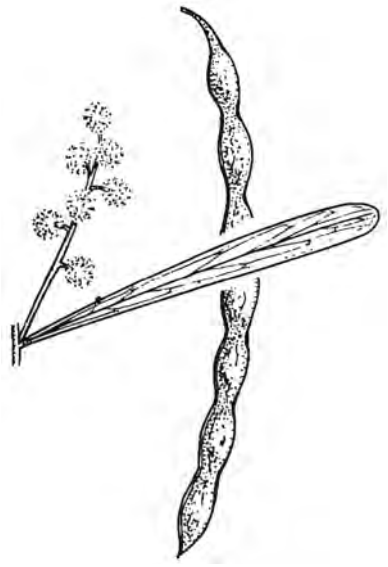
Useful low-level cover in windbreaks. Controls soil erosion due to fibrous roots, improves soil fertility (legume). Good habitat, flowers provide nectar and pollen for birds and insects. Useful groundcover for rockeries.

Acacia hakeoides - Hakea Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Western Black Wattle, Hakea-leaved Wattle



HABIT:

Erect or spreading hairless shrub, 1-6 m high. Smooth or finely fissured grey-brown bark, angled or flattened branchlets. Golden-yellow flowers, Jul-Nov. Moderate growth rate, lifespan up to several decades.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Woodland and mallee on sand. Prefers medium to well-drained light to heavy soils, partial or full sun. Tolerates frost and extended dry periods.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-late Jan. Propagate from scarified seed (± 12 viable/gram) or cuttings. Regenerates frequently, forming dense thickets. Establishes readily when direct seeded.

VALUES & USES:

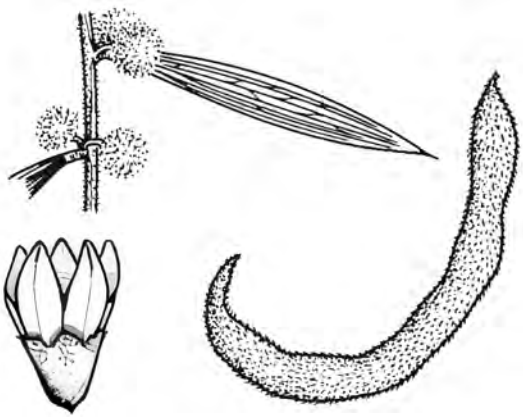
Excellent low-level cover in windbreaks. Controls soil erosion due to fibrous roots, improves soil fertility (legume). Good habitat, flowers provide food for insects and birds. Good fuelwood. Excellent ornamental due to quick growth, flowers, and dark foliage.

Acacia lanigera - Woolly Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *Acacia lanigera* var. *lanigera*

OTHER NAMES: Hairy Wattle



HABIT:

Small erect or spreading shrub, 50 cm to 3 m high, rigid stems and leaves. Grey bark, flattened or angled hairy branchlets. Golden-yellow flowers, Jul-Sept.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Woodland and dry sclerophyll forest on poor, gravely, and sandy soil. Prefers well-drained soils, tolerates short periods of wetness.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mid-Nov-early Jan when pods are brown and curled, seeds released quickly. Propagate from scarified seed, soak in boiling water before sowing. Regenerates from seed, especially after fire. Establishes moderately well when direct seeded.

VALUES & USES:

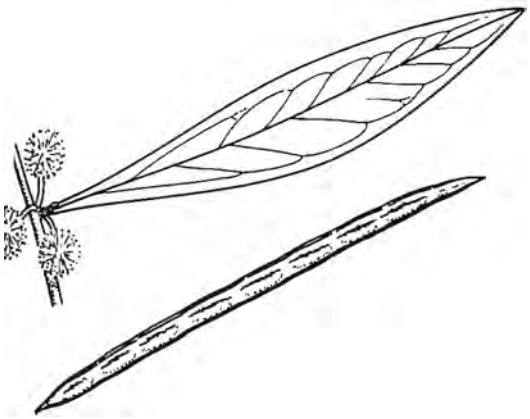
Useful low-level cover in windbreaks. Stabilises soil and improves fertility (legume). Good habitat, flowers provide pollen for insects, nectar for birds. Seeds eaten by birds. Attractive ornamental for gardens, early flowering, adaptable.

Acacia leprosa - Cinnamon Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *A. l.* var. *graveolens*

OTHER NAMES: Leper Wattle



HABIT:

Erect or spreading shrub or small tree, 1.5-6 m high. Smooth greyish bark, flattened or angled resinous branchlets. Golden to pale-yellow flowers, Sep-Oct, abundant, scented. Fast-growing.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Not widespread in region. Eucalypt forest or woodland. Prefers moist, well-drained soil in dappled shade or partial sun. Tolerates short dry periods and frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-early Jan. Propagate from scarified seed (± 123 viable/gram) or cuttings.

VALUES & USES:

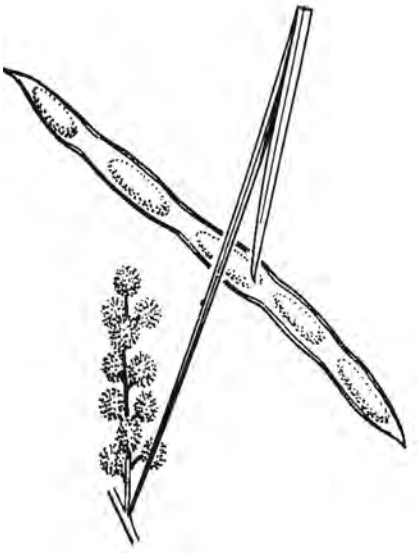
Excellent low-level cover in windbreaks. Improves soil fertility (legume). Good habitat. Timber reportedly excellent for cabinet making and turning. Excellent ornamental for screening, planting near water, and low-maintenance areas.

Acacia linearifolia - Narrow-leaved Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Stringybark Wattle



HABIT:

Erect or spreading small tree, 3-6 m high, grey bark. Bipinnate leaves often persistent on adult plants. Golden-yellow flowers, Aug-Oct.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, from lower slopes to exposed rocky sites. Prefers well-drained soil in the open.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect Nov-Dec. Propagate from scarified seed.

VALUES & USES:

Useful low-level cover in windbreaks. Improves soil fertility (legume). Good habitat. Attractive specimen, can be grown under established trees.

Acacia lineata - Streaked Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Erect or spreading shrub, 60 cm to 2 m high. Smooth grey bark, resinous hairy branchlets, erect deep-green sticky ‘leaves.’ Golden-yellow flowers, Aug-Oct.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest, woodland, and mallee on sandy or gravely soil. Prefers well-drained soil in partial or full sun. Tolerates drought and frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect Nov-Dec. Propagate from scarified seed or cuttings.

VALUES & USES:

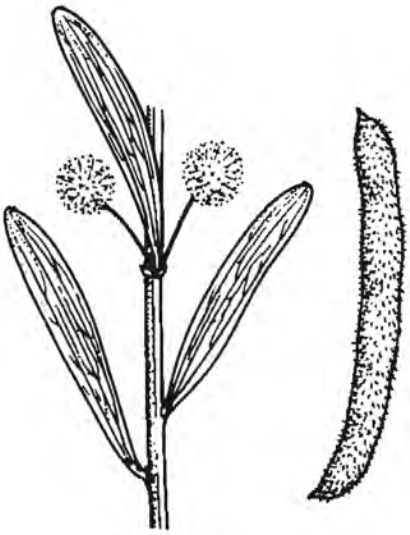
Excellent low-level cover in windbreaks, bushy to the ground. Improves soil fertility (legume). Good habitat. Attractive ornamental, particularly in flower.

Acacia montana - Mallee Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Erect or spreading shrub, 1-3.5 m high, fissured grey bark, angled or flattened branchlets, straight sticky 'leaves.' Golden-yellow flowers, Aug-Nov, abundant. Fast-growing.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Mallee, sandy red earths, stony ridges, and heavy clay soils. Prefers well-drained light to heavy soil in partial or full sun. Tolerates frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mid-Nov to mid-Dec. Propagate from scarified seed or cuttings. Regenerates from seed and coppice after fire.

VALUES & USES:

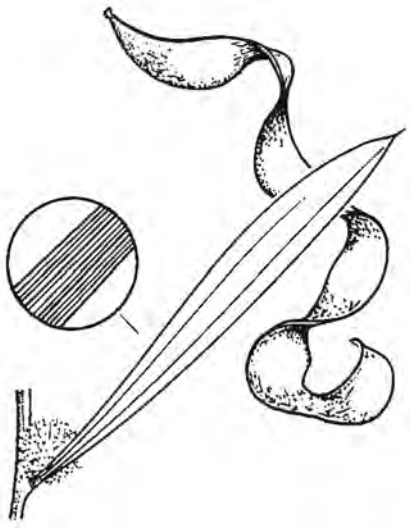
Excellent low-level cover in windbreaks. Improves soil fertility (legume). Good habitat. Useful ornamental for hot dry areas, road batters, and low-maintenance sites.

Acacia oswaldii - Miljee

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Oswald's Wattle, Umbrella Wattle (Vic), Nelia (Qld), Umbrella Bush



HABIT:

Densely branched erect or spreading shrub or small tree, 2-6 m high. Finely fissured dark grey bark, angled or flattened branchlets. Sharp-tipped 'leaves,' large woody twisted pods. Golden-yellow or pale-yellow flowers, Oct-Dec. Moderate growth rate, long-lived.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Widespread in the western part of the region in various habitats, including open eucalypt forest or among other acacias. Prefers heavy to moderately-drained soil, partial or full sun. Tolerates drought and frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect Dec-late Feb, seeds released quickly after maturity. Abundant seeder every few years. Propagate from scarified seed (± 6 viable/gram). Regenerates from seed dispersed by birds around vegetated areas.

VALUES & USES:

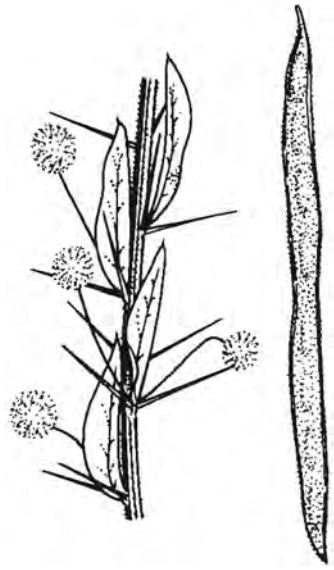
Low-level cover in windbreaks. Improves soil fertility (legume). Dense foliage provides cover for birds. Very good fuelwood. Timber heavy, close-grained, durable, suitable for cabinet work. First Nations used wood for weapons, seeds for food. Ornamental value. Subsistence fodder, pods eaten by sheep.

Acacia paradoxa - Kangaroo Thorn

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Hedge Wattle, Prickly Acacia, Wild Irishman



HABIT:

Erect or spreading shrub, 2.5-4 m high. Dark green foliage, fine thorns, finely fissured brownish-grey bark. Golden-yellow flowers, July-Nov. Fast-growing, lifespan up to several decades.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Various communities and soils. Prefers dry shallow soils in higher rainfall areas or heavier soils in lower rainfall areas. Tolerates limited inundation, extended dry periods, alkaline and acidic soil. Frost tender when young.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-mid Jan, seeds released quickly. Propagate from scarified seed (± 75 viable/gram), soak in boiling water before sowing. Regenerates from seed after disturbance, readily established when direct seeded.

VALUES & USES:

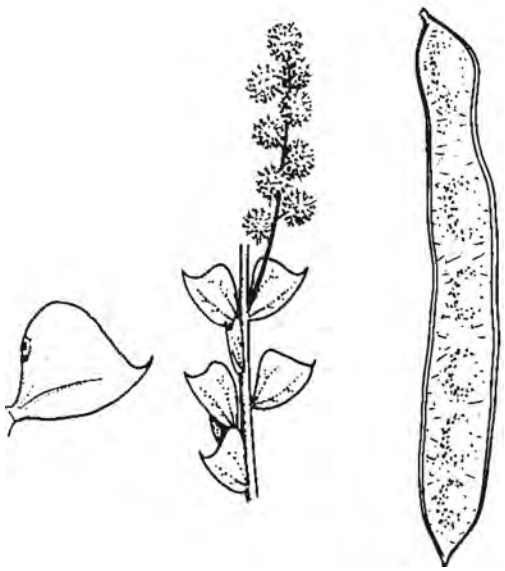
Useful low-level windbreak cover where it doesn't spread. Controls soil erosion due to fibrous roots, improves soil fertility (legume). Excellent habitat and refuge for small birds due to prickliness. Flowers provide food for insects, attracting insect-eating birds. Seeds eaten by birds. Attractive ornamental for hedges, barriers, screening, and as cut flower.

Acacia pravissima - Tumut Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Wedge-leaved wattle, Ovens Wattle



HABIT:

Erect or spreading shrub or small tree, 3-8 m high. Grey, smooth or finely fissured bark, angled or flattened branchlets, dense foliage. Golden-yellow flowers, Sep-Nov. Fast-growing.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, in the eastern part of the region. Prefers light to medium soils, tolerates frost, seasonal waterlogging, and drought.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early-late Dec, seeds drop soon after pods turn brown. Propagate from scarified seed (± 114 viable/gram), soak in boiling water before sowing. Regenerates from seed after disturbance, such as fire or floods.

VALUES & USES:

Excellent low-level cover in windbreaks. Controls streambank erosion due to fibrous roots, improves soil fertility (legume). Flowers provide pollen source for insects, attracting insect-eating and nectar-feeding birds. Seeds eaten by birds. Ornamental, attractive foliage and flowers. Foliage used for dyeing wool.

Acacia pycnantha - Golden Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Australian Golden Wattle, Green Wattle

HABIT:

Erect or spreading tree or shrub, 3-8 m high, dark brown to greyish smooth or finely fissured bark. 'Leaves' 6-20 cm long. May form thickets. Golden-yellow, strongly scented flowers, Jul-Nov. Short-lived, fast-growing.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Usually dry sclerophyll forest, Box woodland, and heath on sandy and stony soils. Young plants frost-tender, mature plants reasonably frost tolerant. Tolerates drought, various soils, brief waterlogging, and shade.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Nov-mid Jan, frequent large crops. Propagate from scarified seed (20-64 viable/gram), soak in boiling water before sowing. Regenerates from seed after fire, or without fire in non-compacted soil. Establishes very well when direct seeded.

VALUES & USES:

Low-level cover in windbreaks. Stabilises soil due to fibrous roots, improves fertility (legume). Valuable habitat, flowers provide nectar for birds and insects, larvae and grubs provide food for birds, gum eaten by possums. Burns well, but not significant fuel source. Timber not durable. Bark rich in tannin. Ornamental, attractive foliage and flowers. Leaves produce gold dye. Gum used historically to treat diarrhoea.

Acacia rubida - Red-stemmed Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Red Leaved Wattle, Red Leaf Wattle, Red-stem Wattle

HABIT:

Erect or spreading shrub or small tree, 2-10 m high, brownish finely fissured bark, 'leaves' 5-20 cm long. Pale to golden-yellow flowers, Jul-Nov. Very hardy and fast-growing.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Usually dry sclerophyll forest on elevated rocky areas, also riverbanks and swamp edges. Prefers dry soils, tolerates frost, drought, and limited waterlogging. Thrives in semi-shade and full sun.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Nov-late Dec. Propagate from scarified seed, soak in boiling water before sowing. Regenerates from seed and suckers, particularly after fire.

VALUES & USES:

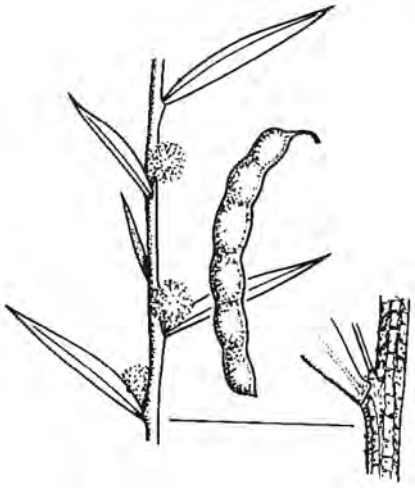
Useful low-level cover in windbreaks. Controls soil erosion with suckering and fibrous roots, improves soil fertility (legume). Flowers provide pollen for insects, attracting insect-eating and seed-eating birds. Foliage provides cover for small birds. Valuable ornamental, especially in winter due to reddish foliage. Benefits from severe pruning after flowering.

Acacia siculiformis - Dagger Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Spreading to erect shrub, 50 cm to 3 m high, rigid 'leaves' 1-3 cm long. Golden-yellow, pale-yellow, or whitish flowers, Aug-Nov.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Eucalypt woodland and dry sclerophyll forest, mostly in the eastern part of the region. Often on granite-derived soils, and common near streams. Prefers well-drained rocky or sandy sites. Tolerates frost and snow.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-late Feb. Propagate from scarified seed, soak in boiling water before drying and sowing. Regenerates from seed, especially after fire.

VALUES & USES:

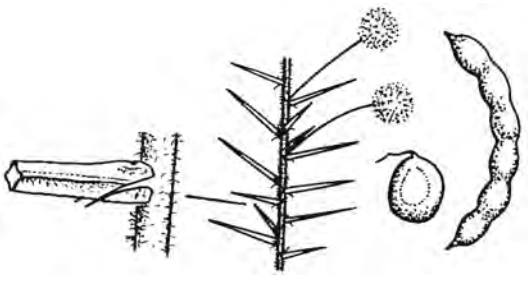
Useful low-level windbreak cover. Controls erosion with fibrous roots, improves soil fertility (legume). Prickly foliage provides refuge for small birds. Flowers are a pollen source for insects, attracting insect-eating birds. Nectar important food for insects and birds. Seeds eaten by parrots and pigeons. Attractive ornamental for low-maintenance areas in cool regions.

Acacia ulicifolia - Prickly Moses

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Juniper Wattle



HABIT:

Spreading to erect shrub, 50 cm to 2 m high. Smooth grey bark, resinous hairy branchlets, rigid, straight pointed 'leaves' 8-15 mm long. Pale yellow to almost white flowers, Apr-Oct. Short-lived, hardy, fast-growing.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, usually on sandy soil. Prefers moist, well-drained light to heavy soil in dappled shade or partial sun. Tolerates frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mid-Oct to late Jan. Propagate from scarified seed (soak in boiling water before drying and sowing) or cuttings. Regenerates from seed, especially after fire.

VALUES & USES:

Useful low-level windbreak cover. Controls soil erosion with fibrous roots, improves soil fertility (legume). Prickly foliage provides refuge for small birds. Flowers are pollen and nectar source for insects and birds. Seeds eaten by parrots and pigeons. Useful as barrier, screen, or hedge, attractive foliage, hardy and adaptable.

Acacia verniciflua - Varnish Wattle

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Erect or spreading tree or shrub, 1-5 m high. Finely fissured grey bark, angled or flattened, usually resinous branchlets. Resinous 'leaves' 3-14 cm long. Golden-yellow flowers, Aug-Oct.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Chiefly dry sclerophyll forest, often along rocky streams or skeletal ridges, also in Box woodland. Prefers well-drained shallow soil, tolerates moderate frost and extended dry periods.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mid-Nov to early Jan when pods are brown and sticky. Propagate from scarified seed (± 63 viable/gram), soak in boiling water before drying and sowing. Regenerates from seed, particularly after fire. Establishes readily when direct seeded.

VALUES & USES:

Useful low-level cover for windbreaks. Controls soil erosion due to fibrous roots, improves soil fertility (legume). Excellent habitat, flowers provide pollen for insects, attracting insect-eating birds. Seeds eaten by parrots and pigeons. Bark grubs provide food for birds. Attractive ornamental due to glistening foliage and bright flowers.

Baeckea utilis - Mountain Baeckea

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Slender shrub to 3 m high. White flowers in summer. Hardy in moist situations.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Heath or wet sclerophyll forest in wet places, in the higher rainfall areas. Prefers semi-shade in wet or poorly drained soil. Tolerates frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mature seeds promptly before release. Propagate from fresh seed or cuttings. Sow thinly with light covering, capillary watering may be beneficial. Germination may take 8-10 weeks.

VALUES & USES:

Low-level cover in windbreaks. Useful for stabilising soil. Attractive ornamental.

Bursaria spinosa - Native Blackthorn

PITTOSPORACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *B. s.* subsp. *lasiophylla* (Hairy Bursaria), *B. s.* subsp. *spinosa* (Sweet Bursaria)

OTHER NAMES: Blackthorn, Native Boxthorn, Snow in Summer/ Castanet Bush, Christmas Bush

HABIT:

Shrub to 2.5 m high, clustered green leaves, hairy underside. White to cream flowers, mainly summer. Long-lived, may be slow-growing.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest or woodland on granite or metamorphic substrates. Prefers well-drained soil, tolerates frost and wind.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Jan-early May when ripe fruit rattles. Timing varies by location. Propagate from seed (± 190 viable/gram) or cuttings. Stratify seeds in moist sand for 6 weeks, sow Jun-Jul. Germination may take months, seedlings prone to damping-off. Regenerates from wind-dispersed seed over winter.

VALUES & USES:

Excellent low-level windbreak cover. Controls gully erosion with fibrous roots. Useful habitat, hosts insects that control pests on eucalypts. Nectar source for beneficial wasps. Fragrant flowers attract butterflies, moths, and insects. Prickly plants provide refuge for small birds. Timber pale, tough, easily worked. Ornamental for hedges and cut flowers due to summer flowering and bronze winter capsules. Leaves contain aesculin, used historically for sunburn protection.

Callistemon pityoides - Alpine Bottlebrush

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Shrub to 3 m high with silvery-grey new growth. Narrow, almost cylindrical leaves, 1-2 cm long. Golden-yellow or cream flowers, Nov-Feb and sporadically.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Boggy areas, often peaty granite heathland or shallow water in open sites. Alpine, subalpine areas, and tablelands. Prefers periodically wet ground in partial or full sun. Tolerates frost, but drought sensitive.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect anytime, seeds retained for years and released after injury, drought, or fire. Collect from older wood. Propagate from seed (± 300 viable/gram) or tip cuttings. Regenerates from seed in seasonally inundated sites.

VALUES & USES:

Low-level windbreak cover on moist sites. Controls gully erosion with fibrous roots. Attracts birds with nectar (honeyeaters) and foliage, provides refuge for small birds. Pollen source for butterflies and moths. Attractive ornamental, withstands hard pruning.

Callistemon sieberi - River Bottlebrush

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Shrub or small tree, 2-7 m high, pinkish new growth, narrow leaves 2-5 cm long. Cream or pale yellow flowers (rarely pink), Nov-Jan. Fast-growing, hardy, adaptable.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Widespread along watercourses, dried and rocky riverbeds, and gullies. Prefers moist soils, tolerates waterlogging, inundation, poor and acidic soils, drought, frost, wind, and fire.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect Dec-Jan from older wood, seeds shed after maturity. Propagate from seed (± 300 viable/gram) using the Bog method, or cuttings (difficult to strike). Regenerates from seed after floods and fire, also from stem and coppice.

VALUES & USES:

Low-level cover in windbreaks. Stabilises streambanks with fibrous roots, branches root in moist soil. Important stream-side vegetation, provides shade and insect source for fish. Nectar source for honeyeaters, silvereyes, insects. Foliage provides refuge for birds. First Nations made nectar drink. Useful for screening, hedges, pond edges, bog gardens. Prune severely to maintain shape.

Calytrix tetragona - Common Fringe-myrtle

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Fringe-myrtle, White Fringe-myrtle

HABIT:

Bushy shrub 50 cm to 2 m high. Small aromatic green leaves 1-12 mm long, soft dark bark. White to pink flowers, year-round, mainly spring. Moderate growth-rate and longevity.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Heath, woodland, and dry sclerophyll forest on skeletal and sandy soils. Prefers well-drained soils in full sun or semi-shade. Tolerates periodic inundation, frost, and extended dry periods.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Sep-mid Mar when capsules turn bronze. Propagation from cuttings 4-5 cm long, taken 3 months after flowering from young growth. Use well-drained mix, strike in open shade. Unreliable from seed. Regenerates from seed after light fires or on bare soil.

VALUES & USES:

Useful low-level cover in windbreaks. Colonizes bare sites. Flowers provide food for moths, butterflies, and insects. Foliage offers refuge for small birds. Excellent for parks, gardens, containers, screens, and rockeries. Attractive when flowering, prune lightly after flowering.

Cassinia aculeata - Common Cassinia

ASTERACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *C. a.* subsp. *aculeata*

OTHER NAMES: Dolly Bush, Dogwood, Cauliflower Bush

HABIT:

Erect shrub, 1-2.5 m high, narrow aromatic dark-green leaves (1-3 cm long), downy branches. Creamy white or straw-coloured flowers, summer-autumn. Fast-growing pioneer, short-lived, adaptable.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Wet and dry sclerophyll forest, woodland, and heath on sandy or gravely soils. Prefers moist, well-drained soil and semi-shade, tolerates dry soil, full sun, and drought.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-late Mar, seeds released 3-14 days after maturity. Cut seed heads, dry, and sieve to extract seed. Propagate from seed (surface sow and cover lightly) or summer cuttings (15 cm with heels). Seedlings very small, direct sowing into pots recommended. Regenerates from seed after disturbance, establishes well when direct seeded.

VALUES & USES:

Quick low-level windbreak cover. Colonises bare sites. Potential food source for native birds. Valuable ornamental screen and specimen due to long, prolific flowering. Foliage used in cut flower arrangements.

Cassinia laevis - Cough Bush

ASTERACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Curry Bush, Inland Cassinia, Rosemary Bush, Wild Rosemary Dead Finish

HABIT:

Much-branched aromatic shrub to 3 m high, white woolly stems, linear leaves 1-5 cm long and ± 1 mm wide. Creamy-white flowers in terminal clusters, spring-autumn.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Various communities on ridges and stony soils, also in mallee on red sands.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect Jan-Apr, shake mature heads into paper bag. Propagate from seed, surface sow in late winter-early spring and cover lightly.

VALUES & USES:

Good habitat, seeds eaten by ants and other insects. Timber dark with attractive pattern.

Cassinia longifolia - Shiny Cassinia

ASTERACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Dolly Bush, Dogwood, Cauliflower Bush

HABIT:

Erect, aromatic, sticky shrub, 1.2-2.5 m high, narrow dark-green leaves 4-8 cm long. Creamy white or straw-colored flowers, summer-autumn. Fast-growing pioneer, short-lived, adaptable.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Wet and dry clerophyll forest, woodland, and heath on sandy or gravely soils, mostly in the eastern part of the region. Prefers moist, well-drained soil and semi-shade, tolerates dry soil, full sun, and drought.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Jan-late Feb, seeds released 3-14 days after maturity. Cut seed heads, dry, and sieve to extract seed. Propagate from seed (surface sow and cover lightly) or summer cuttings (15 cm with heels). Seedlings very small, direct sowing into pots recommended. Regenerates from seed after disturbance, establishes well when direct seeded.

VALUES & USES:

Quick low-level windbreak cover. Colonizes bare sites. Potential food source for native birds. Valuable ornamental screen and specimen due to long, prolific flowering. Foliage used in cut flower arrangements.

Cassinia sifton - Dolly Bush

ASTERACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Sifton Bush, Biddy Bush, Drooping Cassinia

HABIT:

Small open aromatic shrub to 2 m high, small narrow leaves, white woolly long slender branches. Shiny pale-brown flowerheads, spring-autumn. Fast-growing.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Wide range of habitats and soils. Prefers well-drained soil in open, semi-shaded positions. Tolerates moist soil, full sun, and drought. Dislikes poor drainage.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Feb-late Jun, seeds released 3-14 days after maturity. Propagate from seed, surface sow and cover lightly. Direct sow into pots due to small seedling size. Germinates readily year-round, grows rapidly.

VALUES & USES:

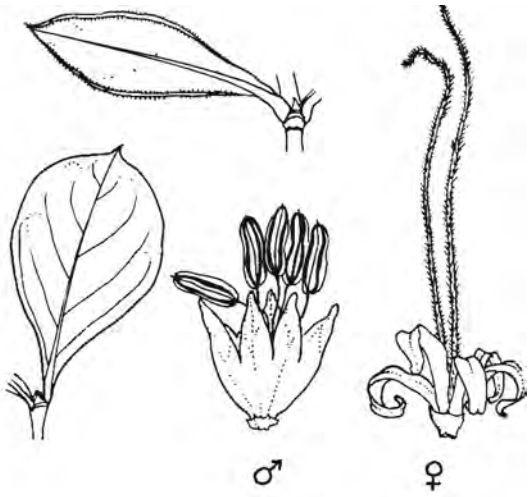
Readily colonises disturbed and bare soils, useful for reclamation. Attractive, graceful ornamental, easily grown. Foliage suitable for cut flower arrangements.

Coprosma hirtella - Rough Coprosma

RUBIACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Coffee Berry



HABIT:

Erect slender shrub to 2 m high, rigid branches. Greenish, inconspicuous flowers in summer. Fast-growing, fire retardant.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Damp sites at higher altitudes, usually on hillsides in woodland or scrub on granite or basalt. Prefers moist, well-drained, sheltered sites. Tolerates frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Harvest reddish-orange fruit by hand or knocking onto ground sheets. Propagate from fresh seed (remove flesh and sow soon after collection) or stem cuttings. Seedlings may appear in a flush of germination.

VALUES & USES:

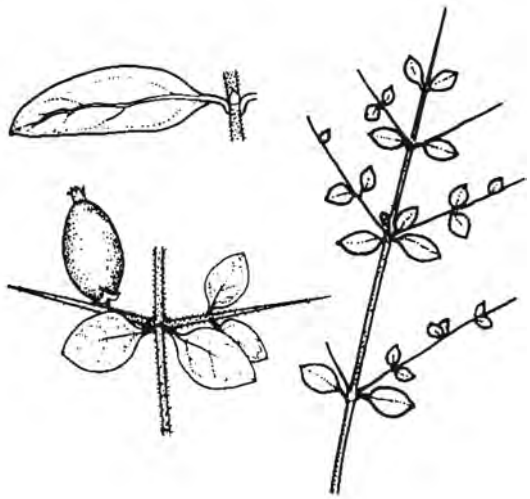
Good habitat, fruit eaten by mammals and birds. Prickly foliage offers refuge for small birds. Useful ornamental with colourful fruit, easily grown in protected areas with partial or dappled sun. Requires extra water during dry periods. Fruit edible but has unpleasant aftertaste.

Coprosma quadrifida - Prickly Currant Bush

RUBIACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Native Currant



HABIT:

Prickly, slender, open, upright shrub, 2-4 m high. Very small, crowded shiny olive-green leaves. Greenish, inconspicuous flowers in summer.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Damp sites in wet sclerophyll woodland, sclerophyll forest, and cool-temperate rainforest, usually along creeks. Prefers protected, semi-shaded positions in moist soil. Tolerates poor drainage, seasonal waterlogging, and salt. Drought sensitive.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect small red globular berries Dec-Feb. Propagate from fresh seed (remove flesh and sow soon after collection) or stem cuttings. Seedlings may germinate up to 5 months after sowing. Regenerates on tree fern trunks as epiphytes.

VALUES & USES:

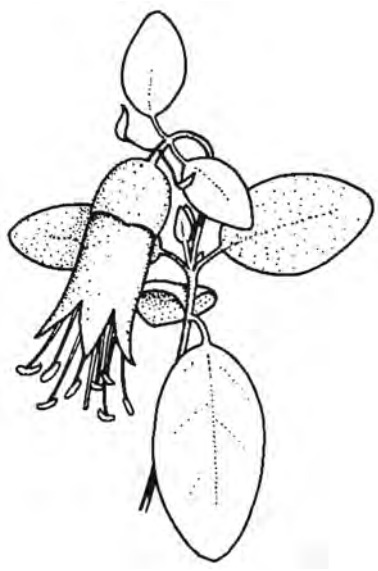
Fruit eaten by native birds. Useful for screening, hedges, and barriers in wet, shady, cool positions. Blends well with ferns. Edible fruits can be used in cooking.

Correa glabra - Rock Correa

RUTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *C. g.* var. *glabra, C. g.* var. *leucoclada*

OTHER NAMES: Smooth Correa



HABIT:

Erect shrub to 2.7 m high, woody stems at base. Dense aromatic oval leaves, bell-shaped tubular pale green flowers, May-Aug, sporadic. Fast-growing.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Rocky habitats, mostly open woodland. Prefers well-drained soil in semi-shade, tolerates drought and frost. Dislikes poor drainage.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Seed collection difficult. Propagate from cuttings (strikes readily) or seed. Leaching seeds for weeks may enhance germination, but not always necessary.

VALUES & USES:

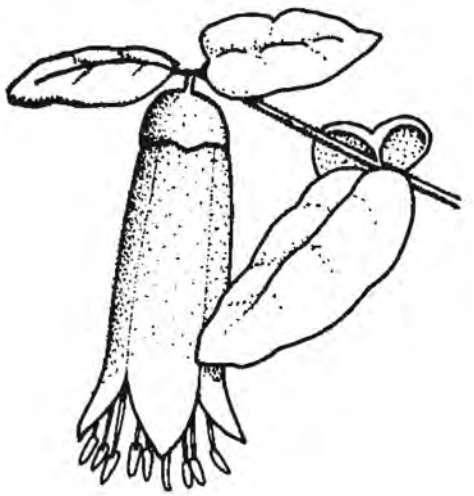
Good habitat, nectar source for native birds. Attractive for hedges, screening, and tubs, easily cultivated. Used for cut flowers.

Correa reflexa - Common Correa

RUTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *C. r.* var. *reflexa*

OTHER NAMES: Native Fuchsia, Fuschia



HABIT:

Spreading or erect shrub, 50 cm to 1.5 m high. Round dull green leaves with pale undersides. Green or red and green, bell-shaped flowers, Apr-Sep. Hardy, adaptable, moderate growth rate, short-lived.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest and heath, usually on sandstone or coastal dunes. Prefers well-drained, moist, light to heavy soil and semi-shade. Tolerates dry summer soil, full sun, and frost. Dislikes poor drainage.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Nov-late Feb, seeds released quickly. Propagate from cuttings (with heels, treated with hormones) or seed. Leaching seeds may enhance germination. Best results with warmer temperatures. Regenerates from rootstock after fire.

VALUES & USES:

Good habitat, nectar source for honeyeaters. Excellent for dry shady sites, containers, and under mature trees. Ornamental due to interesting foliage. Used for cut flowers.

Daviesia latifolia - Hop Bitter-pea

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Open shrub, 1-3 m (rarely 5 m) high, broad dull green 'leaves,' many tough erect branches. Orange-yellow flowers with dark reddish markings, Sep-Dec, showy.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll communities and woodland, up to 1800 m altitude. Prefers well-drained soil in dappled shade or partial sun, tolerates frost and full sun.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-late Jan, seeds released quickly. Cover fruiting branches with stockings or bags to ensure collection. Propagate from scarified seed, soak in near-boiling water for 30 seconds or cold water for several hours before drying and sowing. Germination takes 3-8 weeks. Direct seeding into pots is suitable. Regenerates from seed or suckers, especially after fire.

VALUES & USES:

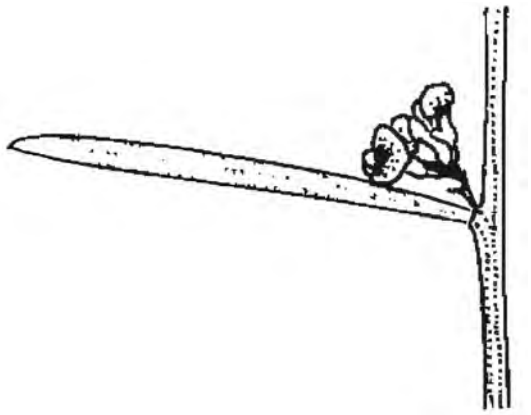
Low-level cover in windbreaks. Useful understory in recharge plantings, improves soil fertility (legume). Good habitat, flowers provide pollen and nectar for insects and birds. Very decorative with interesting foliage and fragrant flowers. Leaves and stems produce fawn dye. Leaves have medicinal properties, used historically as hops substitute and for treating intestinal worms.

Daviesia leptophylla - Slender Bitter-pea

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea



HABIT:

Broom-like erect shrub to 2 m high, upper branches often 'leafless,' dull yellow-green linear 'leaves' to 6.5 cm long. Yellow and red-brown/orange flowers, Oct-Dec.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Shrubland to dry sclerophyll forest, dry open sites, usually on skeletal soils. Prefers well-drained soils, tolerates frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-late Jan, seeds released quickly. Cover fruiting branches with stockings or bags to ensure collection. Propagate from scarified seed, soak in near-boiling water for 30 seconds or cold water for several hours before drying and sowing. Germination takes 3-8 weeks. Direct seeding into pots is suitable. Regenerates from seed or suckers, especially after fire.

VALUES & USES:

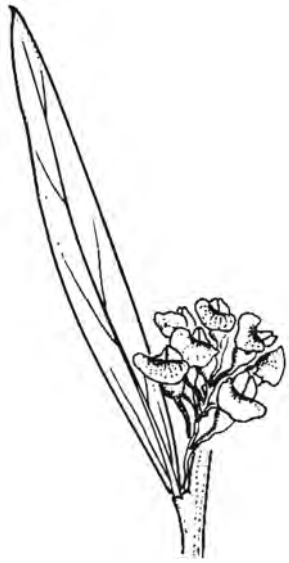
Useful low-level cover in windbreaks. Useful understory in recharge plantings, improves soil fertility (legume). Good habitat, flowers provide pollen and nectar for insects and birds. Very decorative with interesting foliage and fragrant flowers. Pruning encourages dense growth.

Daviesia mimosoides - Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *D. m.* subsp. *acris, D. m.* subsp. *mimosoides*

OTHER NAMES: Leafy Bitter-pea



HABIT:

Multi-stemmed, open-branched erect shrub, 1-2 m high, narrow 'leaves' 2-20 cm long. Yellow and red-brown flowers, Sep-Nov.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Sclerophyll communities, mostly on acidic soils, 0-1500 m altitude, often dominant understory. Prefers well-drained soils, tolerates frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-late Jan, seeds released quickly. Cover fruiting branches with stockings or bags to ensure collection. Propagate from scarified seed, soak in near-boiling water for 30 seconds or cold water for several hours before drying and sowing. Germination takes 3-8 weeks. Direct seeding into pots is suitable. Regenerates from seed or suckers, especially after fire.

VALUES & USES:

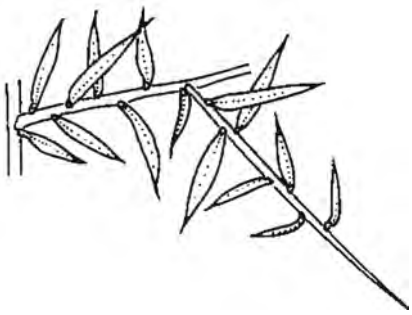
Useful low-level cover in windbreaks. Useful understory in recharge plantings, improves soil fertility (legume). Good habitat, flowers provide pollen and nectar for insects and birds. Very decorative with interesting foliage and fragrant flowers. Pruning encourages dense growth.

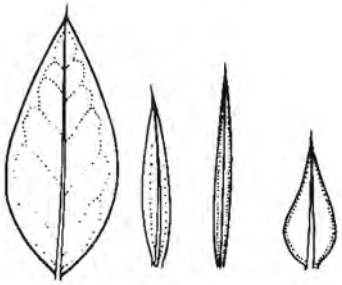
Daviesia ulicifolia - Gorse Bitter-pea

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *D. u.* subsp. *aridicola, D. u.* subsp. *ruscifolia, D. u.* subsp. *ulicifolia*

OTHER NAMES: Native Gorse





HABIT:

Broadly spreading, much-branched stiff shrub to 2 m high. Narrow, pointed, dark-green 'leaves' 5-20 mm long. Yellow and red-brown, pea-like flowers, Aug-Dec (timing varies with altitude). Hardy.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Usually dry sclerophyll forest. Prefers dry, well-drained soil in semi-shade, also accepts moist well-drained soil in full sun. Tolerates drought, dislikes poor drainage.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seeds early Nov - late Jan. Monitor very closely as seed released within 1-2 days of maturity. Cover fruiting branches with nylon or paper bags to censure collection. Propagate from scarified seed. soak in near-boling water for 30 seconds before cooling rapidly under flowing cold water. Dry before sowing to prevent rotting.

VALUES & USES:

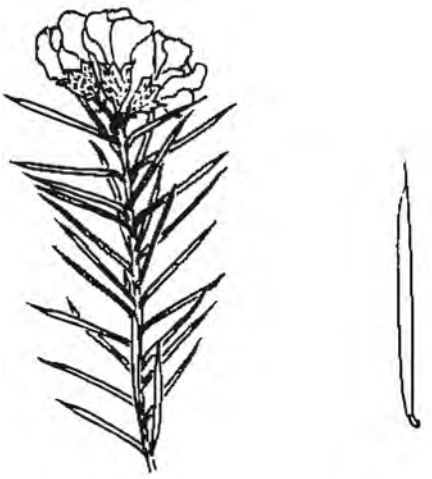
Useful low-level windbreak cover. Useful understory in recharge plantings, improves soil fertility (legume). Good habitat, flowers provide pollen and nectar for insects and birds. Prickly foliage offers refuge for small birds. Ornamental for barriers and under trees, richer flower colour than other species.

Dillwynia juniperina - Prickly Parrot-pea

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Juniper Pea-bush



HABIT:

Erect prickly shrub, 1-2 m high, rigid narrow leaves 7-15 mm long. Golden-yellow flowers with red. Very adaptable.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest on various soils. Prefers well-drained soils in dappled shade or partial sun.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Oct-late Feb, seeds released quickly. Seeds have long storage life. Propagate from scarified seed (soak in near-boiling water for 30 seconds, then cold water) or cuttings. Germination takes 3-4 weeks, direct seed into pots (2-3 seeds/pot).

VALUES & USES:

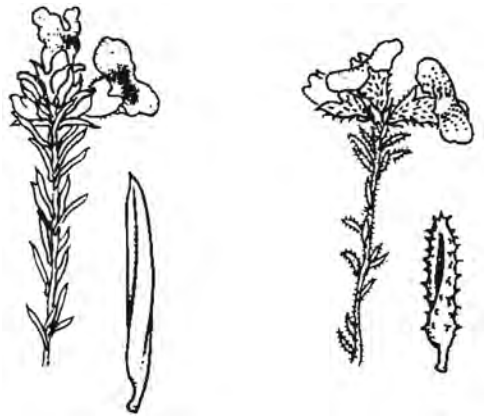
Low cover in windbreaks. Improves soil fertility (legume). Good habitat. Decorative ornamental, useful as barrier.

Dillwynia phylicoides - Small-leaf Parrot-pea

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Prostrate to erect shrub, up to 1.5 m high, hairy stems, spirally twisted leaves (3-8 mm long). Yellow and red flowers in profuse terminal clusters. (Aug-Dec)

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll woodland to forest on acidic well-drained soils. Prefers well-drained soil, tolerates frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed pods when ripe (late Oct-late Feb), as seeds are released quickly. Propagate from scarified seed (soak in near-boiling water for 30 seconds, then cold water) or cuttings. Germination takes 3-4 weeks, and direct seeding into pots (2-3 seeds per pot) is recommended.

VALUES & USES:

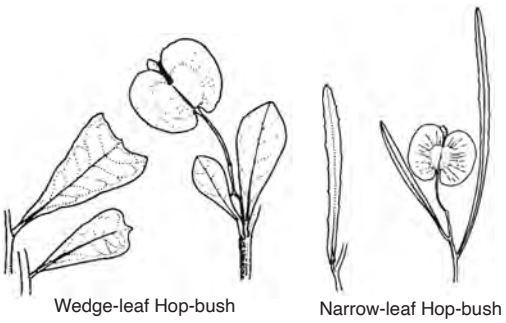
Low-level windbreak cover. Improves soil fertility (legume). Important understory component. Ornamental for gardens, hardy, responds to hard pruning.

Dodonaea viscosa - Hop-bush

SAPINDACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *D. v.* subsp. *angustifolia* (Sticky Hop-bush), *D. v.* subsp. *angustissima* (Narrow-leaf Hop-bush), *D. v.* subsp. *cuneata* (Wedge-leaf Hop-bush), *D. v. cuneata, D. v. spatulata*

OTHER NAMES: refer to above



Wedge-leaf Hop-bush

Narrow-leaf Hop-bush

HABIT:

Erect or spreading shrubs up to 4 m high, with narrow or wedge-shaped green leaves and inconspicuous flowers (mainly spring). Fast-growing with a lifespan of several decades.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Found in various habitats including open forests, woodlands, scrubs, rocky outcrops, drier slopes, and sandy sites. Prefer well-drained soils in partial or full sun. Tolerate frost and drought.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seeds from mid-October to early February as they are released quickly. The papery capsules turn tan-brown when ripe, and the seeds are black and firm. Easily collected in large quantities and retain viability for several years. Propagate from seed (approximately 212 viable seeds per gram) or cuttings. Hot water treatment can hasten germination, which takes 2-4 weeks. Regenerates readily from seed, stem, and coppice, particularly after fire. Establishes well when direct seeded.

VALUES & USES:

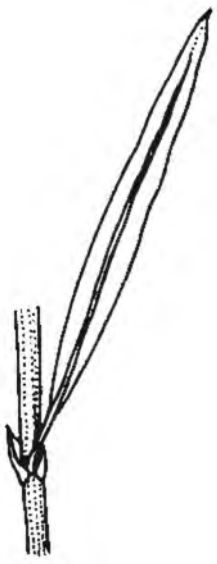
Valuable for low-level windbreak cover and understory plantings, stabilising sand with shallow roots. Provide habitat and pollen for insects, and foliage and seeds are eaten by birds. Leaves traditionally used by First Nations People for pain relief. Ornamental plants suitable for hedges, screens, rock gardens, and understory planting, with colourful fruits. Can be used as drought fodder in some areas.

Duma florulenta - Lignum

POLYGONACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Tangled Lignum



HABIT:

Intricate, entangled, rounded hairless perennial shrub, 1-3 m high and wide. Grey-green stems, often spiny-tipped. Whitish-yellowish, small flowers, mainly Aug-Mar.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Seasonally flooded low-lying areas with grey clay soils, swamps, and river flats, in the western part of the region. Often associated with River Red Gum. Tolerates frost, dry periods, and seasonal inundation.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Jan-late Apr. Propagate from seed or cuttings of firm young growth. Untreated seeds germinate in 1-2 weeks. Regenerates relatively quickly after flooding or wet years.

VALUES & USES:

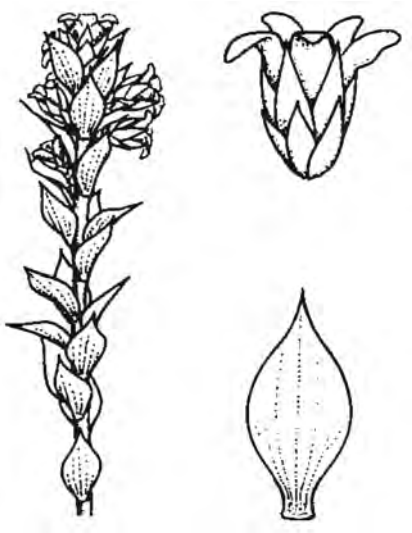
Provides stock shelter. Highly valuable habitat, favored breeding ground for wildfowl, rich in pollen and nectar. Forms dense stands restricting access, grazed by stock only when other feed is scarce.

Epacris breviflora - Drumstick Heath

ERICACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Erect shrub, 50-100 cm (sometimes 2 m) high, hairy branchlets, erect leaves. White, fragrant flowers, mostly summer, sporadic.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Swamps and damp places at 350-1500 m altitude. Prefers moist, well-drained, light to medium fertile soil. Tolerates frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed-bearing capsules when flowers wither, dry and sieve to extract dust-like seed. Propagate from firm young growth cuttings (may be difficult) or seed. Bog method and/or smoke treatment may enhance germination. Sprinkle seeds over acidic potting mix in late spring, place under mist.

VALUES & USES:

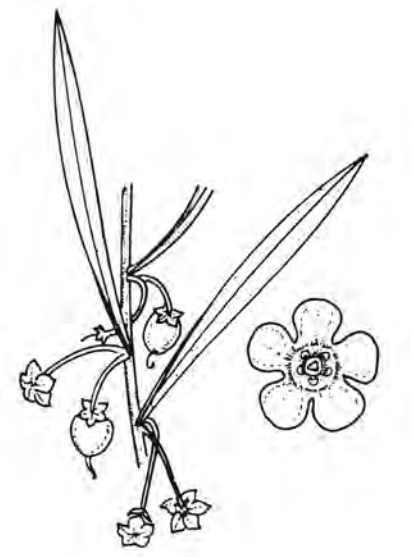
Stabilises soils in damp areas. Excellent for containers and rockeries, prune regularly for bushiness.

Eremophila deserti - Turkeybush

SCROPHULARIACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Ellangowan poison-bush, Dogwood



HABIT:

Erect, much-branched hairless shrub, 1-4 m high, warty branchlets. White, bell-shaped flowers, late winter-early summer (Aug-Dec).

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Variety of communities on calcareous red earths to stony skeletal soils on hillsides and riversides, mostly in the western part of the region.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect when fruits are yellow. Propagate from cuttings or fresh seed sown late summer-autumn. Remove fruit flesh, soak seeds overnight in warm water, sow 2-3 mm deep, cover with gravel.

VALUES & USES:

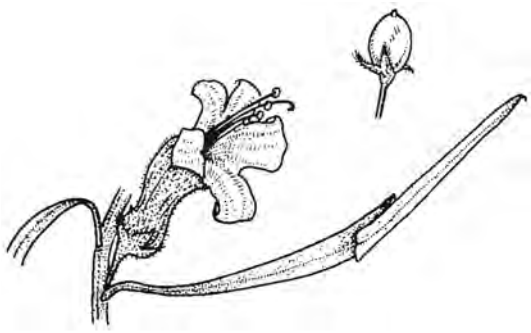
Stabilises soil on riverbanks. Good habitat, fruits eaten by various birds (including emus, honeyeaters, silvereyes and Australian Bustard). Attractive ornamental for windbreaks, parks, screens, or hedges. Prune lightly to promote bushiness. Reportedly poisonous to stock.

Eremophila longifolia - Berrigan

SCROPHULARIACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Long-leafed Emubush, Native Plum Tree



HABIT:

Shrub to small tree, up to 8 m high. Narrow drooping leaves 3-20 cm long, drooping branches. Mature bark dark-grey, rough, divided into squarish segments. Pinkish to reddish-brown flowers with white spots, most of year.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Various communities, mainly plains, sandy or loam soils in Grey Box, White Cypress Pine, Boree, and Mallee communities. Prefers well-drained soil in full sun.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Jan-late Mar, seeds released in 3-14 days. Fruits collected from beneath plants. Difficult to germinate, propagate from seed or cuttings (slow to root). Disturbing roots promotes suckering, transplant suckers for best establishment. Regenerates prolifically from seed and root suckers, recovers well from fire.

VALUES & USES:

Excellent low-level windbreak cover. Controls soil erosion with fibrous roots. Excellent habitat, fruit eaten by emus, nectar and pollen attract birds and bees. Best Eremophila fodder species, constantly trimmed by livestock. Ornamental for low garden shelter. Leaves used for tanning by First Nations People.

Eutaxia microphylla - Mallee Bush-pea

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *E. m.* var. *microphylla; E. m.* var. *diffusa*

OTHER NAMES: Common Eutaxia, Small-leafed Eutaxia, Eutaxia

HABIT:

Variable, low, dense, intricate (*E. m.* var. *microphylla*) or erect (*E. m.* var. *diffusa*) perennial shrub. Tiny linear grey-green leaves, brown twiggy stems, sometimes spiny-tipped. Yellow and red (sometimes all yellow) flowers, spring, profuse.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Mallee, Mugga Ironbark communities, and various woodlands. Prefers open positions in dry, well-drained soil and full sun. Tolerates wet winter soil, full shade, frost, and drought. Dislikes poorly-drained soil. Adapts to most soils.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Nov-mid Feb, seeds shed quickly after maturity. Propagate from scarified seed (soak in hot water, then dry) or cuttings. Germination takes 3-4 weeks.

VALUES & USES:

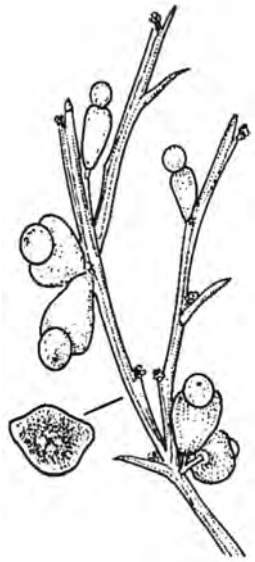
Controls soil erosion in small areas due to fibrous roots, improves soil fertility (legume). Excellent for containers, pool edges, groundcover, rockeries, hanging baskets, and under trees. Popular ornamental.

Exocarpos strictus - Dwarf Cherry

SANTALACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Pale-fruit Ballart, Pale Ballart



HABIT:

Erect shrub to 3.5 m high, light green, bronzy, blue-green, or greyish foliage. Often forms dense thickets. Mainly flowers in early summer, but can occur year-round.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Various habitats including high banks of rivers and streams, on well-drained clay soils in River Red Gum communities. Prefers well-drained sandy or clay loam soils.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-late Apr, seeds shed in 3-14 days. Propagation difficult, see Native Cherry (E. cupressiformis) for details.

VALUES & USES:

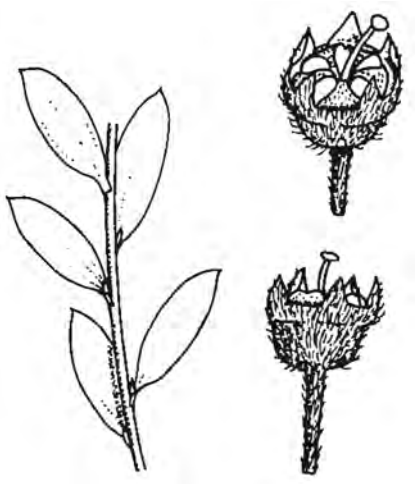
Useful for controlling soil erosion. Provides habitat. Attractive ornamental.

Gaudium brevipes - Slender Tea-tree

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Grey Tea-tree



HABIT:

Shrub or small tree to 4 m high, smooth bark, reddish drooping branchlets, leaves 1-2 cm long. White flowers, Oct-Dec. Hardy and fast-growing.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest, woodland, and shrubland, mostly on rocky granite outcrops. Prefers poor soils near streams. Sensitive to heavy frost when young, tolerates limited dry periods.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect throughout the year, seeds retained and viable for years. Propagate from seed (light scattering, cover lightly) or cuttings (strike readily). Germination in 2-5 weeks, capillary watering beneficial. Suitable for direct seeding into pots. Regenerates quickly from seed.

VALUES & USES:

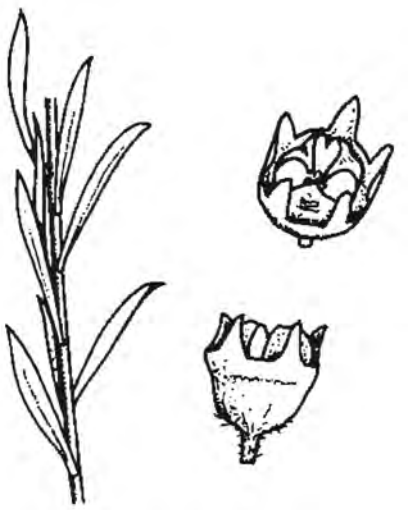
Excellent low-level windbreak cover. Controls streambank erosion with fibrous roots. Excellent streamside habitat, provides shade and insect source for fish. Flowers are pollen and nectar source for insects and birds. Attractive ornamental due to reddish foliage and graceful habit. Cut foliage decorative and dries well. Leaves and young shoots used historically for urinary complaints.

Gaudium multicaule - Silver Tea-tree

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Shrub to 2 m high, smooth bark, often silky younger stems. Variable, usually narrow leaves, 2-10 mm long. White or pink flowers, Oct-Nov.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry Sclerophyll forest and woodland on dry hills. Prefers full sun or semi-shade, tolerates most frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed capsules when ripe. Propagate from seed (sow lightly, cover lightly) or cuttings (strike readily). Germination in 2-5 weeks, capillary watering beneficial. Suitable for direct seeding into pots.

VALUES & USES:

Potential understory plant in windbreaks. Stabilizes soil. Good habitat. Very attractive ornamental due to silvery foliage and pink flowers, useful as dense groundcover.

Goodenia ovata - Hop Goodenia

GOODENIACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Erect or prostrate sticky shrub to 2 m high, ‘varnished’ bright green leaves. Bright yellow flowers, mainly Oct-Mar, year-round. Hardy, fast-growing.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry Sclerophyll forest and woodland, sometimes exposed rocky areas. Prefers protected positions, moist soil in semi-shade. Tolerates drought, moderate frost, dry soil, poor drainage, waterlogging, and full sun to full shade.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-late Jan, seeds shed quickly. Propagate from cuttings (root readily) or fresh seed (difficult). Regenerates easily by suckering, colonises after fire and clearing.

VALUES & USES:

Low-level windbreak cover. Tough, adaptable coloniser for various sites. Good habitat, shelter, and food source for small birds and animals. Useful for bog gardens, rockeries, under trees. Cut flowering branches last well. Leaves used for tea with potential anti-diabetic properties.

Grevillea alpina - Cat's Claws Grevillea

PROTEACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Mountain Grevillea, Alpine Grevillea, Goldfields Grevillea

HABIT:

Spreading to semi-prostrate shrub, 30 cm to 2 m high, grey-green foliage. Bright red and yellow flowers, mainly winter-spring, profuse and conspicuous. Can be long-lived.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest, woodland, heath, or mallee, usually on sandy soil. Prefers well-drained soil, tolerates frost and extended dry periods.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-late Feb, seeds shed quickly. Propagate from cuttings of fresh new growth (5-7 cm long) or seed. Rooting hormones improve strike rate. Regenerates from seed, some provenances sucker.

VALUES & USES:

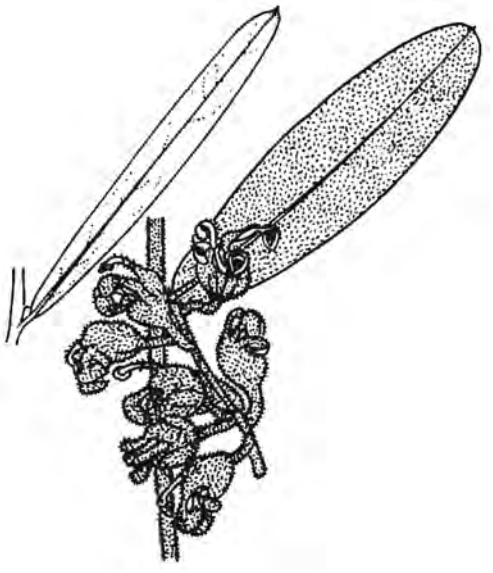
Useful low-level windbreak cover. Excellent habitat, flowers provide nectar for native birds, foliage provides nesting sites. Popular ornamental for gardens and tubs, can be pruned for bushiness.

Grevillea floribunda - Seven Dwarfs' Grevillea

PROTEACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *G.f.* subsp. *floribunda*

OTHER NAMES: Rusty Spider Flower



HABIT:

Erect or spreading shrub, 40 cm to 1.8 m high, velvety branches. Rusty and greenish flowers, year-round, mainly spring. Hardy, highly variable characteristics.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest or woodland on sandy soil, often in rocky situations. Prefers well-drained soil in full sun or partial shade. Tolerates extended dry periods and moderate frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Monitor seed pods, as seeds shed soon after maturity. Propagate from seed or cuttings (strike readily), germination may be difficult.

VALUES & USES:

Useful low-level windbreak cover. Excellent for attracting nectar-feeding birds. Decorative ornamental for gardens and tubs due to densely rusty-hairy flower-heads. Readily cultivated.

Grevillea lanigera - Woolly Grevillea

PROTEACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Spreading shrub, mostly 20 cm to 1.5 m high, grey-green foliage. Red, pink, or cream flowers, mainly spring.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Moist rocky places in light to heavy soil, including streambanks. Prefers well-drained soil, tolerates frost and drought. Full sun or semi-shade.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect in summer when fruits turn brown, seeds shed quickly. Secure stockings or bags to fruiting branches after flowering to ensure collection. Propagate from cuttings (5-7 cm long with heels) or seed (may result in variable plants). Regenerates from seed.

VALUES & USES:

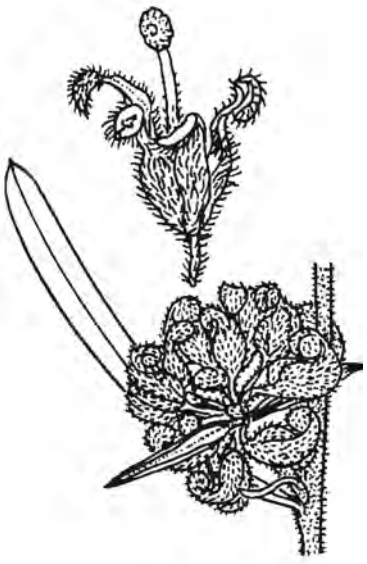
Useful low-level windbreak cover. Good habitat, flowers attract nectar-feeding birds and insects, foliage provides refuge and nesting sites. Attractive ornamental for screening, rockeries, and groundcover.

Grevillea polybractea - Crimson Grevillea

PROTEACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Spreading neat shrub, 30 cm to 1.8 m high, rough hairy leaves. Red to pink flowers with yellow or green, spring, dense woolly flowerheads.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest on granite soil. Prefers slightly sheltered areas in well-drained soil, tolerates open situations and moderate frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect in summer, seeds shed soon after maturity. Secure fruiting branches to ensure collection. Propagate from cuttings (strikes readily), can be grafted onto Rosemary Grevillea.

VALUES & USES:

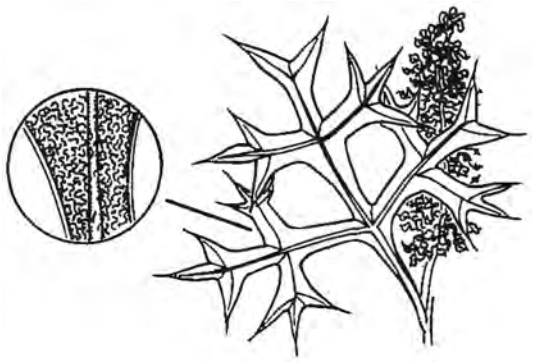
Useful low-level cover in windbreaks. Good habitat. Attractive ornamental due to interesting flowers, excellent in tubs. Prune regularly for low growth.

Grevillea ramosissima - Fan Grevillea

PROTEACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *G. r.* subsp. *ramosissima*

OTHER NAMES: Branching Grevillea



HABIT:

Low spreading shrub, 30 cm to 3 m high, leaves 3-10 cm long with turned-down margins. Creamy white flowers, mainly spring.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll woodland on various acidic substrates, including granite and sandy soils. Prefers semi or dappled shade, tolerates moderate frost and snow.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed pods when ripe. Propagate from seed or cuttings, which may strike slowly.

VALUES & USES:

Useful low-level windbreak cover. Good habitat. Attractive when flowering, suitable for screening and general planting. Easy to cultivate.

Grevillea rosmarinifolia - Rosemary Grevillea

PROTEACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *G. r.* subsp. *glabella, G. r.* subsp. *rosmarinifolia*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Compact to open shrub, 30 cm to 2 m high, narrow prickly leaves. Pink to red (sometimes with cream) spider-like flowers, mainly spring. Moderate growth rate, lifespan up to several decades.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest and woodland near streams and moist slopes, mallee and shrubland on plains and slopes, sandy soil. Prefers well-drained soil in full sun. Tolerates frost and extended dry periods.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-early Jan, seeds shed soon after maturity. Secure fruiting branches to ensure collection. Propagate from seed or cuttings (5-7 cm long from new growth).

VALUES & USES:

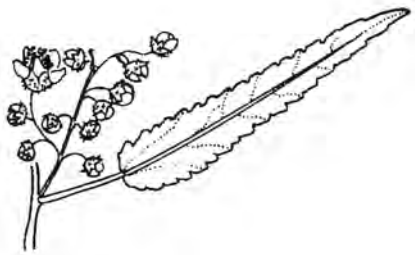
Excellent low-level cover in windbreaks. Excellent habitat, dense foliage provides refuge for small birds, nectar-rich flowers attract birds and insects. Attractive ornamental for screening, hedges, and under trees. Responds well to pruning and mulching. Flowers and leaves produce lemon-yellow or fawn-gold dye.

Gynatrix pulchella - Hempbush

MALVACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Common Hempbush



HABIT:

Semi-deciduous, open woody spreading shrub to 3 m high. Bright green, heart-shaped, soft, toothed leaves to 15 cm long. Cream to white, fragrant flowers in loose clusters along stems.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Gully scrubs and near creeks on rocky sites, higher elevations. Prefers protected position in moist, well-drained soil and semi-shade. Tolerates poor drainage, seasonal waterlogging, full sun, and extended dry periods.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Nov-late Dec, seeds shed in 3-14 days. Seeds remain viable for at least 2 years. Propagate from seed (direct sow 2 seeds/pot) or cuttings (strike readily). Germinates in 2-4 weeks. Regenerates readily in disturbed areas.

VALUES & USES:

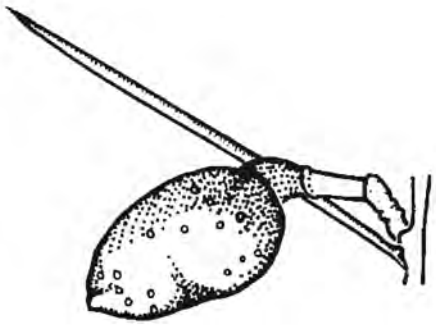
Stabilises soils along creeks. String made from bark by First Nations People. Not highly ornamental, but attractive when flowering. Fragrant perfume. Plant under established trees, prune tips to encourage bushiness. Good quality warp yarn produced from bark historically.

Hakea leucoptera - Needlewood

PROTEACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *H. l.* subsp. *leucoptera , H. l.* subsp. *sericipes*

OTHER NAMES: Needle Hakea, Silver Needlewood, Silver Needle Bush, Pin Bush, Booldoobah



HABIT:

Bushy shrub to 2 m or small tree to 5 m, open-branched crown, straight rigid branches. Rigid cylindrical leaves 2-9 cm long. Creamy white flowers, late spring-summer. Long-lived.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Western part of the region. Coarse-textured soils, as individual trees or dense thickets. Tolerates heavy soil and partial shade, hardy and moderately frost tolerant.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect throughout the year, seeds retained. Propagate from fresh seed (± 300 viable/gram), germinates in 3-6 weeks. Suitable for direct seeding into pots or field. Regenerates from root suckers.

VALUES & USES:

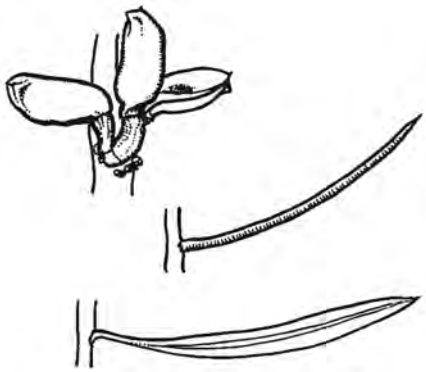
Good habitat, nectar source for birds and insects, foliage provides nesting sites for small birds. Fuelwood easily split. Timber used for small turnery and smoking pipes. Roots used as water source by First Nations People. Ornamental, decorative woody fruit. Light producer of fair quality honey.

Hakea microcarpa - Small-fruited Hakea

PROTEACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Small-fruit Hakea



HABIT:

Small, rigid, open, spreading shrub to 2 m high. Cylindrical or flattened leaves 3-11 cm long on erect branches. Creamy-white flowers, spring-early summer.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Wet situations in dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, including streamsides and bogs, or heathy swamps, mainly at higher altitudes. Prefers wet areas, tolerates frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed pods when mature, monitor closely as seeds shed in 3-14 days. Secure bags over pods to ensure collection. Propagate from fresh seed, germinates readily. Suitable for direct seeding into pots.

VALUES & USES:

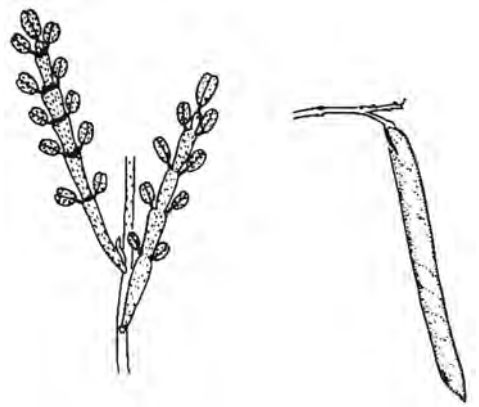
Useful low-level windbreak cover in poorly drained sites. Improves drainage in wet sites. Flowers are a food source for native insects, foliage provides refuge for small birds. Attractive ornamental, particularly when flowering or with open fruits.

Indigofera adesmiifolia - Tick Indigo

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Leafless Indigo



HABIT:

Small shrub to 1.5 m high, leaves up to 6.5 cm long, leaflets up to 5 mm long. Rose-pink flowers in short sprays, late winter-spring.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Rocky places, mostly on volcanic soils in woodland, ranges, and slopes. Prefers well-drained soil in semi-shade, tolerates moderate frosts.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mid-Nov to early Feb, seeds shed quickly. Secure fruiting branches to ensure collection. Propagate from scarified seed (soak in boiling water, then dry) or cuttings. Germination takes 3-4 weeks, direct seed into pots (2-3 seeds/pot). Regenerates from seed, particularly after fire.

VALUES & USES:

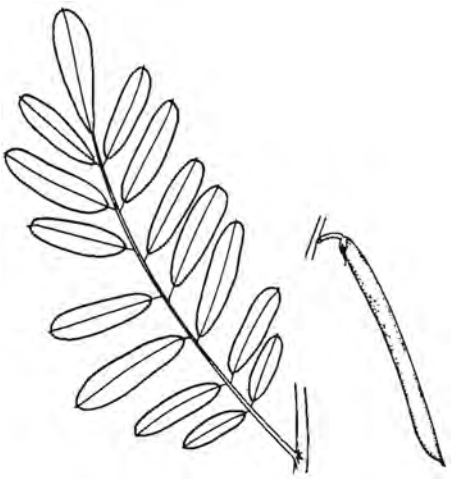
Useful low-level windbreak cover. Improves soil fertility (legume). Excellent habitat, flowers provide pollen and nectar for insects, food for butterfly caterpillars. Attractive ornamental for gardens, prune to promote bushiness.

Indigofera australis - Austral Indigo

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *I. a.* subsp. *australis*

OTHER NAMES: Hill Indigo, Native Indigo



HABIT:

Open, erect, spreading shrub to 2.5 m high, long slender stiff stems. Mauve to purple (sometimes white) pea-like flowers, winter-spring.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Wet and dry sclerophyll forest and woodlands, commonly in hilly areas. Prefers poor, shallow soil in semi-shade or dappled shade. Tolerates moderate frost and extended wet periods, adapts to well-drained acidic soils.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Propagate from scarified seed (soak in boiling water, then dry) or cuttings. Germination takes 3-4 weeks, direct seed into pots (2-3 seeds/pot). Regenerates easily from seed, especially after fire.

VALUES & USES:

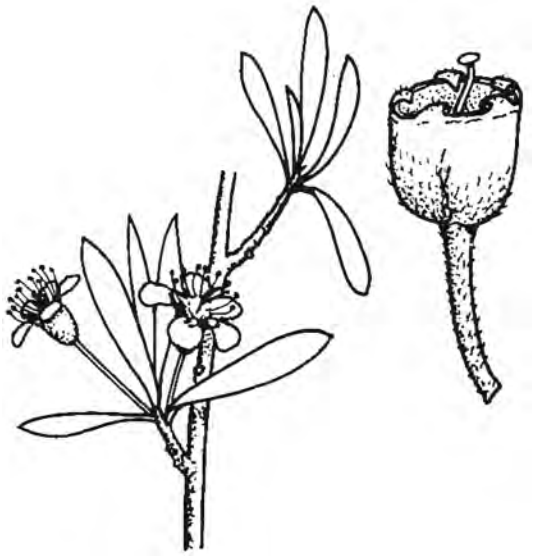
Low-level windbreak cover. Improves soil fertility (legume). Excellent habitat, flowers provide pollen and nectar for insects, food for butterfly caterpillars. First Nations used roots for fish poison. Attractive ornamental, best planted in groups. Tip prune to promote bushiness. Leaves and stems produce yellow-fawn dye.

Kunzea ericoides - Burgan

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Tall shrub or small tree to 5 m high, dense or open foliage. White flowers, spring-summer. Fast-growing.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Heath and sclerophyll forest, common at higher elevations, often along watercourses. Grows on valley slopes, dry ridges, and streambanks. Tolerates frost, wet and dry conditions.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect Jan-Apr, seeds released soon after maturity. Propagate from seed (germinates readily) or cuttings of young wood. Regenerates from seed and coppice after fire, quickly colonising bare areas.

Note: This species is under review and it is thought that commercially available seed is likely of a NZ introduced species. Make sure the seed source is local.

VALUES & USES:

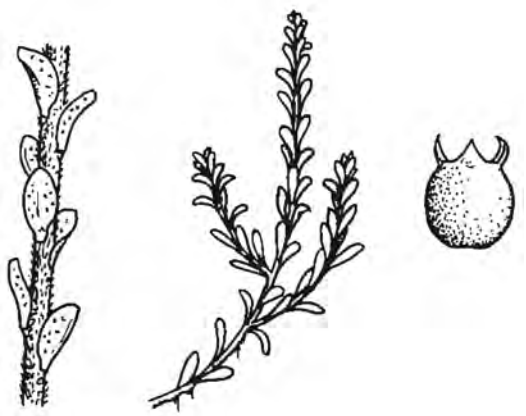
Excellent fast-growing low-level cover in windbreaks. Controls streambank and gully erosion with fibrous roots. Excellent habitat, dense foliage provides refuge for small birds. Flowers are a nectar source for honeyeaters and insects. First Nations People used wood for tools and weapons. Ornamental for screening, hedges, and bog gardens. Responds well to pruning and slow-release fertilisers.

Kunzea parvifolia - Violet Kunzea

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Erect shrub to 1.5 m high, slender wiry reddish branches, small leaves 1-3.5 mm long. Pink to purple (rarely white) flowers, spring-early summer. Very hardy.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Heath and dry sclerophyll forest, rocky slopes near seepage areas. In eastern part of the region.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Jan-late May, seeds shed in 3-14 days. Propagate from seed (sown early autumn) or 10 cm cuttings in Jan (use rooting hormones). Germinates readily in 3-5 weeks. Surface sow or cover lightly, capillary watering beneficial.

VALUES & USES:

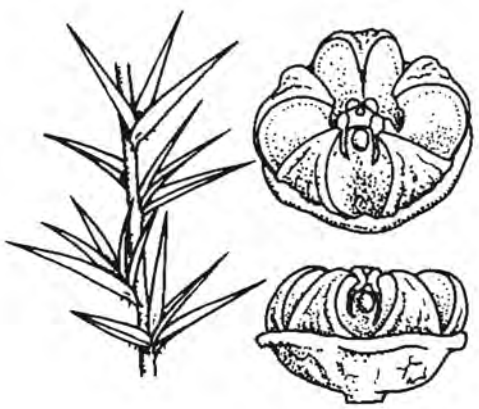
Useful low-level windbreak cover. Stabilises soil. Good habitat, foliage provides refuge for small birds, flowers are nectar source for honeyeaters and other birds. Attractive ornamental, benefits from regular pruning.

Leptospermum continentale - Prickly Tea-tree

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Upright, rigid, prickly shrub, 1-2 m high. Firm bark, narrow green leaves. White or rarely pink flowers, Oct-Jan. Hardy, moderate growth rate, lifespan up to several decades.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Wet and dry sclerophyllforest or open sandy swampy places. Prefers poorly-drained soil (e.g., seepages), tolerates frost and extended dry periods.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect anytime, seeds retained for years, released after adversity. Collect capsules from older wood. Propagate from seed or tip cuttings, smoke treatment improves germination. Sow lightly, cover lightly, capillary watering beneficial. Regenerates from seed, suckers, and lignotubers, especially after disturbance.

VALUES & USES:

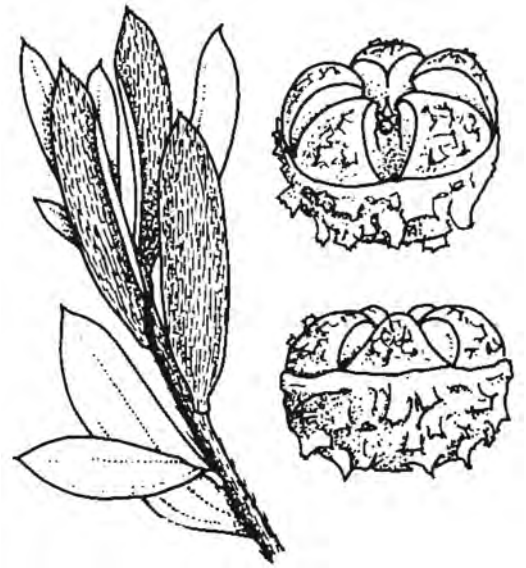
Low-level windbreak cover, particularly on poorly drained sites. Controls erosion with fibrous roots, revegetates swampy areas. Excellent habitat, prickly foliage provides refuge for small birds. Flowers are pollen and nectar source for insects. First Nations People used stems for tools. Attractive ornamental, particularly in dense thickets. Used for fencing and stakes, also in colonial medicine.

Leptospermum grandifolium - Mountain Tea-tree

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Woolly Tea-tree



HABIT:

Large, fairly dense shrub to small rounded tree, 1.5-6+ m high, leaves 1-3 cm long. White flowers, Oct-Jan. Adaptable, moderate to fast growth rate.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Sandy swamps and rocky streambanks in the higher elevation areas. Prefers moist to wet soil (e.g., seepages, streamsides). Tolerates moderate frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect anytime, seeds retained for years and released after adversity. Collect capsules from older wood. Propagate from seed (sow lightly, cover lightly) or cuttings (strike readily). Germination in 2-5 weeks, capillary watering beneficial. Suitable for direct seeding into pots. Regenerates from seed.

VALUES & USES:

Useful low-level windbreak cover. Controls streambank and gully erosion with fibrous roots. Excellent habitat, prickly foliage provides refuge for small birds. Flowers are pollen and nectar source for insects. Used for turning. Ornamental, benefits from pruning. Used in colonial medicine.

Leptospermum lanigerum - Woolly Tea-tree

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Erect, dense tall shrub to over 5 m high. Smooth bark, often silvery new growth. White flowers, Oct-Jan, prolific. Hardy, moderate growth rate, lifespan up to several decades.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Open eucalypt communities, sandy swamps and along watercourses, in the higher elevation areas. Prefers moist soil, tolerates frost, various soils (acidic to alkaline), and heavy, poorly-drained soil.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect anytime, seeds retained for years, released after adversity. Collect capsules from older wood. Propagate from seed (sow lightly, cover lightly) or tip cuttings. Germination in 2-5 weeks, smoke treatment enhances germination. Regenerates from seed dispersed by wind and water, especially along creeks, rivers, and swampy areas.

VALUES & USES:

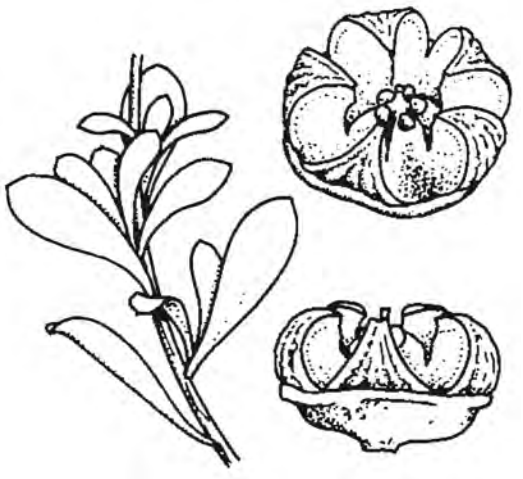
Excellent low-level windbreak cover. Controls creekside and gully erosion with fibrous roots. Excellent habitat, foliage provides refuge for small birds. Flowers are pollen and nectar source for insects. First Nations People used stems for tools. Attractive ornamental for screening, hedges, pond edges, and bog gardens. Used in colonial medicine.

Leptospermum obovatum - River Tea-tree

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Blunt-leaf Tea-tree



HABIT:

Upright, dense green shrub to over 2 m high. Smooth firm bark, aromatic leaves 5-20 mm long. White flowers, Nov-Jan. Very hardy.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Swampy places or rocky areas along streams. Prefers moist soils, tolerates inundation, frost, and dry periods.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect anytime, seeds retained for years, released after adversity. Collect capsules from older wood. Propagate from seed (sow lightly, cover lightly) or tip cuttings. Germination in 2-5 weeks, capillary watering beneficial. Suitable for direct seeding into pots. Seeds dispersed by insects (e.g. ants).

VALUES & USES:

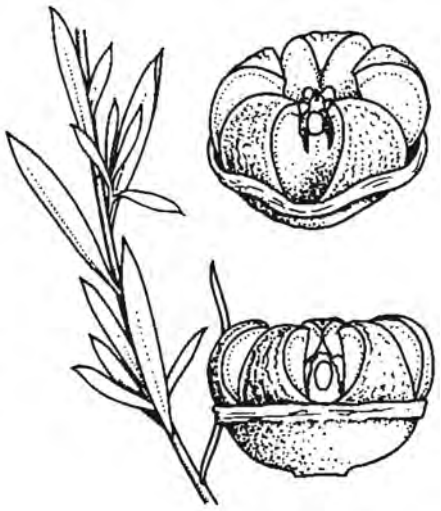
Low-level windbreak cover. Excellent for controlling streambank and gully erosion. Provides streamside habitat, shade, insect source, and fish habitat. Flowers are pollen and nectar source for insects and birds. Ornamental, benefits from regular pruning. Used in colonial medicine.

Leptospermum polygalifolium - Lemon-scented Tea-tree

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *L. p.* subsp. *polygalifolium*

OTHER NAMES: Tantoon, Tantoon Teatree, Jellybush



HABIT:

Shrub or small tree, 1-7 m high, firm but soft smooth bark. Narrow leaves 5-20 mm long. White flowers, Aug-Jan, often profuse and honey-scented. Fast-growing, lifespan up to several decades.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Not common. Sandy, sandstone, or basalt soils, along rocky watercourses, in the eastern part of the region. Frost resistant.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed capsules when ripe. Propagate from seed or cuttings.

VALUES & USES:

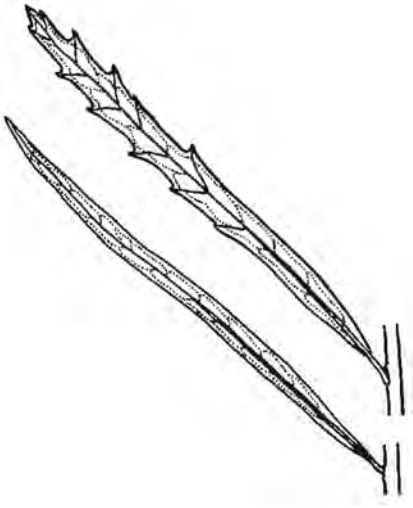
Good low-level windbreak cover. Excellent for stabilising creek and riverbanks due to fibrous roots and flexibility in floods. Good streamside habitat. Timber close-grained, hard, tough, and light-coloured. Leaves occasionally used as tea substitute. Attractive garden specimen, pruning encourages bushiness.

Lomatia myricoides - River Lomatia

PROTEACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Mountain Beech, Long-leaf Lomatia



HABIT:

Open shrub or small tree, 2-5 m high. Narrow leaves 5-20 cm long, toothed margins. Creamy (sometimes pink), fragrant flowers, summer.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Along watercourses or in sclerophyll forest, up to 1000 m altitude. Prefers shaded, cool positions in moist, well-drained soil. Tolerates frost, dry periods once established, and short periods of wetness.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early-late Jul when follicles darken and split, seeds released quickly. Propagate from seed or green hardened cuttings. Germination readily from fresh seed, but slow growth. Grow seedlings in pots for 12 months before planting out. Regenerates from seed.

VALUES & USES:

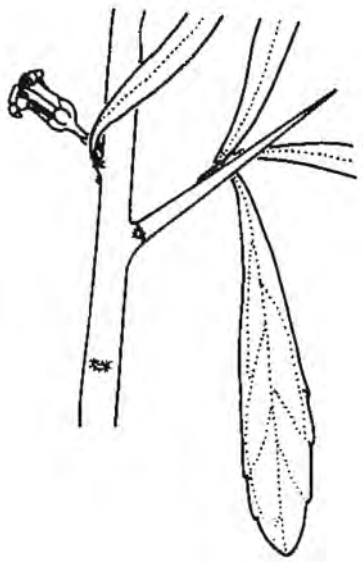
Potential low-level windbreak cover. Controls streambank erosion, tolerates floods. Flowers attract insects and nectar-feeding birds. Provides stream habitat for fish. Attractive for screening or informal hedges, benefits from summer watering and regular pruning. Flowers suitable for indoor decoration.

Melicytus dentatus - Tree Violet

VIOLACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Rigid shrub to 4 m high, branchlets often ending in spines. Dark-green foliage with toothed margins, tiny bell-shaped, fragrant pale-yellow flowers in spring-summer. Long-lived, hardy, slow-growing.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Amongst rocks, along rivers and creeksides, and in alpine heath. Prefers well-drained sites, tolerates frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect pale-green to purple berries late Dec-early Apr, seeds shed in 3-14 days. Propagate from fresh seed (sow whole fruit 1 cm deep) or cuttings (use rooting hormones). Seeds germinate in 3-4 months, seedlings easily handled. Regenerates from bird-dispersed seed.

VALUES & USES:

Excellent long-lived low-level windbreak cover. Prickly foliage provides refuge and nesting sites for birds. Attractive ornamental for hedges, screening, and barriers. Benefits from watering and pruning.

Myoporum montanum - Western Boobialla

SCROPHULARIACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Western Boobialla, Boobialla, Native Daphne, Native Myrtle

HABIT:

Hairless, erect, bushy shrub or small tree up to 8 m high. It features finely fissured bark and narrow leaves about 3-14 cm long. Produces white, purple-spotted flowers, and usually grows as scattered plants or in small, relatively dense colonies. White flowers spotted with purple from August to December.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Mallee, and White Cypress Pine communities. Prefers well-drained soil in full sun, tolerates severe drought.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Feb-late Mar, seeds shed in 3-14 days. Propagate from seed (remove flesh, soak overnight in warm water, sow late summer-early autumn) or cuttings of firm young growth. Tolerates severe drought and exhibits low flammability. Appears to be unpalatable to livestock.

VALUES & USES:

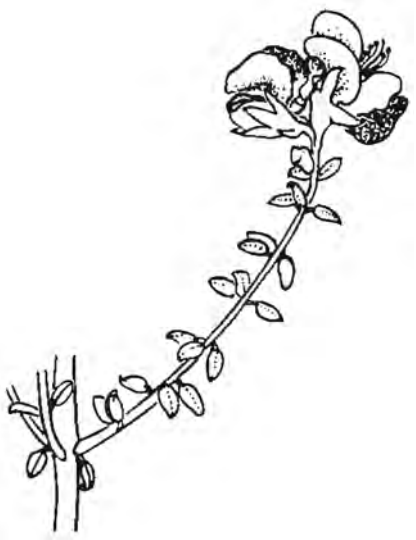
Excellent low-level cover in windbreaks. Excellent habitat, flowers provide pollen and nectar, fruits eaten by birds. First Nations used gum as glue and leaves medicinally. Attractive ornamental for windbreaks, parks, screens, or hedges.

Oxylobium oxylobioides - Mountain Mirbelia

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/al*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Spreading or erect open-branched shrub to 1.5 m high, small leaves 2-10 mm long. Bright orange-yellow flowers with dark red markings, late spring-early summer. Moderate growth rate.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest, mainly at higher altitudes. Prefers well-drained soil in semi-shade, tolerates drought and frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early-late Dec, seeds shed quickly. Propagate from scarified seed (soak in boiling water, then dry) or cuttings (use rooting hormones). Germination takes 3-4 weeks, direct seed into pots (2-3 seeds/pot).

VALUES & USES:

Useful low-level windbreak cover, important understory component. Improves soil fertility (legume). Flowers provide nectar source for native wasps, bees, and butterflies. Attractive ornamental for gardens, benefits from light pruning.

Persoonia rigida - Hairy Geebung

PROTEACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Stiff Geebung

HABIT:

Dense, erect to spreading shrub, 1-3 m high, hairy branchlets, pale green foliage. Yellow flowers, Nov-Jan, rarely profuse.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Woodland to dry sclerophyll forest or drier heaths, in sandy or rocky soil. Prefers well-drained stony acidic soil, in semi/dappled shade or full sun. Tolerates frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect ripe fruit from ground beneath parent plants. Propagation from very young growth cuttings (difficult to root, hormone treatment helps) or seed (difficult to germinate, compost fruit or treat with giberellic acid before sowing). Regenerates from seed after fire.

VALUES & USES:

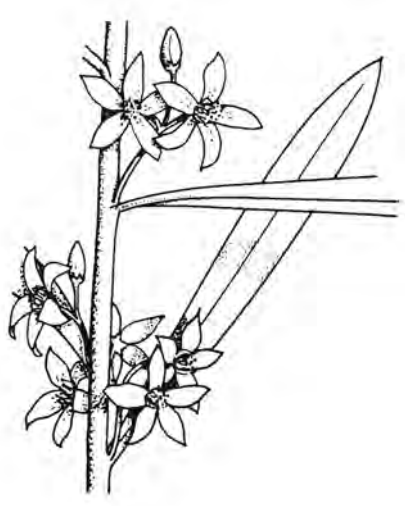
Useful low-level windbreak cover. Flowers pollinated by native bees, fruit eaten by possums and gliders. First Nations People ate the fruit. Attractive ornamental with decorative foliage and colourful flowers. Potential for cut foliage production.

Philotheca myoporoides - Long-leaf Waxflower

RUTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *P. m.* subsp. *acuta*

OTHER NAMES: Native Daphne, Broad-leaf Waxflower



HABIT:

Shrub to 2 m high, densely warty stems, aromatic leaves 25-40 mm long. White flowers with pinkish tinge, star-like, mainly spring. Moderate growth rate and longevity.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Hilly areas with sandstone and quartzite, in dry sclerophyll forest and heath. Prefers well-drained neutral to acid soils in dappled shade or partial sun. Tolerates frost, dry periods, semi-shade, and full sun.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect Jan-Mar, cutting off mature fruiting capsules and drying to release seeds. Seeds are short-lived. Propagate from cuttings of firm new growth, may be slow and erratic to root. Bottom heat and misting enhance rooting. Germination difficult, requires nicking and leaching seeds for 10-14 days before sowing.

VALUES & USES:

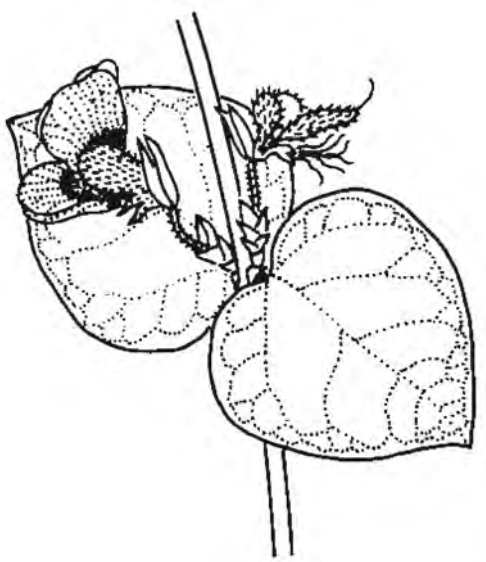
Popular ornamental for shrubberies or mass plantings, hardy and adaptable. Used for cut flowers or foliage.

Platylobium formosum - Handsome Flat-pea

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Erect, straggling, or prostrate shrub to 2.5 m high, green leaves 1-6.5 cm long. Yellow and red flowers, spring to early summer.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Various habitats, from heath to rainforest margins. Prefers moist well-drained soil in semi-shade. Tolerates frost and drought.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mid-late Dec, seeds shed quickly. Secure fruiting branches to ensure collection. Propagate from scarified seed (difficult to germinate, soak in boiling water then dry), cuttings of young growth, or layered stems. Germination takes 3-4 weeks, direct seed into pots (2-3 seeds/pot) with added local soil. Regenerates from seed, especially after fire.

VALUES & USES:

Useful low-level windbreak cover, important understory component. Improves soil fertility (legume). Good habitat, flowers pollinated by native bees, wasps, and butterflies, seeds eaten by parrots and finches. Attractive ornamental for gardens and embankments. Very adaptable in cultivation.

Polyscias sambucifolia - Elderberry Panax

ARALIACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *P. s.* subsp. bipinnate leaves, *P. s.* subsp. Long leaflets, *P. s.* subsp. short leaflets

OTHER NAMES: Ornamental Ash, Elderberry Ash, Ferny Panax

HABIT:

Tall shrub to small tree, up to 5 m high. Yellow-green flowers, Nov-Feb, profuse but inconspicuous. Highly variable appearance, fast-growing.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Wet or dry sclerophyll forest, open forest, woodland, and rainforest. Moist gullies or sheltered slopes. Prefers well-drained soils, tolerates extended wet periods and shade to semi-shade.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect berries when translucent steely-blue and edible. Propagate from seed or cuttings of firm young growth. Regenerates by suckering roots, may form dense colonies.

VALUES & USES:

Stabilises soils along gullies. Excellent for shady moist gardens, indoor containers, and quick-growing screens. Responds well to pruning.

Pomaderris spp. - Pomaderris

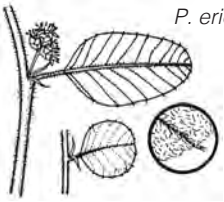
RHAMNACEAE

REGIONAL SPECIES / SUBSPECIES: *P. aspera* (Hazel Pomaderris), *P. angustifolia, P. eriocephala* (Woolly-head Pomaderris), *P. lanigera* (Woolly Pomaderris), *P. phylicifolia* var. *phylicifolia* (Narrow-leaf Pomaderris), *P. velutina* (Velvet Pomaderris)

OTHER NAMES: refer to above

P. aspera

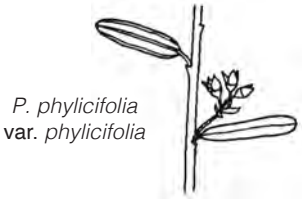
P. lanigera



P. eriocephala

P. angustifolia

P. velutina



P. phylicifolia var. *phylicifolia*

HABIT:

Shrubs 1-3 m high, many with hairy stems. Flowers in spring.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Most species occur along gullies and streams, in open forest and woodland. Generally prefer semi-shade/sheltered situations in moderately well-drained soils. Most tolerate moderate frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early-late summer, seeds shed in 3-14 days. Propagate from scarified seed (soak in boiling water or apply dry heat) or cuttings of firm young growth.

VALUES & USES:

Stabilise soils along streams and gullies. Some species have ornamental value, including *P. aspera* (copses and understorey), *P. eriocephala* and *P. phylicifolia* var. *phylicifolia*.

Prostanthera lasianthos - Mint Bush

LAMIACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Victorian Christmas Bush

HABIT:

Shrub to small tree, usually 1-6 m high. Bushy crown of aromatic leaves, 4-12 cm long. White to pale-mauve flowers with purple spots, Nov-Mar. Fast-growing.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Rainforest, sclerophyll forest, and subalpine woodland, mainly along watercourses and moist gullies. Prefers moist, well-drained soil in shady areas. Tolerates frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early-late Jan, seeds shed quickly. Propagate from cuttings (short laterals with heels, Feb-Jul) or fresh seed (erratic results). Cuttings may be slow to strike. Regenerates from seed.

VALUES & USES:

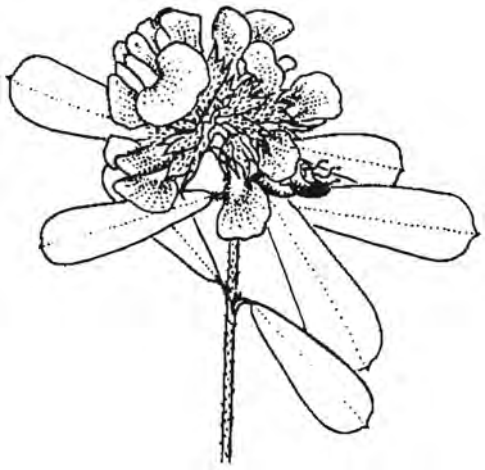
Flowers are food for native bees and wasps. Timber hard and tough, used for fishing rods. Attractive ornamental, spectacular in flower. Useful screen, requires protection from wind. Benefits from mulching, watering, and pruning.

Pultenaea daphnoides - Large-leaf Bush-pea

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Bush-pea



HABIT:

Erect branching shrub, 1-2 m high. Yellow with red flowers, Sep-Nov. Moderate to fast growth rate.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Shrubby understorey of open dry sclerophyll forest on drier hilly terrain, with stony or sandy soils. Prefers well-drained soil. Tolerates dryness once established.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Monitor closely as seeds shed immediately or within 1-2 days of maturity. Propagate from scarified seed or cuttings of firm young growth (rooting hormones may improve strike rate). Pour boiling or very hot water over seeds and soak until water cools. Dry to prevent rotting and sow. Germination occurs in 3-4 weeks. Suitable for direct seeding in pots (2-3 seeds per pot). Regenerates from seed, particularly after fire.

VALUES & USES:

Useful low-level cover in windbreaks. Legume, improves soil fertility through nitrogen fixation. Good habitat. Flowers are a nectar source for native wasps and bees. Wallabies graze foliage. Attractive soft ornamental.

Pultenaea foliolosa - Small-leaf Bush-pea

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Bush-pea

HABIT:

Erect to spreading shrub with small leaves usually 1-4 mm long.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest to woodland, on various well-drained soils.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mid-Oct-late Feb, seeds shed quickly. Propagate from scarified seed (soak in boiling water, then dry) or cuttings of firm young growth (use rooting hormones). Germination takes 3-4 weeks, direct seed into pots (2-3 seeds/pot). Regenerates from seed, particularly after fire.

VALUES & USES:

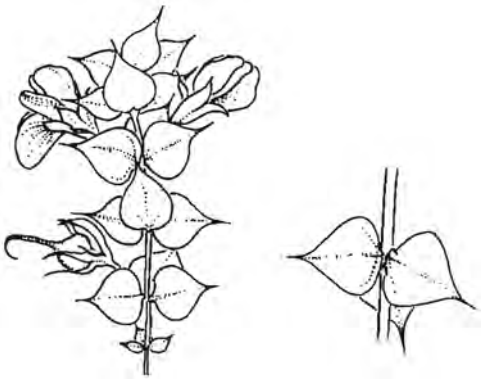
Useful low-level cover in windbreaks. Important component of understorey. Improves soil fertility (legume). Good habitat, nectar source for native wasps and bees. Wallabies graze foliage.

Pultenaea spinosa - Grey Bush-pea

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Southern Whorled Bush-pea



HABIT:

Erect spreading shrub, 50 cm to 2 m high, drooping branchlets, grey-green leaves with pointed tips. Yellow-orange flowers with red markings, Oct-Dec.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll woodland to forest, generally on sandy or stony soil. Prefers well-drained soil in partial sun. Tolerates drought and frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mid-Oct-late Feb, seeds shed quickly. Propagate from scarified seed (soak in boiling water, then dry) or cuttings of firm young growth (use rooting hormones). Germination takes 3-4 weeks, direct seed into pots (2-3 seeds/pot). Regenerates from seed, especially after fire.

VALUES & USES:

Useful low-level windbreak cover, important understory component. Improves soil fertility (legume). Good habitat, nectar source for native wasps and bees. Attractive ornamental with colourful foliage.

Santalum acuminatum - Quandong

SANTALACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Sweet Quandong, Desert Quandong, Native Peach, Sabdalwood

HABIT:

Erect spindly shrub or small shapely tree to 6 m high, spreading to drooping branches. Sparse pale to olive-green narrow leaves, 3-9 cm long, in opposite pairs. Whitish or cream flowers, spring-summer or year-round.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Various woodland communities, sandy sites to gravelly ridges.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Aug-late Nov, seeds shed quickly. Soak fruits in mild bleach solution before sowing whole or after cracking the outer shell. Germinate in moist vermiculite with fungicide at 16-25°C, takes 1-2 months. Transplant seedlings into large containers and plant out with host plants (e.g., native grasses) after 12 months, or direct seed over host roots.

VALUES & USES:

Fruit pulp rich in vitamin C, favoured by First Nations People and European settlers for food and preserves. Oily kernels also eaten. Heartwood used for cabinet work due to hardness and fragrance. Foliage has some fodder value. Ornamental.

Santalum lanceolatum - Northern Sandalwood

SANTALACE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Plum Bush, Native Plum, Cherry Bush

HABIT:

Much-branched erect shrub, 3-7 m high. Bluish-green leaves, 3-6 cm long. Flowers throughout the year, mainly Aug-Dec.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Various woodland communities, from sandy sites to rocky hillsides.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect drupe when dark blue or purple. Soak seeds in mild bleach solution before planting whole or after cracking the shell. Germinate in moist vermiculite with fungicide at 16-25°C (1 month). Transplant seedlings into pots or field with a host plant.

VALUES & USES:

Edible sweet drupe eaten by First Nations People. Fruits also eaten by Emus. Emits aromatic scent when burning. Foliage is useful fodder.

Senna artemisioides - Silver Cassia

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Cassia, Punty

HABIT:

Small bushy shrubs, 1-3 m high, silver-grey leaves. Golden-yellow, sweet-scented flowers in winter and spring. Fast-growing, short-lived.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Inland plains, some varieties also on rocky slopes. Prefers moderately well-drained soil in full sun. Tolerates drought and frost (heavy frost may damage tips).

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-mid Mar, seeds shed quickly. Propagate from scarified seed (boil or soak in hot water, then dry) or cuttings. Regenerates readily from seed, establishes well when direct seeded.

VALUES & USES:

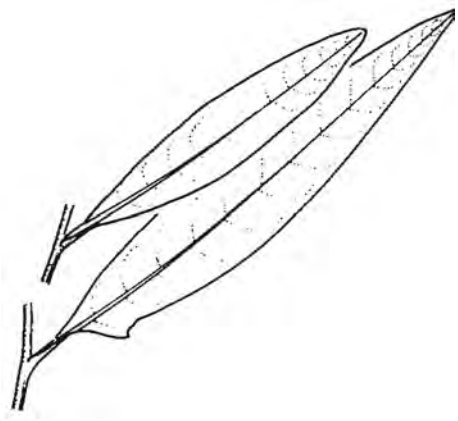
Useful low-level cover in windbreaks, important understory component. Improves soil fertility (legume). Excellent habitat. Ornamental for gardens or low hedges due to attractive foliage and abundant flowers.

Solanum simile - Oondoroo

SOLANACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Erect, hairless shrub to 2 m high, deep-green leaves 3-8 cm long. Purple flowers, chiefly spring.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Drier disturbed areas, gravel creekbanks, and roadside verges. Mainly on red earths in White Cypress Pine, Wilga, and Belah communities.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect globular berries mid-Dec-mid-Mar, shed in 3-14 days. Propagate from fresh seed, wash before sowing. Germinates in 3-6 weeks. Suitable for direct seeding into pots. Abundant regeneration after fire.

VALUES & USES:

Useful pioneer plant for revegetation, providing shelter for slower-growing species.

Styphelia triflora - Pink Five-Corners

ERICACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Erect, diffuse to bushy shrub, 40 cm to 2 m high, sharp-pointed stiff leaves. Pink to red (occasionally cream or pale yellow-green) tubular flowers, mainly Apr-Oct.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Sclerophyll forest and woodland with Casuarina, Callitris, and Box species on sandy soils or loams. Prefers well-drained soil with some shade.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed capsules when ripe. Propagate from seed, may take several weeks to germinate. Difficult from cuttings.

VALUES & USES:

Potential understory plant in windbreaks. Stabilises soil. Attractive ornamental due to flowers and compact habit.

PLANT DESCRIPTIONS

SMALL SHRUBS & GROUNDCOVERS

South West Slopes

SMALL SHRUBS

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	PAGE
Black Roly-poly	*Sclerolaena muricata*	347
Bluebush	*Maireana* spp.	344
Broom Bitter-pea	*Daviesia genistifolia*	338
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Common Hovea	*Hovea heterophylla*	341
Creeping Saltbush	*Atriplex semmibaccata*	336
Daphne Heath	*Brachyloma daphnoides*	337
Dusty Miller	*Spyridium parvifolium*	348
Erect Guinea-flower	*Hibbertia riparia*	341
Finger Flower	*Cheiranthera linearis*	337
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Grey Guinea-flower	*Hibbertia obtusifolia*	340
Heath-myrtle	*Micromyrtus ciliata*	345
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Mountain Beauty	*Hovea rosmarinifolia*	342
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Native Raspberry	*Rubus parvifolius*	347
Nodding Blue-lily	*Stypandra glauca*	348
Pale Wedge-pea	*Gompholobium huegelii*	339
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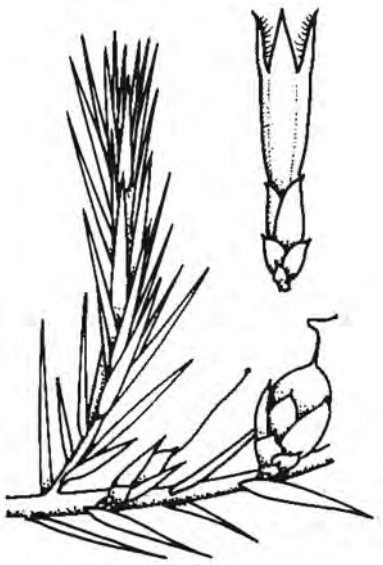
Pretty Cryptandra	*Cryptandra amara*	338
Rice Flower	*Pimelea* spp.	345
Showy Parrot-pea	*Dillwynia sericea*	339
Silky Guinea-flower	*Hibbertia crinita*	340
Twiggy Bush-pea	*Pultenea largiflorens*	346
Urn Heath	*Melichrus urceolatus*	344
Western Wedding-bush	*Ricinocarpos bowmanii*	346

Astroloma humifusum - Native Cranberry

ERICACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Cranberry Heath



HABIT:

Small, mat-forming densely-branched shrub, branches to 50 cm high. Bright to dark red tubular flowers, primarily May-Sep. Blue-green stiff, prickly, narrow leaves.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Ridges and slopes in dry sclerophyll forest over sandstone, shales, and basalt, often in disturbed sites. Requires well-drained soil, tolerates frost and extended dry periods.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Harvest early Sep-late Mar, seeds shed in 3-14 days. Propagate from very young, firm new growth cuttings (difficult to root) or seed (difficult to germinate).

VALUES & USES:

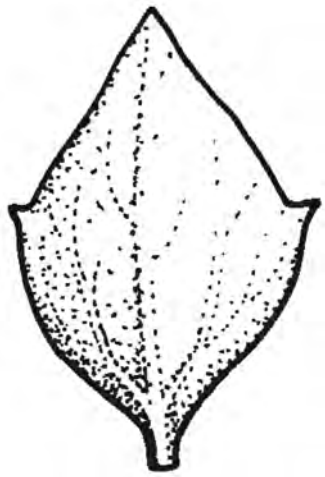
Good habitat, nectar source for native birds. Fruits eaten by First Nations People and used in jams and jellies. Widely cultivated for rockeries, embankments, groundcover, and planting beneath larger shrubs.

Atriplex semibaccata - Creeping Saltbush

CHENOPODIACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Berry Saltbush, Diamond Saltbush, Australian Saltbush



HABIT:

Prostrate, perennial, small shrub or groundcover with conspicuous red fruits. Forms dense mats.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Widespread in drier areas, extremely hardy. Tolerates drought and salinity.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Jan-mid Feb, seeds shed in 3-14 days. Gather from beneath plants or use vacuum cleaner. Propagate from seed or cuttings.

VALUES & USES:

Useful for colonising bare areas, scalds, eroding, and saline sites. Useful firebreak. Good habitat, berries eaten by small birds and ants. Useful groundcover for gardens, cascading over rocks or walls, slopes, embankments, or road median strips. Forage for dry areas, readily grazed saltbush.

Brachyloma daphnoides - Daphne Heath

ERICACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *B. d.* subsp. *daphnoides, B. d.* subsp. *glabrum*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Upright shrub, 40-150 cm high, bristly branchlets, small dull grey-green leaves. Creamy, honey-scented flowers, mainly Aug-Dec. Slow-growing.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Heath, dry sclerophyll forest and woodland on sand, sandy loams, or occasionally clayey soils. Requires well-drained soil in dappled shade or partial sun. Frost tolerant.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed capsules when ripe. Propagation difficult from seed, but smoking may improve results. Best propagated from cuttings of fresh new growth. Prune or burn parent plants to stimulate growth for cuttings.

VALUES & USES:

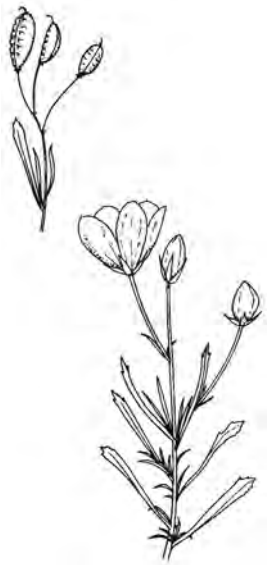
Good wildlife habitat, nectar-rich flowers provide food for birds (especially honeyeaters). Raw fruits eaten by First Nations People. Attractive garden ornamental.

Cheiranthera linearis - Finger Flower

PITTOSPORACEADAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Small, hairless, more or less erect shrub to about 50 cm high. Deep blue flowers, summer-autumn.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Sclerophyll woodland and forest, sometimes on disturbed sites with sandy and stony soils. Prefers well-drained soils and dappled shade or partial sun. Tolerates full sun, frost, and extended dry periods.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed capsules when ripe. Propagate from seed or cuttings.

VALUES & USES:

Decorative, excellent for gardens and containers.

Cryptandra amara - Pretty Cryptandra

RHAMNACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Bitter cryptandra, Spiny Cryptandra

HABIT:

Shrub to 1 m high, often intricately branched, sometimes with spiny branches. Small leaves, white flowers, mainly Aug-Sep. May be slow-growing.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Open country, especially heathland, on shallow gravelly or skeletal soils, also on red earths.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Cover fruiting branches with bags or stockings after flowering to catch seed. Propagation generally from cuttings (may be slow to root).

VALUES & USES:

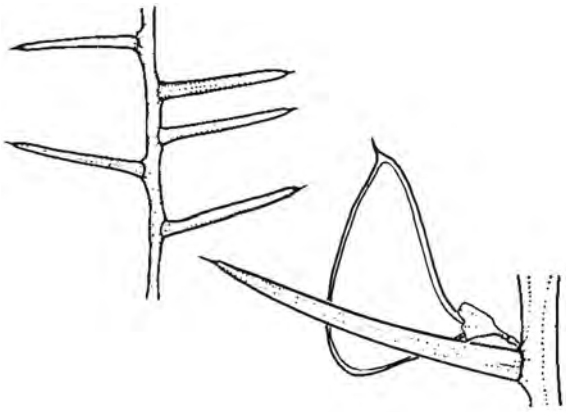
Good habitat, attracting insect-eating birds. Attractive ornamental for shrubberies and rockeries, flowers long-lasting with cut-flower potential.

Daviesia genistifolia - Broom Bitter-pea

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Spiny, erect slender shrub, 50 cm to 2 m high. Tiny orange-brown flowers, Aug-Nov.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Sclerophyll communities on sandy soils.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-late Jan, mature seeds shed quickly. Propagate from scarified seed (soak in near-boiling water for 30 seconds, then cold water, then dry before sowing).

VALUES & USES:

Improves soil fertility (legume). Important understory component. Excellent refuge plant for native birds.

Dillwynia sericea - Showy Parrot-pea

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *D. s.* subsp. *rudis*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Upright shrub, 50 cm to 1 m high, stiff hairy stems, linear leaves. Conspicuous yellow and red flowers, spring to early summer.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Exposed heath, woodland, and dry sclerophyll forest on various soils.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Oct-late Feb, seeds released quickly. Propagate from scarified seed (soak in near-boiling water for 30 seconds, then cold water, then dry before sowing).

VALUES & USES:

Improves soil fertility (legume). Important understory component. Excellent for planting under trees, screening, and containers. Prune regularly after flowering.

Gompholobium huegelii - Pale Wedge-pea

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Common Wedge-pea

HABIT:

Erect or spreading small shrub to about 1 m high, leaves 5-20 mm long, in threes (trifoliate). Pale to bright yellow flowers in spring.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest and heath, on sandy to gravelly soils at moderate altitudes.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Dec-late Jan, seeds released quickly. Propagate from scarified seed (soak in near-boiling water for 30 seconds, then cold water, then dry before sowing). Suitable for direct seeding in pots (2-3 seeds per pot).

VALUES & USES:

Useful for low-level windbreak cover and revegetating recharge areas. Improves soil fertility (legume). Important understory component. Excellent ornamental for gardens and containers due to attractive flowers. Prune regularly for bushiness.

Hibbertia crinita - Silky Guinea-flower

DILLENIACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Erect shrub to 1 m high (usually <50 cm), softly hairy branchlets. Large bright yellow flowers, mainly late winter-spring, year-round.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Heath or open woodland on sandy and silty soils.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed capsules when mature, seeds shed quickly. Difficult to propagate from seed. Propagate from cuttings, which strike readily.

VALUES & USES:

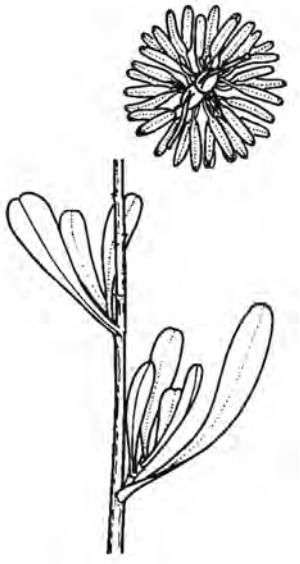
Good habitat, flowers provide food for native insects. Excellent ornamental for containers and rockeries, prune tips regularly for bushiness.

Hibbertia obtusifolia - Grey Guinea-flower

DILLENIACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Hoary Guinea-flower



HABIT:

Softly hairy, upright or spreading small shrub to 60 cm high. Grey-green leaves. Bright golden-yellow flowers, spring to summer.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Sandy and gravelly soils in filtered sun or partial shade in open forest and other habitats. Requires well-drained soil, tolerates moderate frost and dry shady sites once established.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Nov-mid Mar, seeds shed quickly. Difficult to collect due to low seed production. Propagate from cuttings of firm young growth (strikes readily) or seed (difficult due to dormancy). Regenerates from suckers and seed.

VALUES & USES:

Good habitat, flowers provide food for native insects. Excellent ornamental for containers and rockeries, prune tips regularly for bushiness.

Hibbertia riparia - Erect Guinea-flower

DILLENIACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Low, usually upright shrub to 60 cm high, conspicuous golden-yellow flowers in spring-summer.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

On porphyry and granite areas, shallow gravelly soils.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed capsules when mature, seeds shed quickly. Propagate from cuttings.

VALUES & USES:

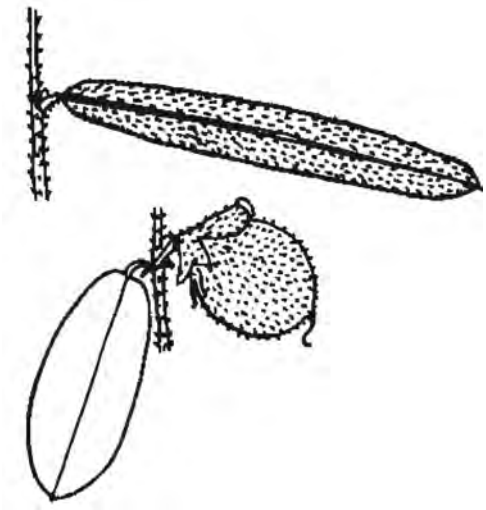
Good habitat, flowers provide food for native insects. Excellent ornamental for containers and rockeries, prune tips regularly for bushiness.

Hovea heterophylla - Common Hovea

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Bird's-eye, Blue Bonnet



HABIT:

Upright or trailing shrub to about 50 cm high, light mauve flowers, Aug-Sep. Variable olive-green leaves.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Eucalypt forest. Prefers well-drained, moist soils in filtered shade.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Oct-late Dec, seeds shed quickly. Rounded green seeds turn black when ripe. Propagate from scarified seed (germinates readily) or cuttings (strike readily, slow to establish).

VALUES & USES:

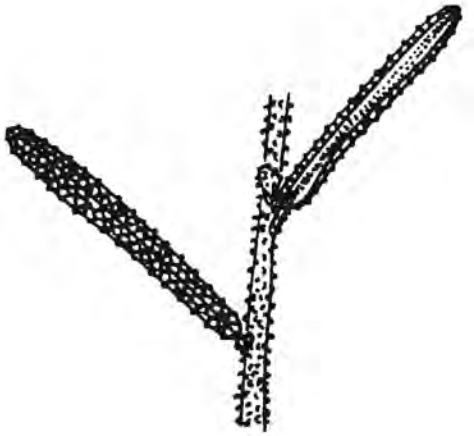
Improves soil fertility (legume). Important understory component. Ornamental for informal garden drifts and containers, rejuvenate by pruning.

Hovea rosmarinifolia - Mountain Beauty

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Light shrub to 1.5 m high, narrow leaves 1-3 cm long, dark green above and paler beneath. Bluish-purple or mauve flowers, Aug-Nov.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Poor sandy soils in scrubby understories of open forests on sheltered gully slopes. Requires freely-draining soil, tolerates light to moderate frost and extended dry periods.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Pick hairy rounded pods when mature (monitor closely). Propagate from scarified seed (germinates readily) or cuttings (may be slow to root).

VALUES & USES:

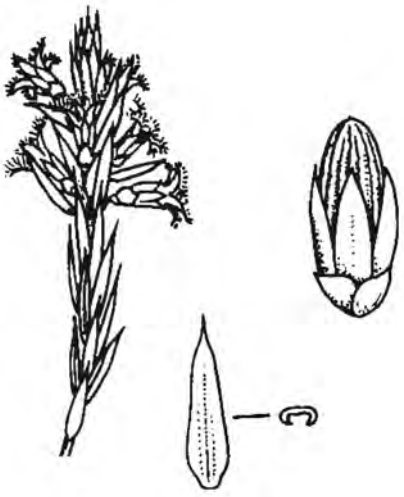
Improves soil fertility (legume). Important understory component. Useful as a screen.

Leucopogon attenuatus - Grey Beard-heath

ERICACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Dwarf shrub, usually 20-60 cm high, with profuse white flowers, mainly Aug-Nov.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest, open woodland, and open rocky platforms within heath, on sandy loams. Requires well-drained soil and tolerates most frosts.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Nov-late Feb, seeds shed in 3-14 days. Propagate from seed (sow fresh in early winter with soil from parent plants) or cuttings of firm young growth. Unstratified seed may take 3-18 months to germinate, bird-ingested seed may be successful.

VALUES & USES:

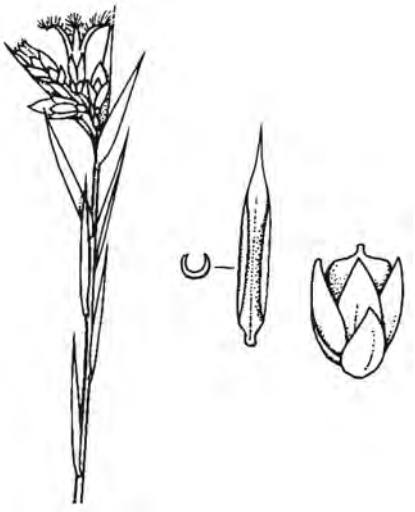
Attractive ornamental, especially when flowering profusely.

Leucopogon virgatus - Common Beard-heath

ERICACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Beard-heath



HABIT:

Slender, upright, wiry shrub, 35-45 cm high, green leaves. Abundant white, fragrant, bearded flowers, Jul-Dec.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Heath and woodland on sandy soil. Prefers well-drained soil in filtered sun or semi-shade. Moderately frost tolerant.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Nov-late Feb, seeds shed quickly. Propagate from seed (sow fresh in early winter with soil from parent plants) or cuttings of firm young growth. Unstratified seed may take 3-18 months to germinate, bird-ingested seed may be successful.

VALUES & USES:

Excellent ornamental for containers and gardens, filling gaps between shrubs. Impressive flowering. Can be rejuvenated by hard pruning.

Lissanthe strigosa - Peach Heath

ERICACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *L. s.* subsp. *subulata*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Open, rigid heath-like shrub, usually 15-70 cm high, often scrambling. Profuse, honey-scented, white to pink flowers, Aug-Nov.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest, dry scrub, and heath on sandy soil. Prefers well-drained soil in filtered light.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mature fruit. Propagate from cuttings of new season's growth (slow to strike) or seed (difficult).

VALUES & USES:

Excellent habitat, edible fruit consumed by small native birds. Attractive ornamental, especially when flowering profusely.

Maireana spp. - Bluebush

CHENOPODIACEAE

REGIONAL SPECIES: *M. decalvans* (Black Cotton Bush), *M. microphylla* (Eastern Cottonbush), *M. breviflora* (Yanga Bush), *M. pentagona* (Hairy Bluebush)

OTHER NAMES: refer to above

HABIT:

Low-growing hardy perennials, less than 1.5 m high.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Various habitats, including grasslands and woodlands, often on poorer, heavier soils.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect in summer. Propagate from seed (may lose viability after a year) or cuttings.

VALUES & USES:

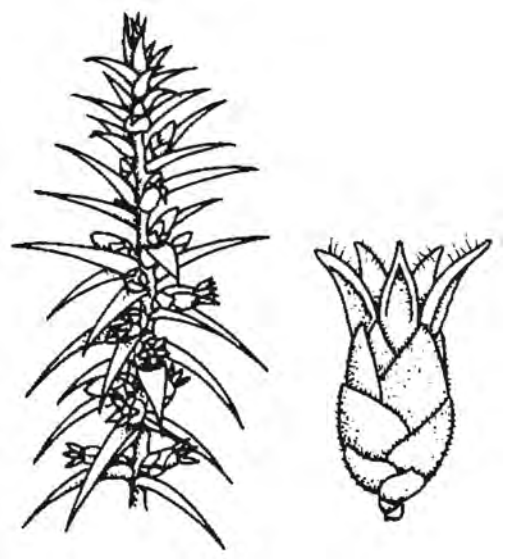
M. decalvans colonises heavy, flood-prone soils. *M. microphylla* colonises poorer soils. *M. breviflora* colonises saline soils and is planted for fodder and saline area reclamation. *M. pentagona* thrives in heavier red and brown soils and stabilises bare or scalded soil.

Melichrus urceolatus - Urn Heath

ERICACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Honey-gland Heath



HABIT:

Upright, stiffly-branched shrub, 20-150 cm high, prickly leaves, downy branches. Crowded white, cream, or yellow-green urn-shaped flowers, Mar-Nov.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest, Cypress Pine woodland, and wattle scrub on skeletal sandy or loamy soils.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect ripe fruit, wash off or consume pulp, store or sow seed. Difficult propagation from seed. Best propagated from cuttings of relatively soft young growth (may be difficult to strike). Regenerates from lignotuber.

VALUES & USES:

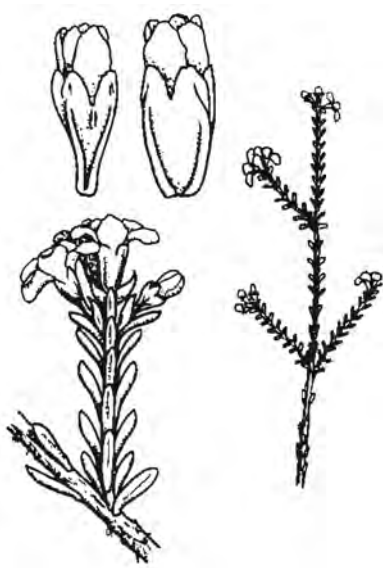
Good habitat. Attractive in gardens, benefits from moderate pruning. Edible fruit.

Micromyrtus ciliata - Heath-myrtle

MYRTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Fringed Heath-myrtle, Feather-bush



HABIT:

Low-growing spreading to upright shrub, 30 cm to 1.2 m high, small green leaves, abundant white to pink flowers in spring-early summer.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Heath to dry sclerophyll forest, often in rocky sites. Prefers well-drained moist soil and full sun. Moderately frost tolerant, tolerates drought when established.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Seed collection difficult due to rare viable seed set. Propagate from cuttings of firm, semi-mature growth.

VALUES & USES:

Not grazed by stock. Attractive ornamental for rockeries and bonsai, popular in landscaping. Cut flowers are long-lasting and suitable for drying.

Pimelea spp. - Rice Flower

THYMELAEACEAE

REGIONAL SPECIES & SUBSPECIES: *P. curviflora* var. *sericea* (Curved Rice Flower), *P. linifolia* subsp. *linifolia* (Slender Rice Flower), *P. ligustrina* subsp. *ligustrina* (Rice-flower), *P. stricta* (Erect Rice-flower)

OTHER NAMES: refer to above

HABIT:

Low-growing shrubs, ranging from 15 cm to 3 m high., with attractive, mainly pink flowers in late winter-spring.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Found in various habitats like open woodland, forest, mallee, or sandhills. Generally require well-drained soil and full sun for optimal flowering.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Seed collection varies by species, but for Slender Rice-flower (*P. linifolia* subsp. *linifolia*), it's from early Oct-early Mar. Propagation is best done from cuttings, which can be slow to strike. Seed propagation is very difficult.

VALUES & USES:

Good habitat, providing nectar for native butterflies and other insects. Ornamental, excellent for rockeries, may require regular pruning. Ungrazed or toxic to stock.

Pultenaea largiflorens - Twiggy Bush-pea

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Bush Pea

HABIT:

Erect shrub, often 1 m or higher, with silky downy stems. Flowers are orange-yellow with red or crimson markings (Sep-Nov).

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Mallee or dry sclerophyll woodland, on light soils. Prefers 300 to 500 mm rainfall in the Riverina region.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Monitor closely as seeds shed immediately or within 1-2 days of maturity. Propagate from scarified seed, or cuttings of firm young growth (rooting hormones should improve strike rate). Pour boiling or very hot water over seeds and soak until water cools. Dry to prevent rotting and sow. Germination takes 3-4 weeks. Suitable for direct seeding in pots (2-3 seeds per pot). Slow growth rate. Regenerates from seed, particularly after fire.

VALUES & USES:

Useful low-level cover in windbreaks. Important component of understorey. Nitrogen-fixing legume, improves soil fertility. Good habitat. Flowers are a nectar source for native wasps and bees. Wallabies graze foliage. Attractive, particularly when flowering.

Ricinocarpos bowmanii - Western Wedding-bush

EUPHORBIACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Pink wedding-bush, Bowman Jasmine

HABIT:

Erect bushy shrub to 1 m high, woolly branches, linear leaves 1-4 cm long. Pink or white flowers, winter to early summer.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Soils of low fertility in dry sclerophyll forest, mallee communities, or on rocky outcrops.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed capsules when ripe. Propagate from seed (germination may be erratic, 4-5 weeks) or cuttings (difficult to strike).

VALUES & USES:

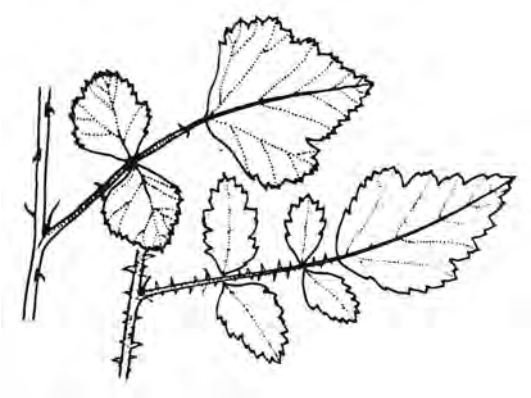
Attractive ornamental, particularly when flowering.

Rubus parvifolius - Native Raspberry

ROSACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Small-leaved Bramble, Native Bramble



HABIT:

Scrambling perennial prickly shrub with stems to about 1 m long. Red or pink flowers, spring to summer. Very hardy and drought tolerant.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Prefers moist well-drained soil and semi-shade.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect red raspberry-like fruit mid-Dec to mid-Feb, mature fruits shed in 3-14 days. Propagate from fresh seed, semi-hardwood cuttings in summer, or root suckers.

VALUES & USES:

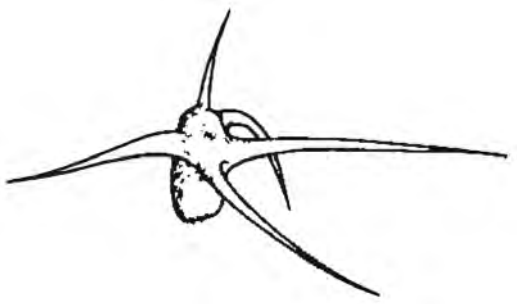
Not a weed threat. Excellent habitat, berries are food for native birds and provide cover for bandicoots. Berries are sweet and edible, used for jams and pies. Leaves used to make astringent tea for diarrhoea. Attractive groundcover for rocks and walls, can be trained as a climber.

Sclerolaena muricata - Black Roly-poly

CHENOPODIACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *S. m.* var. *semiglabra, S. m.* var. *villosa*

OTHER NAMES: Spiny Roly-poly



HABIT:

Hemispherical, sometimes short-lived perennial herb to about 1.5 m high, hairy branches.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Wide range of soils and vegetation types, including low-lying areas subject to occasional inundation. Often found on overgrazed or overstocked land with heavier soils.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed when mature. Propagate from seed.

VALUES & USES:

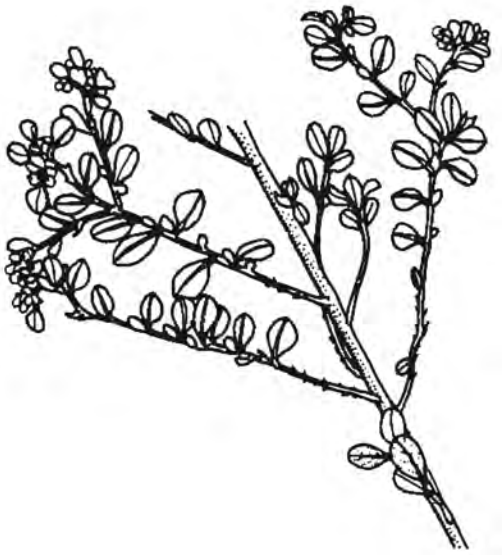
Colonises bare soil (e.g. scalds), collects soil, and provides protection for other plants to establish beneath it. Rarely grazed by stock.

Spyridium parvifolium - Dusty Miller

RHAMNACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Dense upright shrub to 3 m high, distinctive floral leaves, white flowers, Jul-Oct.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Well-drained soils in sheltered sites, various forests.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed capsules when ripe. Propagate from cuttings (strikes readily) or seed. Hormone treatment enhances rooting.

VALUES & USES:

Suitable for dry shady areas. Good habitat, flowers attract native wasps and bees. Attractive ornamental for light screens

Stypandra glauca - Nodding Blue-lily

ASPHODELACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Graceful blue-lily, Grass lily

HABIT:

Tufted or shrubby perennial herb to 1.5 m high, fibrous roots, creeping rootstock. Bright blue flowers, mainly spring.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Sclerophyll forest and woodland. Prefers moist, well-drained soil in semi-shade, drought tolerant.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect Dec-Jan, seeds shed quickly. Propagate from seed (germinates in 3-4 weeks, may be difficult) or division in autumn.

VALUES & USES:

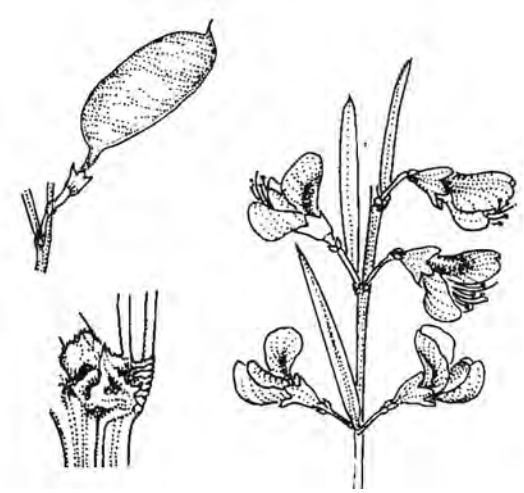
Useful for revegetating disturbed and eroded sites, colonises readily after fire. Attractive ornamental, spectacular in flower. Plant in groups, prune regularly for best results.

Templetonia stenophylla - Leafy Templetonia

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Templetonia



HABIT:

Small straggling shrub, with one to several stems less than 50 cm long, leaves 1-7 cm long. Large, deep red and brown pea flowers in spring.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Mostly dry sclerophyll forest, often on riverbanks.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Oct-late Feb, seeds shed quickly. Pour very hot water over seeds, soak until cool, dry, and sow.

VALUES & USES:

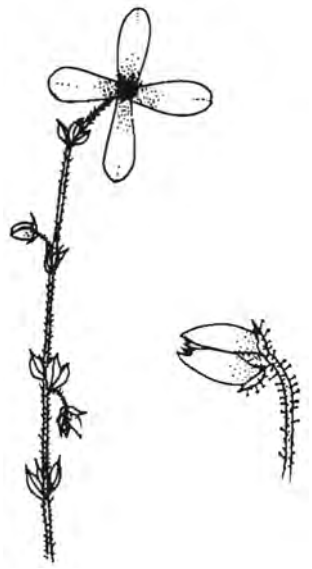
Improves soil fertility through nitrogen fixation. Important component of understorey.

Tetratheca ciliata - Pink Bells

ELEOCARPACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Black-eyed Susanm, Pink Eye



HABIT:

Slender shrub to 1 m high, cylindrical stems. Profuse, fragrant deep lilac-pink flowers, mainly Oct-Nov.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Heath or sclerophyll forest. Requires well-drained soil.

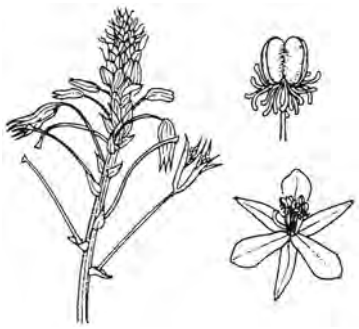
SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Jan-late Feb, seeds shed quickly. Propagate from cuttings as seed germination is difficult.

VALUES & USES:

Attractive specimen for gardens and containers. Benefits from extra water in summer.

NON-WOODY HERBS



COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	PAGE
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Austral Cranesbill	*Geranium solanderi*	360
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Wattle Mat-rush	*Lomandra filiformis*	362
Yellow Buttons	*Chrysocephalum apiculatum*	356

Ajuga australis - Austral Bugle

LAMIACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Decumbent or erect herb to 50cm high. Basal rosette of hairy leaves, 3-12cm long, 2-5cm wide, often toothed. Leafy flowering stem with blue-violet or mauve-pink flowers in leaf axils (Sep-Nov).

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Variety of habitats, including sandplains, hillslopes, ridges, and riverine plains. Dappled shade or partial sun, tolerates full sun. Frost hardy and drought tolerant. Grows in a wide range of soils and climatic conditions.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed late Dec-Jan. Propagate from seed or cuttings.

VALUES & USES:

Erosion control in sandy areas. Leaves used for medicinal infusion by First Nations People. Widely cultivated carpeting plant for gardens.

Arthropodium milleflorum - Vanilla Lily

ASPARAGACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Pale Vanilla-lily

HABIT:

Tufted perennial herb with leaves 3-60 cm long. White to pale blue or pink fragrant flowers, Nov-Feb. Tuber-like roots.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Various habitats. Prefers dappled shade or partial sun, tolerates frost and full sun.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed capsules in summer, monitor closely as seeds shed quickly. Propagate from seed or division.

VALUES & USES:

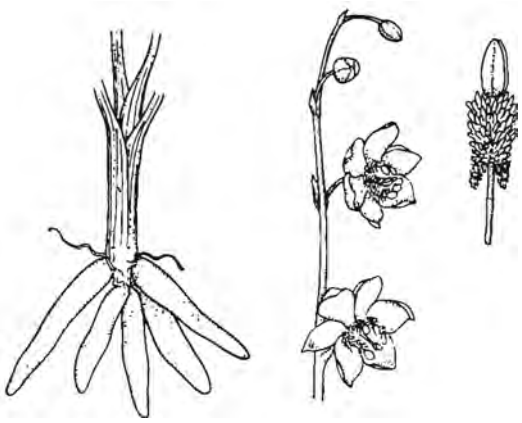
Excellent for gardens and containers.

Arthropodium minus - Small Vanilla Lily

ASPARAGACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Slender upright perennial herb or lily to 30 cm high, often forming tussock of blue-green grass-like leaves. Nodding, rich purple, sweetly scented flowers, Aug-Dec. Dies down to tubers in summer and re-shoots in autumn.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Various habitats, including open grasslands and woodlands, in well-drained to seasonally inundated sites. Prefers moist, well-drained soil and semi-shade. Tolerates drought, wet winter, and dry summer soil. Dislikes permanently poor drainage.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Nov-early Feb, seeds released in 3-14 days. Propagate from seed (germinates in 4-8 weeks after 2-3 month dormancy, try cooler temperatures like 16°C) or division.

VALUES & USES:

Good habitat. Seeds dispersed by ants and birds. Tubers eaten raw or roasted by First Nations People. Attractive for containers, rockeries, grasslands, and under trees. Plant in groups, fertilise to encourage growth, and remove stems to extend flowering.

Arthropodium strictum - Chocolate Liiy

ASPARAGACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Upright herb to about 1 m high, tuberous roots, linear leaves. Chocolate-scented blue to violet, star-shaped flowers, Aug-Jan. Dies down to tubers in summer, re-shoots in autumn.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Forest, woodland, and open country on various soils. Prefers well-drained to seasonally inundated soils, long-lived.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect Dec-Jan, seeds shed quickly. Harvest stalks with capsules and dry upside down in bags until capsules open. Propagate from seed sown in autumn (germinates after 2-3 months dormancy) or by division of tubers in autumn.

VALUES & USES:

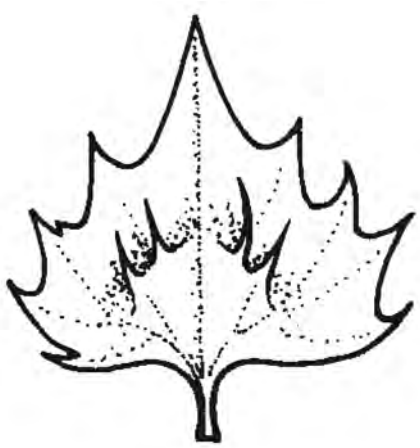
Tubers can be eaten raw or roasted, traditionally consumed by First Nations People. Excellent adaptable ornamental for rockeries, among shrubs, or in containers. Plant in groups, fertilise to encourage growth, remove stems to extend flowering.

Atriplex spinibractea - Spiny-fruit Saltbush

CHENOPODIACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Small perennial prostrate or trailing herb, up to 30 cm high.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Various drier country habitats.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mature seed capsules when available.

VALUES & USES:

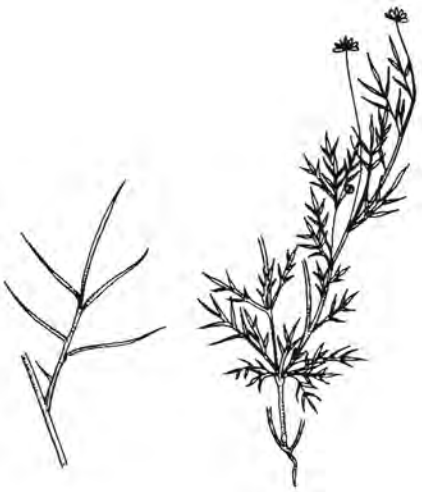
Useful for colonising eroding soils, providing cover for other species. Relatively palatable and grazed by stock, but not a significant fodder source.

Brachyscome spp. - Daisies

ASTERACEAE

REGIONAL SPECIES / SUBSPECIES: Many. Notably: *B. decipiens* (Field Daisy), *B. scapigera* (Tufted Daisy), *B. multifida* var. *multifida* (Cut-leaved Daisy)

OTHER NAMES: refer to above



HABIT:

Annual or perennial herbs or small shrubs, with low spreading to erect forms. Generally < 45 cm. B. decipiens pale blue flowers (Sep-Nov). B. scapigera white or mauve flowers (Nov-Mar) [dormant when dry], and B. multifida var. multifida mauve, pink, or white flowers (Sep-Jun).

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Wide variety of habitats, from subalpine woodlands to montane swamps, sclerophyll forests, and grasslands. Most prefer moist to swampy soils, in full sun to part shade.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Generally collect seeds in summer and propagate from seed or division of rootstock. *B. multifida* var. *multifida* strikes readily from cuttings and regenerates from underground suckers and roots at nodes.

VALUES & USES:

Most species provide nectar for native bees, butterflies, or moths. Ornamental value in rockeries, containers, and edges; useful as a soil binder. Water in summer.

Brunonia australis - Blue Pincushion

GOODENIACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Perennial herb with short stem to 30 cm, small rosette of soft silky leaves. Striking deep blue pincushion-shaped flowers in spring. Lifespan 3 years maximum.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest, woodland, and open sand dune communities. Prefers open position in dry, well-drained soil and full sun. Tolerates wet winter soil and semi-shade, as well as drought.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mid-Dec to mid-Mar, seeds released 3-14 days after maturity. Propagate from fresh seed or division in August. May be difficult to establish, so consider treating as annual and collecting seed for replanting.

VALUES & USES:

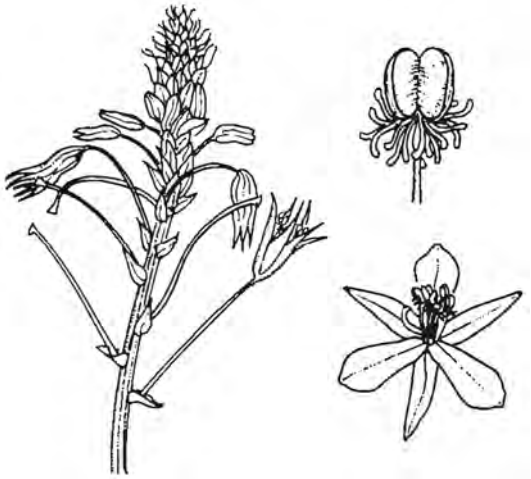
Good habitat, providing nectar for native bees, butterflies, and moths. Outstanding ornamental, excellent for containers and informal garden drifts. Plant in groups for best effect.

Bulbine bulbosa - Bulbine Lily

ASPHODELIACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Native Leek, Golden Lily, Native Onion



HABIT:

Small tufted perennial herb, 27-75 cm high. Thick roots, succulent strap-like leaves. Yellow flowers, Nov-Feb. Dies down to underground tuber after flowering, re-shoots in autumn.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Damp sites in woodland, grassland, and sclerophyll forest. Requires well-drained soil, tolerates frost, but sensitive to drought.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Nov-late Dec, seeds shed in 3-14 days. Propagate from seed sown in autumn or by division in autumn. Transplants readily. Seeds germinate in 4-8 weeks after 2-3 month dormancy, try 16°C for germination. Can be direct seeded into pots. Regenerates readily from seed.

VALUES & USES:

Roots eaten year-round by First Nations People. Very attractive ornamental for rockeries and containers. Plant in groups, fertilise to encourage growth.

Burchardia umbellata - Milkmaids

COLCHICACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Star-of-Bethlehem

HABIT:

Small tufted perennial herb or lily with 1-2 inconspicuous basal leaves, stem to 50 cm high. White and reddish, honey-scented, star-shaped flowers, Sep-Dec. Roots are tapering, carrot-like, available year-round. Dies down after flowering, re-shoots in autumn.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Swamps and heaths. Prefers open position in well-drained soil, tolerates drought and frost. Dislikes poor drainage, but accepts semi-shade.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Nov-early Feb, seeds shed in 3-14 days. Propagate from seed sown in autumn (has 2-3 month after-ripening period, smoking enhances germination). Seedlings may grow poorly, add soil from parent plants to improve growth.

VALUES & USES:

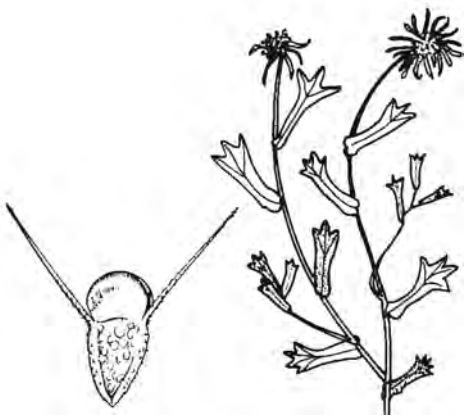
Tuberous starchy roots eaten by First Nations People. Very attractive, fragrant ornamental for rockeries, containers, and informal garden drifts. Plant in groups for best effect, water during flowering but avoid watering dormant plants.

Calotis cuneifolia - Purple Burr-daisy

ASTERACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Burr-daisy, Bindi-eye, Blue Burr-daisy Lachlan Calotis



HABIT:

Perennial erect or prostrate herb to 60 cm high, woody at base. Lilac, purple, or white flowers with yellow centres, mainly spring, year-round.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Various soils and situations.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mature seed heads when available. Propagate from seed or cuttings. Regenerates from seed or old plants in autumn.

VALUES & USES:

Regarded as useful stock forage, especially for cattle, despite barbed seeds.

Calotis scabiosifolia - Rough Burr-daisy

ASTERACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *C. s.* var. *integriolia, C. s.* var. *scabiosifolia*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Erect or ascending, stoloniferous, perennial herb to 45 cm high. White or mauve flowers with yellow centres, mainly spring, year-round. Usually dries off over summer but may persist in moist conditions.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Open woodland and grassland, often on heavy clay soils.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Jan-late Feb, seeds shed in 3-14 days. Propagate from seed or cuttings.

VALUES & USES:

Flowers provide nectar for butterflies. Burrs may irritate stock.

Chrysocephalum apiculatum - Yellow Buttons

ASTERACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Common Everlasting

HABIT:

Variable perennial herb, 7-60 cm high, forming loose clumps of woolly silver-leafed stems. Golden-yellow flowers, mostly spring.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Various communities and vegetation types on a range of soils.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect Dec-Jan, seeds dispersed by wind. Propagate from surface-sown seed (germinates in 2-5 weeks, use capillary watering) or cuttings. May die back in dry conditions but re-shoots after rain.

VALUES & USES:

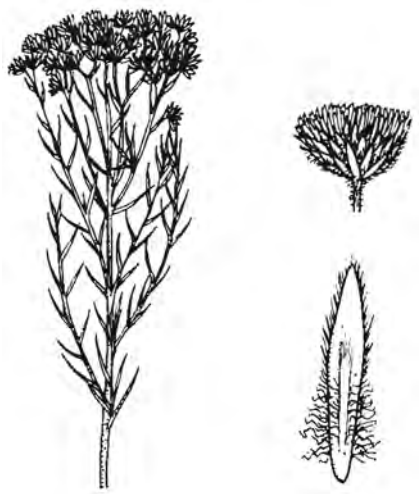
Excellent groundcover for bare or disturbed sites. Plant in groups for best effect. Nectar source for native bees and butterflies, attracting insect-eating birds. Ornamental for groundcover, rockeries, slopes, containers, hanging baskets, and cut/dried flowers. Historically used to kill intestinal worms.

Chrysocephalum semipapposum - Clustered Everlasting

ASTERACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Yellow Buttons



HABIT:

Variable aromatic perennial herb, 15-60 cm high. Yellow flowerheads most of the year, mainly spring-early summer. May die back in dry conditions, but re-shoots after rain.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Woodland and grassland of hills or mountains, or on isolated rocky rises.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect Dec-Jan, seeds dispersed by wind. Propagate from seed.

VALUES & USES:

Excellent groundcover for bare and disturbed sites. Plant in groups for best effect, at 60-70 cm spacing. Main growth in autumn and spring. Good habitat, flowers are a nectar source for butterflies, attracting insect-eating birds. Ornamental for groundcover, rockeries, slopes, containers, hanging baskets, and for cut and dried flowers. Not highly palatable to stock.

Convolvulus erubescens - Australian Bindweed

CONVOLVULACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Blushing Bindweed

HABIT:

Perennial with trailing and twining stems, highly variable leaves. Pink flowers throughout the year, mainly spring-summer.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Sclerophyll forest, woodland, and grassland. Prefers well-drained soil and full sun.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mid-Jan to late Feb. Propagate from cuttings (strikes readily) or scarified seed.

VALUES & USES:

Plant parts used by First Nations People to treat diarrhoea and stomach ache. Useful small climber or trailer for gardens, attractive in flower. Grazed readily by stock.

Craspedia spp. - Billy Buttons

ASTERACEAE

REGIONAL SPECIES: *C. canens, C. variabilis*

OTHER NAMES: Drumsticks

HABIT:

Clumpng, erect perrenial herbs with flower stems up to about 65 cm high. Yellowish flowers in spring and summer.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Sclerophyll forest, woodlands, grassland, and swamps (C. variabilis). Drought tolerant and hardy.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Can be propagated from seed or cuttings. Seeds germinate in 1-3 weeks.

VALUES & USES:

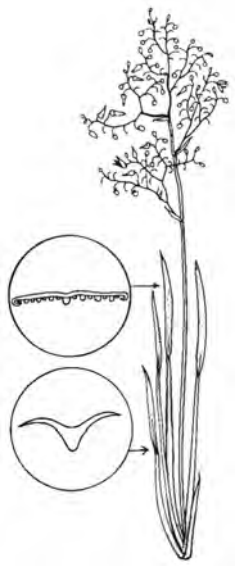
Colourful, long-flowering ornamental. Suitable for rockeries or dotted throughout shrubberies, and can be used in containers if well-watered. Attracts butterflies, bees and other insects.

Dianella porracea - Smooth Flax-lily

ASPHODELIACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Pale Flax-lily, Smooth-leaved Flax-lily, Greater Blueberry lily Riverine Flax-lily



HABIT:

Tufted perennial herb with fleshy-fibrous or tuberous roots. Strap-like leaves to 80 cm long, inflorescence to 1.5 m high. Pale blue flowers with orange or yellow anthers, spring-summer. Globular pale blue berries.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Sclerophyll forest. Prefers moist, well-drained soil in semi-shade. Tolerates frost, but dislikes extended wet periods. Hardy, long-lived once established, susceptible to heavy grazing.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect pale blue berries late Dec-mid Jan. Seeds remain viable for 6-12 months. Propagate from fresh seed (remove fleshy fruit by soaking in sugary solution), division, or aerial growths.

VALUES & USES:

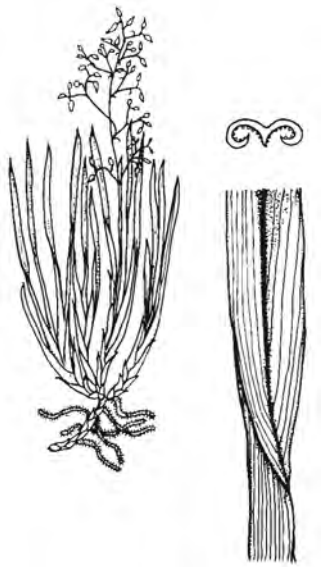
Good habitat, berries attract seed-eating birds. Tough leaves yield silky fiber used for baskets and cord by First Nations People. Attractive ornamental for rockeries, groundcover, with shrubs, containers, and under trees. Edible fruit.

Dianella revoluta - Spreading Flax-lily

ASPHODELIACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *D. r.* var. *revoluta*

OTHER NAMES: Black-anther Flax-lily Blueberry Lily, Blue Flax-Lily, Murmbal



HABIT:

Tufted perennial herb to 1 m high, forming mats with fibrous roots. Strap-like leaves to 85 cm long, dark blue or violet flowers with black anthers, chiefly spring-summer.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Sclerophyll forest, woodland, and mallee. Prefers moist, well-drained soil in semi-shade, tolerates frost and drought. Dislikes extended wet periods. Hardy and long-lived once established.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect pale blue berries late Dec-mid Jan. Seeds remain viable for 6-12 months. Propagate from fresh seed (germination hastened by removing fleshy fruit by soaking in sugary solution to ferment), division, or aerial growths.

VALUES & USES:

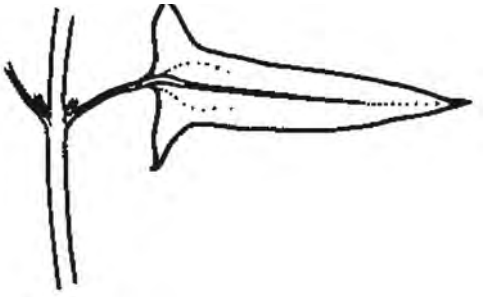
Good habitat, berries attract seed-eating birds. Leaves yield silky fiber used for baskets and cord by First Nations People. Attractive ornamental for rockeries, groundcover, with shrubs, containers, and under trees. Edible fruit.

Einadia nutans - Climbing Saltbush

CHENOPODIACEA

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *E. n.* subsp. *linifolia, E. n.* subsp. *nutans, E. n.* subsp. *oxycarpa*

OTHER NAMES: Nodding Saltbush



HABIT:

Herbaceous perennial with weak trailing or climbing stems. Produces red or orange berries, flowering mainly in summer-autumn.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Adaptable to a wide range of soils and found in most vegetation communities.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Propagate from seed or cuttings, which should germinate within 2-5 weeks.

VALUES & USES:

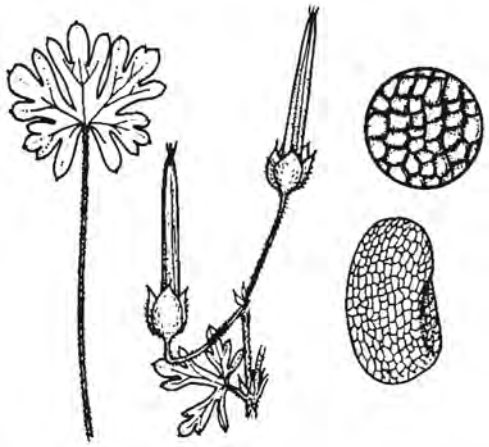
Serves as useful and relatively palatable forage for livestock.

Geranium retrorsum - Cranesbill

GERINACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Common Cranesbill



HABIT:

Perennial prostrate or ascending herb with stems to 50 cm long. Pink flowers mainly Jun-Feb. Dies off over summer, re-shooting from taproot in autumn.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Noted in most areas of region.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Dec-mid Feb, seeds shed quickly. Propagate from seed, enhance germination with hot water treatment at 60°C for 30 minutes.

VALUES & USES:

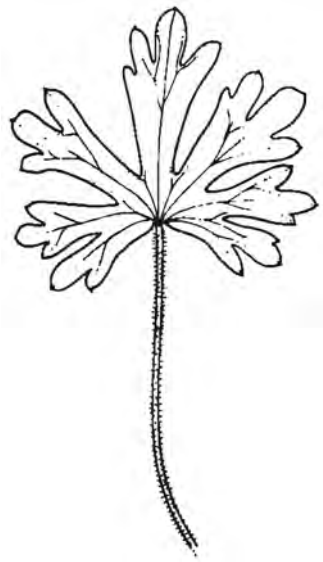
Starch-rich tuberous roots roasted and eaten by First Nations People.

Geranium solanderi - Austral Cranesbill

GERINACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *G. s.* var. *solanderi*

OTHER NAMES: Native Geranium, Cut-leaf Cranesbill



HABIT:

Perennial prostrate or ascending herb to 50 cm high, turnip-like taproot. Pink flowers throughout year, mainly Aug-Dec. Sometimes roots at nodes.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Woodland and grassland, more prevalent in stock-free areas.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Dec-mid Feb, seeds shed quickly. Propagate from seed, enhance germination with hot water treatment at 60°C for 30 minutes.

VALUES & USES:

Starch-rich tuberous roots eaten by First Nations People. Probably grazed by stock. Plant where space allows for full development and regeneration, may become a problem in permanently moist soil.

Isotoma axillaris - Showy Isotome

CAMPANULACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Rock Isotome, Australian Harebell

HABIT:

Low bushy perennial herb to 50 cm high. Bright blue to mauve flowers, Sep-May.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Crevices on rocky cliffs (especially granite and sandstone), shallow sandy soils of slopes and around rocky waterholes. Tolerates frost and extended dry periods.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mature seed capsules when available. Propagate from fresh seed, cuttings of firm growth (root readily), or division. Germinates in 4-6 weeks.

VALUES & USES:

Excellent attractive ornamental for rockeries and containers. Produces a spectacular informal effect. Regenerates well in gardens Milky sap can irritate skin and eyes. Rejuvenate plants over 2 years old by harsh pruning in autumn.

Kennedia prostrata - Running Postman

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Scarlet Coral Pea, Scarlet Runner

HABIT:

Prostrate or twining perennial herb with single scarlet flowers along stems, late winter to spring. May die back to rootstock in harsh conditions and re-shoot later.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Rocky outcrops, mainly coastal or inland districts. Prefers well-drained soil and full sun. Tolerates limited inundation, dappled shade, extended dry periods, and most frosts.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mid-Dec to early Feb, seeds shed quickly. Propagate from scarified seed (± 20 viable/gram, soak in hot water before drying and sowing) or cuttings (strike readily). Germination takes 11-30 days. Recolonises bare areas after fire.

VALUES & USES:

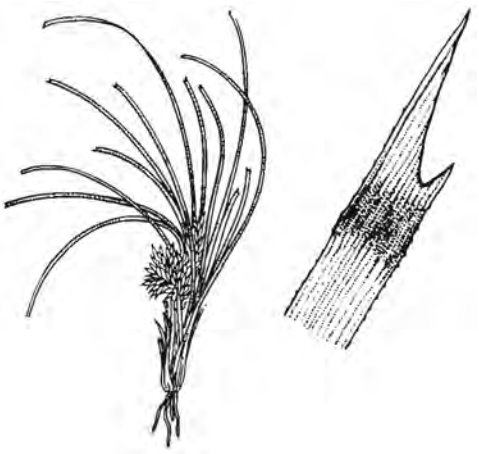
Improves soil fertility through nitrogen fixation. Good habitat, food plant for caterpillars of native butterflies and moths. First Nations People sucked nectar and used stems as twine. Useful groundcover for rockeries, embankments, slopes, containers, and hanging baskets.

Lomandra effusa - Scented Mat-rush

ASPARAGACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Irongrass, Cocky's bootlace



HABIT:

Robust, perennial tussocky herb, 20-50 cm high, up to 60 cm wide. Flat, bluish-grey leaves up to 50 cm long, much-branched inflorescence, strongly scented flowers.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Wide range of vegetation types in sandy soil, sometimes clay, near salt pans, or granite outcrops. Requires well-drained soil and tolerates heavy frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mature seed capsules when available. Propagate from seed or by division of clumps.

VALUES & USES:

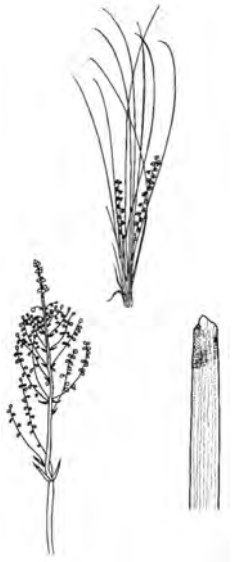
Useful for stabilising soil and reducing erosion. Attracts seed-eating native birds. Ornamental for gardens and containers. Grazed by stock in exceptionally poor years.

Lomandra filiformis - Wattle Mat-rush

ASPARAGACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *L. f.* subsp. *coriacea, L. f.* subsp. *filiformis*

OTHER NAMES: Wattle Mat-lily



HABIT:

Perennial tussock with blue-grey or light-green leaves, forming short, dense mats up to 20 cm in diameter. Yellow or cream, wattle-like flowers, chiefly Oct-Nov.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Dry sclerophyll forest, usually on well-drained sandy or rocky soil. Requires very well-drained soil, tolerates full sun to semi-shade.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Jan-late Feb, seeds shed quickly.

VALUES & USES:

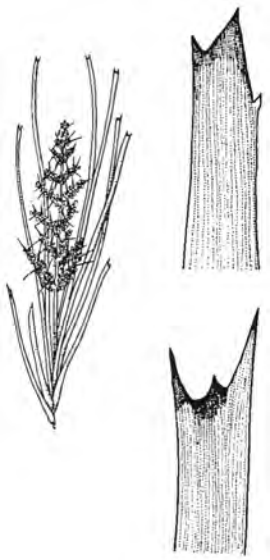
Good habitat, attracts seed-eating and insect-eating native birds. Food plant for caterpillars of native butterflies and moths. Useful in rockeries, among small shrubs, or in containers.

Lomandra longifolia - Spiny-headed Mat-rush

ASPARAGACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Cockies Bootlaces
Honey Reed



HABIT:

Tufted perennial herb with leaves usually 50-100 cm long. Creamy or yellow, strongly honey-scented flowers in spring.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Various habitats. Very hardy, prefers moist, well-drained soil and semi-shade. Tolerates dryness, poor drainage, waterlogging, and full sun to full shade.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mid-Dec to early Mar, seeds shed quickly. Propagate from seed (germinates in 8-10 weeks) or by dividing clumps.

VALUES & USES:

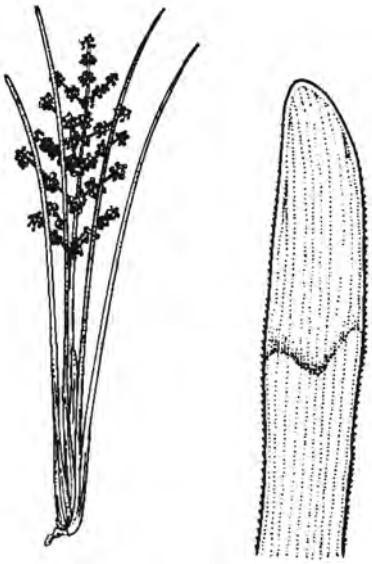
Low-level shelter. Excellent for stabilising banks. Excellent habitat for ground fauna, food for butterfly caterpillars and insect-eating birds. Attracts seed-eating birds. Leaves used for weaving by First Nations People. Useful accent plant in mixed plantings, ponds, and under trees. Also good for open spaces and containers. Nectar and leaf bases edible.

Lomandra multiflora - Many-flowered Mat-rush

ASPARAGACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *L. m.* subsp. *multiflora*

OTHER NAMES: Many-flowered Mat-lily



HABIT:

Rigid, tufted perennial herb with slender to robust leaves, 25-90 cm long. Flowers June-January.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Chiefly in woodland and forest, on various soils.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early October to mid-March, as mature seeds are shed quickly. Propagate from seed or by division of clumps.

VALUES & USES:

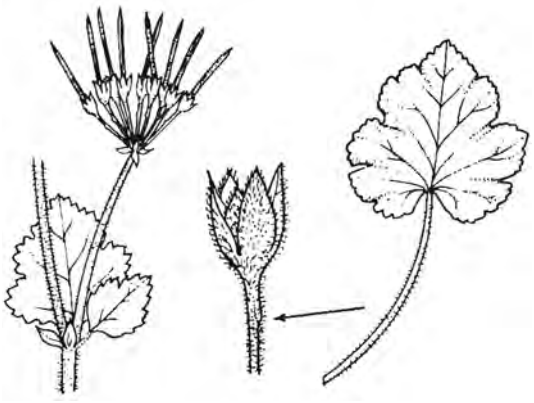
Attracts seed-eating native birds and is a food plant for caterpillars of native butterflies and moths. Striking inflorescences make it an excellent container plant.

Pelargonium australe - Native Storksbill

GERINACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Austral Storksbill, Native Pelargonium Wild Geranium



HABIT:

Slightly aromatic, rounded, soft, sprawling or erect perennial herb to 50 cm high. Hairy stems, fleshy taproot. Pink flowers, Oct-Mar, sometimes sporadic, often profuse and conspicuous. May die back in harsh summers, re-shoots in autumn.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Generally rocky outcrops. Prefers dry, well-drained soil and full sun, tolerates drought, frost, and moist soil in semi-shade.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Dec-late Mar, seeds shed quickly. Readily propagated from seed and cuttings.

VALUES & USES:

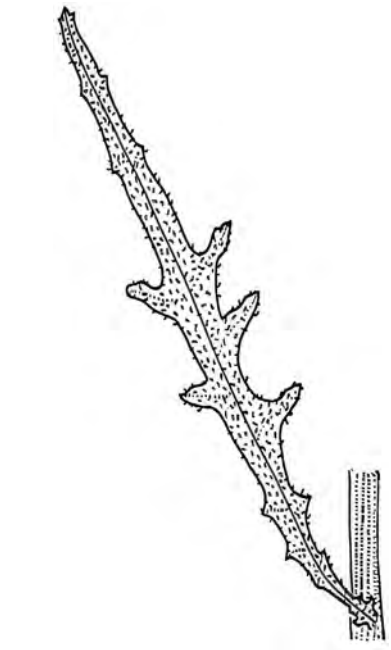
Astringent red taproot reportedly eaten by First Nations People. Useful soil binder for rockeries, groundcover, borders, and containers.

Senecio hispidulus - Hill Fireweed

ASTERACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Simple or much-branched, erect, perennial herb to 100cm high. Variable hairs on stems and foliage. Leaves hairy (bristly above and curled below), with variously toothed margins. Flowers pale yellow with black spot on tips, arranged in dense terminal clusters (mainly Sep-Dec).

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Common in various habitats with moist soils, preferring full sun to dappled shade.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seed mid-Nov to Jan (seeds become fluffy when mature and fall easily). Collect whole seed heads when dry and sieve to remove larger unwanted matter. Propagate from seed, may have 2-3 month after-ripening period.

VALUES & USES:

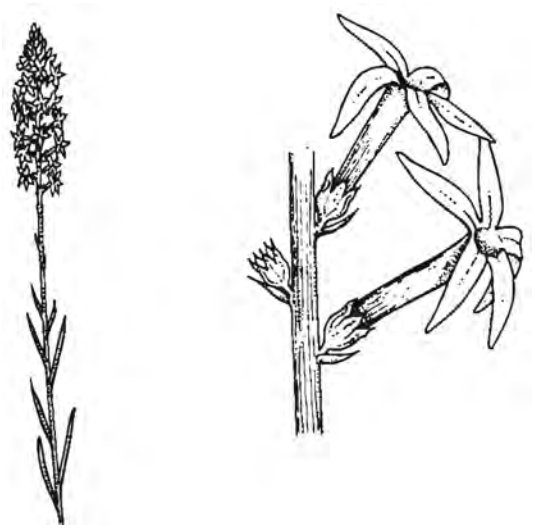
Useful coloniser of bare ground after fire or disturbance. Food plant for caterpillars.

Stackhousia monogyna - Creamy Candles

CELASTRACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Creamy Stackhousia, Candles



HABIT:

Upright perennial herb, generally to 40 cm high. Short leaves on slender stems from rhizome. Sweet-scented creamy flowers, late winter-early summer. May die down in hot summers and re-shoot in autumn.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Heath, grassland, woodland, and sclerophyll forest, rarely in swamps. Prefers moist, well-drained soil and semi-shade. Tolerates wet winter/dry summer soil, full sun to full shade, and drought.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early to late Dec, seeds shed quickly. Difficult from seed, propagate from cuttings of new leafy stems emerging from rootstock.

VALUES & USES:

Provides nectar for native butterflies and moths. Useful in rockeries and containers, plant in groups for best effect.

Vittadinia cuneata - Fuzzweed

ASTERACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *V. c.* var. *cuneata, V. c.* var. *hirsuta, V. c.* var. *morrisii*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Woody annual or perennial herb, 10-40 cm high, rigidly erect stems. Pale blue to mauve flowers throughout the year.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Various natural and disturbed habitats.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Nov-late Jan, seeds shed within 3-14 days.

VALUES & USES:

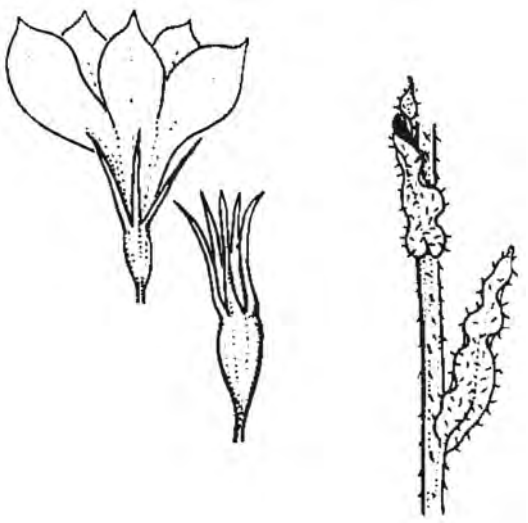
Not particularly palatable, but eaten by stock when alternative feed is scarce.

Wahlenbergia stricta - Tall Bluebell

CAMPANULACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *W. s.* subsp. *alterna, W. s.* subsp. *stricta*

OTHER NAMES: Common Bluebell, Austral Bluebell



HABIT:

Perennial tufted herb, 10-90 cm high. Blue flowers throughout the year. May die off in summer on dry sites.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Various plant communities, including shallow stony soils, loams, and clay loams in open woodlands and grasslands.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Dec-late Jan, seeds shed in 3-14 days. Propagate from seed (may have 4-6 month after-ripening, stratify for 3 months at 3-5°C) or cuttings. Germination takes about 3-4 weeks.

VALUES & USES:

Readily grazed by stock. Ornamental. Attracts nectar-feeding birs and insects.

Wurmbea dioica - Early Nancy

COLCHICACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *W. d.* subsp. *dioica*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Small, tufted, perennial lily, 5-30 cm high. Long narrow leaves, honey-scented whitish flowers, Aug-Sep. Dies down to tubers over summer, re-shoots in autumn.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Forest and woodland. Prefers open position in moist, well-drained soil and full sun.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Nov-early Dec, mature seeds shed within 3-14 days. Propagate from fresh seed sown in autumn, germinates in 3-5 weeks. Generally takes 3 years to flower from seed.

VALUES & USES:

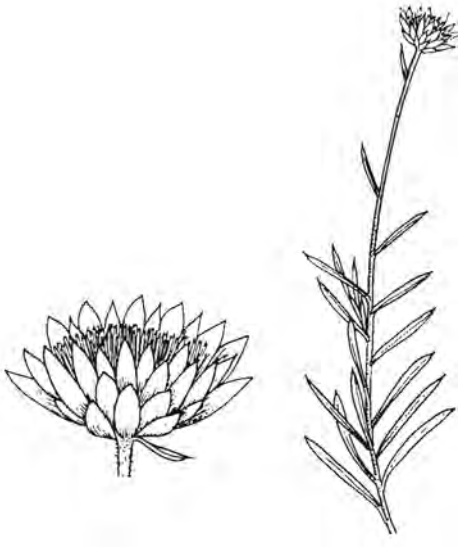
Starchy corms eaten by First Nations People. Attractive ornamental for rockeries and containers, plant in groups. May be difficult to grow outside preferred conditions.

Xerochrysum bracteatum - Golden Everlasting

ASTERACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Erect, usually annual herb, 20-80 cm high. Rarely branched at base, yellow flowers, mostly spring.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Open woodland or forest, usually on sandy to sandy loam soils. Prefers frost-hardy conditions and grows mainly during autumn and spring.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect Dec-Jan, seeds dispersed by wind. Propagate from seed sown in late summer (germinates in 7-30 days) or tip cuttings 7-10 cm long under mist (strikes in 3 weeks).

VALUES & USES:

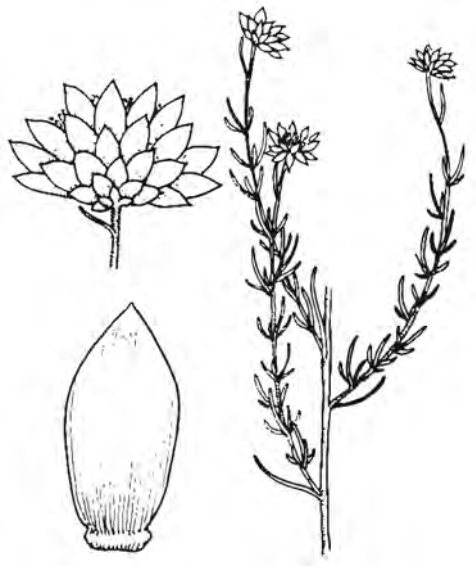
Good habitat, flowers provide nectar for native bees, butterflies, and moths. Palatable to stock and damaged by grazing. Spectacular ornamental, best in mass plantings. Cut flowers long-lasting.

Xerochrysum viscosum - Sticky Everlasting

ASTERACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Erect, sticky, usually annual herb, 20-80 cm high. Usually multi-branched, yellow flowers in spring.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Open woodland and sclerophyll forest, usually on sandy to sandy loam soils.

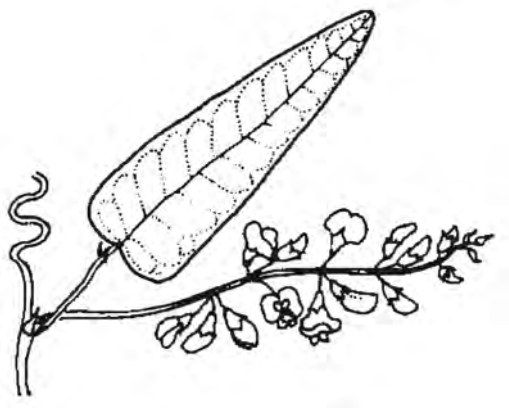
SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect Dec-Jan, seeds dispersed by wind. Propagate from seed sown in late summer (germinates in 7-30 days) or cuttings (strikes rapidly and readily).

VALUES & USES:

Good habitat, flowers provide nectar for native bees, butterflies, and moths. Spectacular ornamental, best in mass plantings.

CLIMBERS



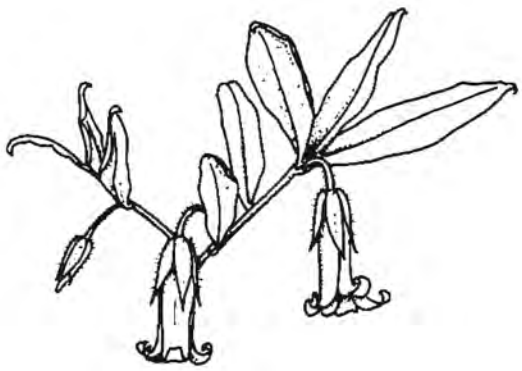
COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	PAGE
Gargaloo	*Parsonsia eucalyptophylla*	372
Hairy Apple Berry	*Billardiera scandens*	369
Old Man's Beard	*Clematis aristata*	369
Purple Coral Pea	*Hardenbergia violacea*	372
Silky Glycine	*Glycine canescens*	370
Small-leaved Clematis	*Clematis microphylla*	370
Twining Glycine	*Glycine clandestina*	371
Variable Glycine	*Glycine tabacina*	371

Billardiera scandens - Hairy Apple Berry

PITTOSPORACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Appleberry, Snotberry, Apple Dumplings



HABIT:

Shrubby climber or scrambler with stems to 3 m long. Cream to greenish-yellow (rarely orange) flowers, spring-summer.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Sclerophyll forest and woodland, occasionally coastal scrub or heath. Prefers well-drained soil in full or partial sun. Tolerates moderate frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect pale yellow, pulpy berries when ripe (seeds red-brown). Extract seeds by soaking, mashing, and rinsing. Propagate from fresh seed (may take 8-10 weeks or longer to germinate) or cuttings of firm new growth in spring/autumn.

VALUES & USES:

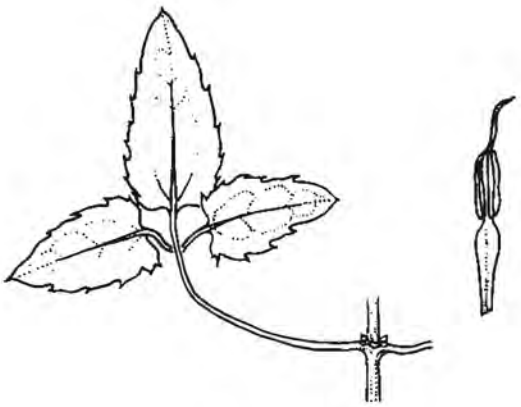
Good habitat, flowers and fruit provide food for birds. Ripe fruits eaten by First Nations People (said to resemble kiwi fruit). Attractive understory plant for gardens. Flowers, leaves, and stems produce lemon-coloured dye with alum as mordant.

Clematis aristata - Old Man's Beard

RANUNCULACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Vigorous woody climber to 6 m high, prolific attractive white flowers, Sep-Dec.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Moist or sheltered sites, usually in forest.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Dec-mid Mar, seeds shed in 3-14 days. Propagate from stem cuttings or fresh seed, germinates in 1-3 months.

VALUES & USES:

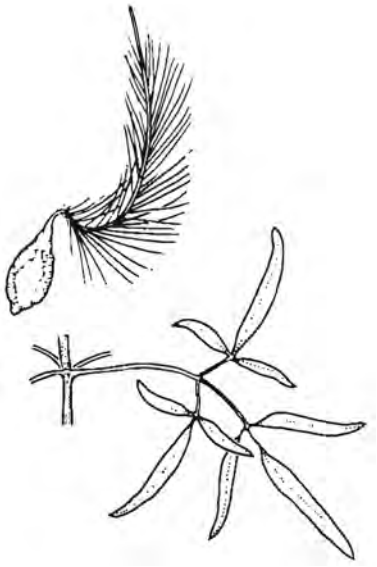
Excellent attractive climber for gardens, amongst shrubs, on trellises or walls, or under established trees.

Clematis microphylla - Small-leaved Clematis

RANUNCULACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Old Man's Beard



HABIT:

Slender-stemmed, woody climber or groundcover to 3 m high, densely massed leaves, profuse creamy-white flowers, Jul-Dec. Moderate growth rate, lifespan up to several decades.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Highlands and woodlands, climbing on trees and shrubs. Prefers well-drained soil in full sun, tolerates drought, moderate frost, wet winter, dry summer soil, and full sun to full shade.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-early Mar, seeds released in 3-14 days. Attractive feathery seed balls. Propagate from seed (fresh seeds germinate in 1-3 months) or stem cuttings.

VALUES & USES:

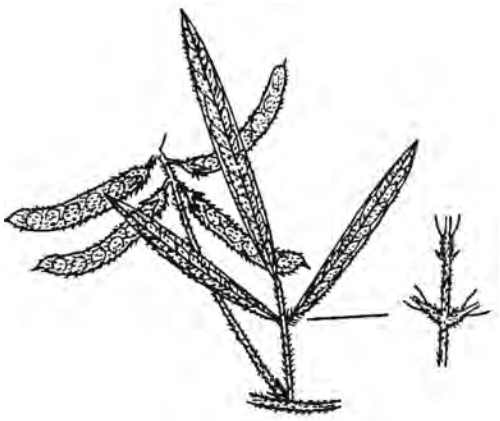
Good habitat, fluffy seedheads used by birds for nests. Tough, starchy roots cooked and eaten by First Nations People, leaves used medicinally. Attractive ornamental for screening, groundcover, cascading over rocks/walls, and containers. Easily cultivated.

Glycine canescens - Silky Glycine

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: *n/a*



HABIT:

Small twiner with greyish hairs. Pinkish-purple or mauve flowers fading to blue, all year, particularly Jul-Nov. Grows mostly over warmer months with rainfall.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Various habitats, including skeletal soils in woodland. Mostly found where grazing is excluded. Tolerates moderate frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Oct-late Feb, seeds released very quickly. Propagate from scarified seed (soak in boiling water, then dry) or cuttings. Germination takes 3-4 weeks, direct seeding into pots (2-3 seeds/pot) is suitable.

VALUES & USES:

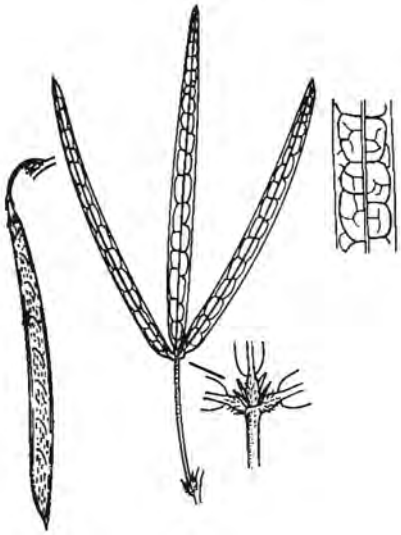
Improves soil fertility through nitrogen fixation (legume). One of the showiest Glycines, suitable for climbing over garden structures. Heavily grazed by stock due to its nutritional and palatable nature.

Glycine clandestina - Twining Glycine

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Slender climber with fine leaves. Mauve to rose-purple or white flowers, mainly in spring, arising from stout woody rootstock.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Widespread across drier slopes and hills, mostly found where grazing is excluded. Tolerates moderate frost and dry periods once established.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Oct-late Feb, seeds released very soon after maturity. Propagate from scarified seed (soak in boiling water, then dry) or cuttings taken in summer. Germination takes 3-4 weeks, direct seeding into pots is suitable (2-3 seeds per pot). Regenerates from seed and suckers, particularly after fire.

VALUES & USES:

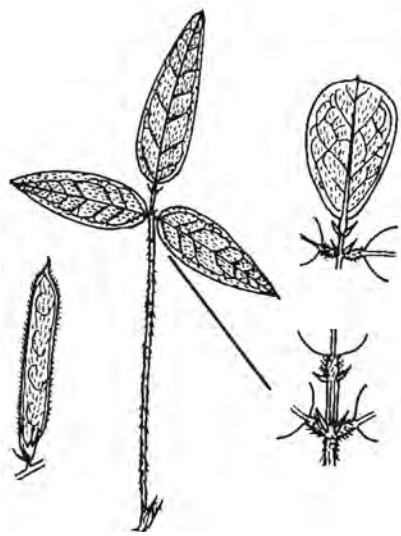
Improves soil fertility through nitrogen fixation (legume). Good habitat, providing nectar and pollen for native insects. Attractive light climber for gardens, fences, and logs. Hardy when established, responds to pruning, prefers root protection. Heavily grazed by stock due to nutritional and palatable qualities.

Glycine tabacina - Variable Glycine

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Vanilla Glycine



HABIT:

Small delicate scrambler or climber. Blue to mauve flowers, mainly spring-autumn.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Amongst grasses, in open situations and woodland. Prefers open position in dry, well-drained soil and full sun. Tolerates drought, but heavy frost may damage. Mostly found where grazing is excluded.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Oct-late Feb, seeds released very soon after maturity. Propagate from scarified seed (soak in boiling water, then dry) or cuttings. Germination takes 3-4 weeks, direct seeding into pots is suitable (2-3 seeds per pot).

VALUES & USES:

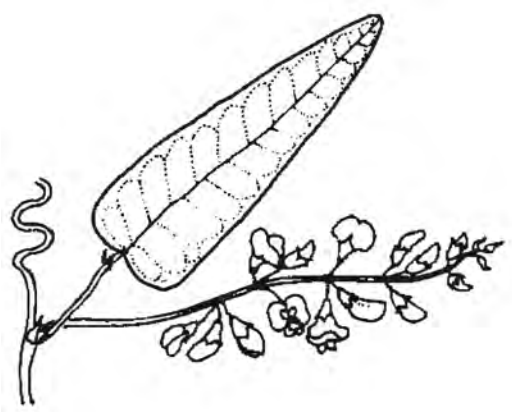
Improves soil fertility through nitrogen fixation (legume). Good habitat, eaten by butterfly caterpillars. Licorice-flavoured taproot reportedly eaten by First Nations People. Attractive groundcover for rockeries. Heavily grazed by stock due to nutritional and palatable qualities.

Hardenbergia violacea - Purple Coral Pea

FABACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: False Sarsaparilla, Native Sarsaparilla



HABIT:

Climbing or prostrate scrambler, stems often to 2 m long. Green leathery leaves, purplish flowers, mostly in spring.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Various habitats, from near sea-level to high mountains, on well-drained soils.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Oct-late Feb, seeds shed quickly. Mature seeds hard and grey. Ensure collected seed is insect-free before storing. Propagate from scarified seed (soak in boiling water, then dry) or cuttings. Germination takes 3-4 weeks, direct seeding into pots (2-3 seeds/pot) is suitable.

VALUES & USES:

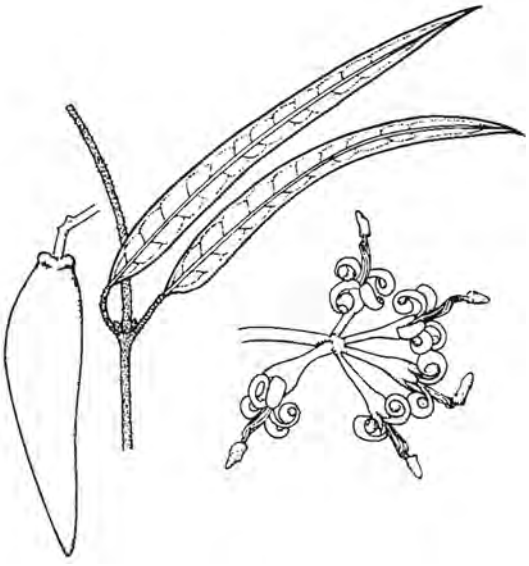
Good habitat, flowers provide nectar and pollen for native insects, seeds eaten by insects and birds. Foliage provides refuge for reptiles and insects. Attractive ornamental for rockeries, embankments, under trees, containers, or light screens. Hardy, fast-growing, and easily maintained. Flowers produce grey-blue dye. Edible roots.

Parsonsia eucalyptophylla - Gargaloo

APOCYNACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Monkey Vine, Woodbine, Vinetree



HABIT:

Tall, vigorous, woody climber with linear leaves. Sweetly-scented pale yellow flowers, spring-autumn. Young shoots climb by clinging roots, older plants have twining stems.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Woodland and scrub in inland areas.

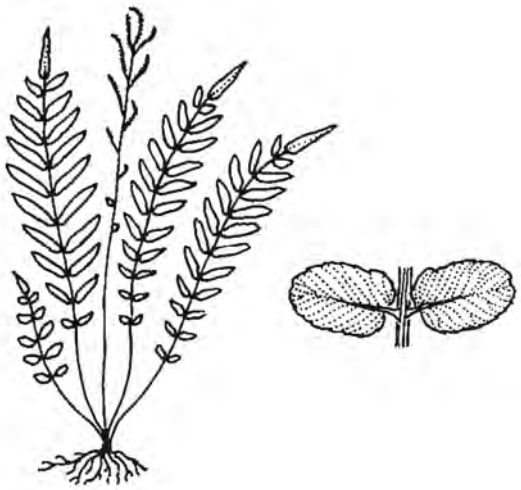
SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect pods when dry but not split.

VALUES & USES:

Grazed by cattle and sheep, especially in dry periods. Cut for fodder in drought.

FERNS



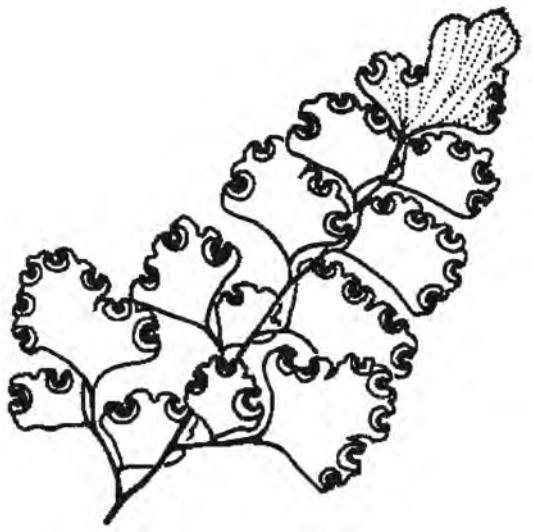
COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	PAGE
Alpine Water Fern	*Blechnum penna-marina*	376
Common Maidenhair	*Adiantum aethiopicum*	374
Fishbone Water Fern	*Blechnum nudum*	375
Necklace Fern	*Asplenium flabellifolium*	374
Rock Ferns	*Cheilanthes* spp.	376
Soft Water Fern	*Blechnum minus*	375

Adiantum aethiopicum - Common Maidenhair

ADIANTACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Small Maidenhair Fern



HABIT:

Perennial ground fern, mostly 20-50 cm high. Creeping, much-branched rhizome, soft, lacy, light-green fronds on black wiry stems. May die back in summer and re-shoot in autumn.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Damp open situations, sheltered rock crevices, shaded hillsides, flats near creeks. Often in large colonies along creeks. Prefers moist, sheltered position in full shade. Tolerates heavy clay soil, dislikes sun and wind.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Propagate by division of underground runners (for in-ground plants) or by hand/knife (for potted plants).

VALUES & USES:

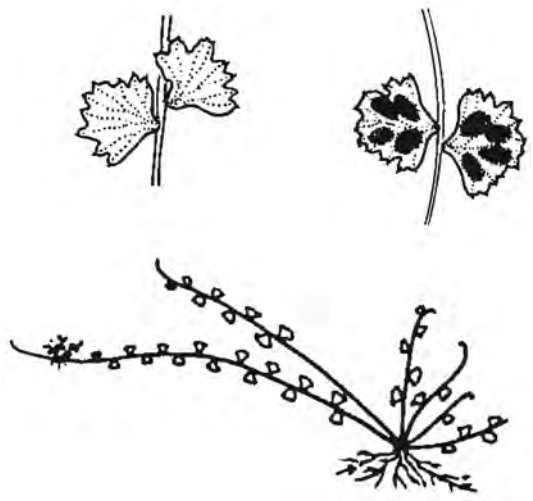
Excellent for containers, indoors, rock crevices, groundcover, and near ponds. Useful in floral displays and bouquets. Easily cultivated, fast-growing, and easily maintained. Apply small amounts of native plant fertiliser to encourage growth.

Asplenium flabellifolium - Necklace Fern

ASPLENIACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Trailing small fern with short rhizome, fronds mostly 10-20 cm long.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Chiefly rock crevices, caves, creekbanks, or fallen logs. Sometimes epiphytic in rainforest or open forest. Requires well-drained soil and some sun.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Bend frond and pin to the ground, keep moist. Plantlets will root and can be severed and transplanted. Easily grown.

VALUES & USES:

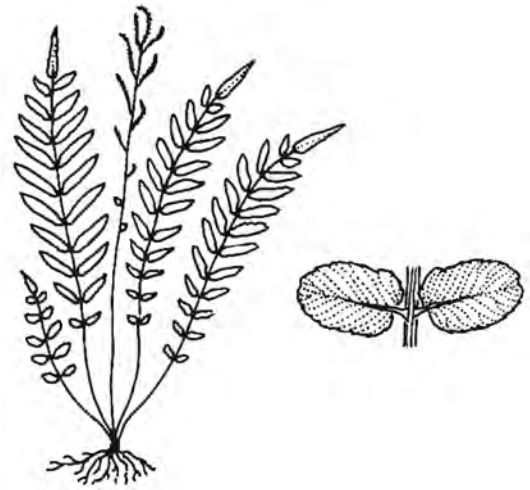
Attractive in pots, hanging baskets, rockeries, and sheltered gardens. Can spread rapidly to form large colonies.

Blechnum minus - Soft Water Fern

BLECHNACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Ground fern with rhizome. Fronds mostly 25-70 cm long, bright shiny-green when mature. Forms dense patches, bushy to ground level.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Various habitats in open forest, along creek beds and banks. Prefers wet clay.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Propagate by division of rhizomes or from spores.

VALUES & USES:

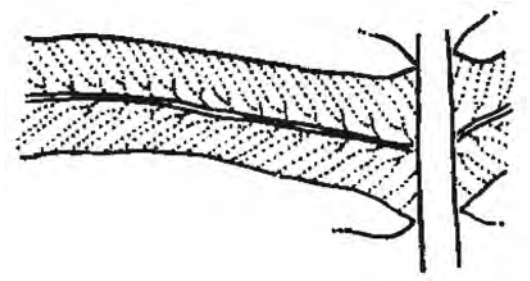
Popular attractive fern for pots and sheltered gardens.

Blechnum nudum - Fishbone Water Fern

BLECHNACE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Tufted ground fern with rhizome and erect fronds 25-60 cm long. Sometimes forms a black fibrous trunk up to 1 m high. Often forms colonies.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Often found on creek banks in open forests or low-lying poorly-drained areas on slopes. Prefers moist soil and semi-shade.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Propagate by division of rhizomes or from spores.

VALUES & USES:

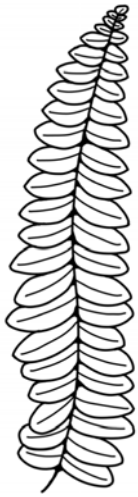
Useful for stabilising streambanks. Provides refuge for frogs and native insects. Excellent and popular container or fernery plant, hardy and easily grown.

Blechnum penna-marina - Alpine Water Fern

BLECHNACE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *B. p.* subsp. *alpina*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Ground fern with rhizomes. Slightly leathery fronds, usually 8-25 cm long. Often forms low mats or small colonies. Grows over summer after winter dormancy, new fronds bronze-pink.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Cooler high-altitude regions, commonly in sphagnum bogs.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Propagate by division of rhizomes or from spores

VALUES & USES:

Hardy and useful in cultivation as low, dense groundcover. Allow space to spread and water well.

Cheilanthes spp. - Rock Ferns

PTERIDACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *C. austrotenuifolia* (Rock Fern), *C. distans* (Bristly Cloak Fern), *C. sieberi* subsp. *sieberi* (Rock Fern)

OTHER NAMES: refer to above

C. austrotenuifolia

HABIT:

Ground ferns up to 30 cm high, rhizome-tufted or short-creeping. May die back over summer and re-shoot in autumn.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Rocky ground in open forest, woodland, or exposed rocky slopes. Generally prefers moist, well-drained soil in full or semi-sun.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Propagate by division of rhizomes or from spores.

VALUES & USES:

Attractive small fern for rockeries and pots.

C. lasiophylla

C. sieberi

GRASSES

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	PAGE
Brush Wiregrass	*Aristida behriana*	378
Cotton Panic Grass	*Digitaria brownii*	381
Curly Windmill Grass	*Enteropogon acicularis*	382
Fairy Grass	*Sporobolus caroli*	384
Kangaroo Grass	*Themeda triandra*	384
No. 9 Wiregrass	*Aristida jerichoensis*	379
Red Grass	*Bothriochloa macra*	380
Spear Grasses	*Austrostipa* spp.	379
Tussock Grasses	*Poa* spp.	383
Umbrella Grass	*Digitaria divaricatissima*	381
Wallaby Grasses	*Rytidosperma* spp.	383
Weeping Grass	*Microlaena stipoides*	382
Wheatgrass	*Anthosachne scabra*	378
Windmill Grass	*Chloris truncata*	380

Anthosachne scabra - Wheatgrass

POACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Common Wheatgrass

HABIT:

Loosely tufted perennial grass to 1.1 m high. Distinctive seedheads in summer. Leaves narrow, rough on one edge, with 'half-twist'.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Tolerates frost and moderate drought.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early-late Dec when seeds easily part from seedheads. Propagate from seed (after 6-month after-ripening period) or by division.

VALUES & USES:

High forage value, providing early green forage in spring. Increases under grazing and rising fertility. Seed injures eyes and contaminates wool.

Aristida behriana - Brush Wiregrass

POACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Bunch Wiregrass, Emu Speargrass, Long-awned Wiregrass, Wiregrass, Brush Speargrass, Three-awned Grass

HABIT:

Short, tufted, tussocky perennial with simple erect stems to 40 cm high. Leaves mostly basal, smooth. Flowers mainly Oct-Jan.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Open woodland and grassland areas on red loamy or sandy loam soils. Also in Grey Box and Bimble Box communities on gravelly loams. Tolerates severe drought.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mature seeds when they are pale or purplish and fall to the ground in a tangled mass. Propagate by division or from seed, though seed may be slow to germinate. Fast growth rate.

VALUES & USES:

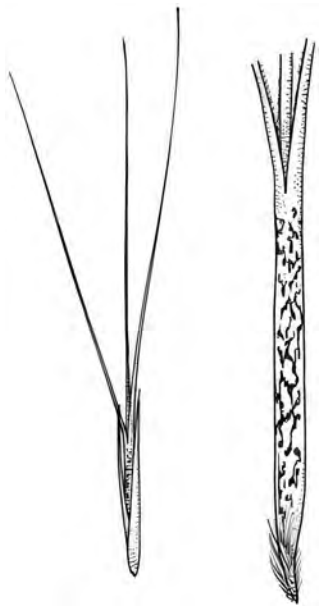
Valuable as fodder during drought. Seeds are sharp and can damage animal hides and contaminate wool.

Aristida jerichoensis - No. 9 Wire Grass

POACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *A. jerichoensis* var. jerichoensis, *A. jerichoensis* var. *subspinulifera*

OTHER NAMES: Jericho Wiregrass, Blue Speargrass, Number Nine



HABIT:

Tufted perennial with stem erect to 60 cm high. Leaves mostly basal. Flowers are slender to approx. 12 cm long (Oct-Feb), and seeds have three awns.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Often in woodland communities on gravelly loam, clay loam and sandy loam soils. Sometimes found on deep sandy soils on sandplains. Tolerates severe drought.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Mature seeds are pale or purplish, and fall to the ground in a tangled mass. Propagate by division or from seed. Seed may be slow to germinate. Fast growth rate.

VALUES & USES:

Not valuable as fodder except during drought. Seeds are sharp, damage animal hides and contaminate wool.

Austrostipa spp. - Spear Grasses

POACEAE

REGIONAL SPECIES / SUBSPECIES: *A. blackii* (Crested speargrass), *A. densiflora* (Foxtail speargrass), *A. elegantissima* (Feather speargrass), *A. mollis* (Soft speargrass), *A. nodosa* (speargrass), *A. scabra* subsp. *falcata* (Rough speargrass), *A. setacea* (Corkscrew grass)

OTHER NAMES: Refer to above

HABIT:

Coarsely tufted perennial grasses, up to about 1 m high. Leaves rough to touch. Seed with long awns and corkscrew twists.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Widespread and common. Temperate regions.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect hard, dark seeds when they easily part from heads, shed quickly. Propagate from one-year-old seed stored in a cool, dry place. Sow in autumn or spring.

VALUES & USES:

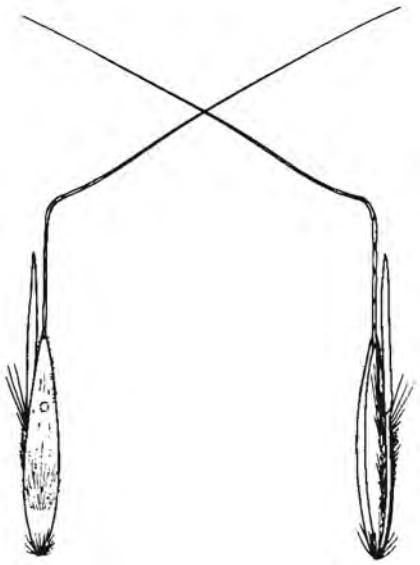
Good habitat, providing food for seed-eating birds and attracting moths and butterflies. Ornamental for specimens, groundcovers, rockeries, and under trees. Moderate forage, but sharp awns can cause problems.

Bothriochloa macra - Red Grass

POACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Red-leg Grass



HABIT:

Perennial, tufted grass with basal leaves. Numerous wiry stems, reddish-purple flowering stems, 30-50 cm high. Flowers mostly in summer. Summer-growing, appears red/purple after frost.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Drier open forests and low-lying sites prone to brief flooding. Tolerates severe drought and low to moderate frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Dec-early Feb. Propagate from seed or division of tussock. Seedling establishment may be slow.

VALUES & USES:

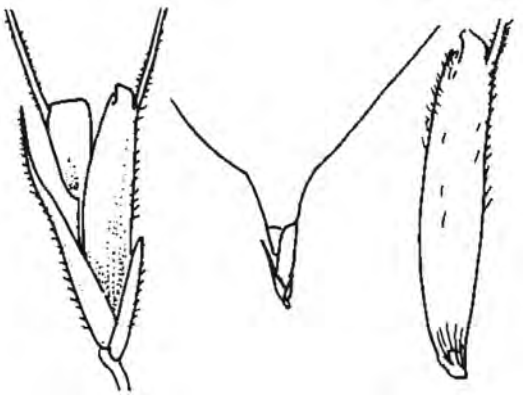
Useful garden ornamental, rejuvenate by pruning or burning and watering heavily. Moderate forage value, increases under grazing pressure and increased fertility.

Chloris truncata - Windmill Grass

POACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Umbrella Grass, Star Grass, Blow-away Grass



HABIT:

Erect, hairless perennial to 50 cm high, forming dense low crown of small fibrous leaves. Sometimes with short, branched stolons. Distinctive flower spike, late winter to summer. Relatively short-lived.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Many soil and community types, more common on red or black earths. Moderate drought tolerance, low frost tolerance.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Jan-mid Mar, seeds shed in 3-14 days. Store for 12 months or remove enclosing structures to overcome dormancy. Germinates at 15-35°C, suitable for direct seeding into pots (2-3 per pot) or field.

VALUES & USES:

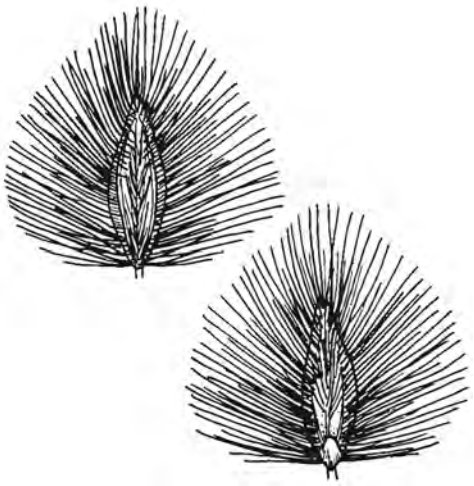
Useful resilient lawn grass or spectacular ornamental, plant in groups. Good habitat, seeds eaten by birds, provides cover for reptiles. High forage value, but not readily grazed unless young. Increases in response to grazing and raised fertility.

Digitaria brownii - Cotton Panic Grass

POACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Woolly finger, Cotton Grass, Silver Spike Grass



HABIT:

Rhizomatous perennial grass to 80 cm high, often hairy and slightly swollen at the base. Flowers in summer.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Various soils and vegetation types, commonly sandy to clay loamy red earth. Requires extended heavy summer rainfall to establish.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Cut entire seedheads when mature. Propagate from seed after allowing for an after-ripening period.

VALUES & USES:

Readily eaten by stock, considered one of the more desirable summer-growing grasses.

Digitaria divaricatissima - Umbrella Grass

POACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Spreading Umbrella Grass, Spider Grass, Spider Panic, Star Grass

HABIT:

Erect, loosely tufted perennial grass to 80 cm high. Swollen, densely hairy base. Flowers in summer.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Woodland, on better soils. Summer-growing and drought-resistant.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Cut entire seedheads when mature. Propagate from seed after allowing for an after-ripening period.

VALUES & USES:

Valuable part of pasture where abundant, producing green leaf when other green feed is scarce.

Enteropogon acicularis - Curly Windmill Grass

POACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Tufted perennial grass to about 40 cm high. Generally bluish-green leaves. Flowers after rain.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Often found in cracking clay soils. Tolerates drought and floods. Grows abundantly after warm-season rains.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Harvest entire seedheads by hand or with secateurs. Propagate from seed, some Enteropogon species may have an after-ripening period.

VALUES & USES:

Stabilises sandy soils. Young growth is palatable, but older growth becomes harsh and unpalatable if ungrazed.

Microlaena stipoides - Weeping Grass

POACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *M. s.* var. *stipoides*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Tufted slender perennial grass to 70 cm high. Green all year with rhizomes. Slender green drooping flowerhead, summer-autumn, and throughout the year.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Moist, well-drained, moderately to highly fertile soils in semi-shaded areas. Common along creeklines. Tolerates drought and frost.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect light-brown ripe seed by running stems through fingers when mature, as seeds drop easily. Propagate from seed (germinates readily) or division.

VALUES & USES:

Good habitat, providing cover for reptiles and seeds for native birds. Food for butterfly caterpillars. Decorative ornamental for rockeries, groundcover under trees, and low-maintenance native lawns. Good forage, highly competitive, increases under grazing and rising fertility.

Poa spp. - Tussock Grasses

POACEAE

REGIONAL SPECIES: *P. labillardieri* (Tussock Grass), *P. sieberiana* (Fine-leaf Tussock Grass)

OTHER NAMES: refer to above

HABIT:

Tufted annuals or perennials, often forming large tussocks. Sometimes with rhizomes or stolons. Generally flower in spring.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Widespread and common throughout region.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect seeds when seedheads turn light brown. Propagate from seed (stratify for 3 weeks to improve germination) or by division (easier).

VALUES & USES:

Useful for controlling soil erosion. Good habitat, providing refuge for small birds and reptiles. Important habitat for insects, seeds eaten by native birds. Some species are valuable fodder. Attractive grasses for rockeries and other gardens, plant in groups for best effect. Rejuvenate by cutting back or burning, then watering heavily.

Rytidosperma spp. - Wallaby Grasses

POACEAE

REGIONAL SPECIES / SUBSPECIES: *R. caespitosum* (White-top), *R. eriantha* (Hill Wallaby Grass), *R. laevis, R. linkii* var. *linkii, R. monticola, R. pallidum* (Red-anther or Silvertop Wallaby Grass), *R. pilosa* (Velvet Wallaby Grass), *R. racemosa, R. semiannularis, R. setacea (*Small-flowered Wallaby Grass)

OTHER NAMES: refer to above

HABIT:

Tufted perennial grasses with fine leaves and fluffy seedheads. Grow year-round.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Widespread and common throughout region. Well-drained, infertile soils. Tolerate severe frost and drought.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect when seedheads turn off-white, dry, and start to disintegrate. Propagate from surface-sown seed, division of clumps, or transplanting.

VALUES & USES:

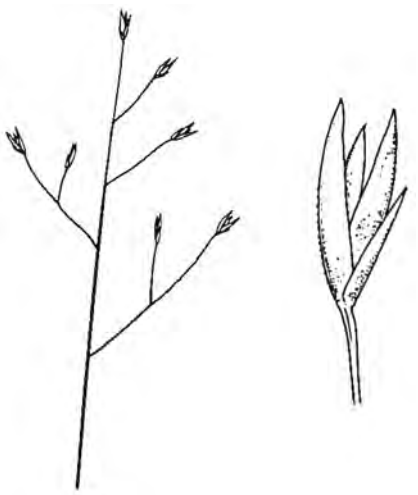
Excellent habitat, providing food and shelter for various birds, reptiles, and insects. Food source for native grazers and butterfly larvae. Excellent grazing value, important in natural pastures and the wool industry. Valued for persistence, palatability, and productivity, especially in winter. Ornamental contrast plants in native landscaping and rockeries. Rejuvenate by trimming or burning and watering.

Sporobolus caroli - Fairy Grass

POACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Yakka Grass, Small Pepper Grass



HABIT:

Slender annual or perennial grass to 60 cm high, often dense and leafy at base. Flowers mostly summer-autumn and after rain.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Floodplains of inland rivers and creeks.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mature seed heads when available. Propagate from seed after allowing for an after-ripening period.

VALUES & USES:

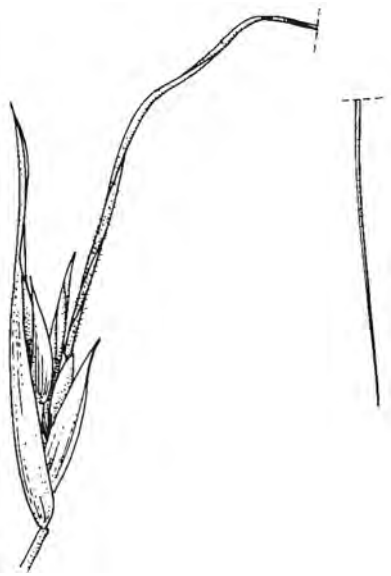
Useful coloniser of scalds due to prolific seed production. Useful summer-growing grass, provides quality feed, especially when other feed is scarce.

Themeda triandra - Kangaroo Grass

POACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Tufted perennial deep-rooted grass to 1.2 m high, often tinted red. Flowers in summer, seeds are dark red-brown when ripe.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Various habitats, including moist, well-drained soils.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect in summer when seedheads are dark and seeds are dark red-brown. Propagate from seed after storing for 6-11 months or by dividing clumps in spring. Regenerates after fire. Tolerates drought, but has low to moderate frost tolerance.

VALUES & USES:

Excellent habitat, providing food and shelter for various birds, reptiles, and insects. Seeds are eaten by finches and parrots. Ornamental for rockeries and native landscapes. Moderate forage, useful “green pick” in summer after rain. Seed can be ground and baked.

RUSHES, SEDGES & WATER PLANTS

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	PAGE
Blunt Pondweed	*Potamogeton ochreatus*	392
Common Reed	*Phragmites australis*	392
Common Spike-rush	*Eleocharis acuta*	388
Common Watermilfoil	*Myriophyllum papillosum*	390
Cumbungi	*Typha* spp.	393
Leafy Flat-sedge	*Cyperus lucidus*	387
Ribbonweed	*Vallisneria australis*	393
Rushes	*Juncus* spp.	389
Sedges	*Carex* spp.	386
Starfruit	*Damasonium minus*	388
Swamp-lily	*Ottelia ovalifolia*	391
Tall Spike-rush	*Eleocharis sphacelata*	389
Water Plantain	*Alisma plantago-aquatica*	386
Water Primrose	*Ludwigia peploides*	390
Water Ribbons	*Cycnogeton procerum*	387
Wavy Marshwort	*Nymphoides crenata*	391

Alisma plantago-aquatica - Water Plantain

ALISMATACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Erect emergent aquatic perennial to 1.5 m high, pale pink or almost white flowers in summer.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Shallow margins of creeks and swamps to 50 cm deep, and drying mud.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect tan-brown seeds mid-Dec to late Jan, they shed in 3-14 days. Propagate by dividing rootstock or using the bog method for seeds.

VALUES & USES:

Valuable part of aquatic environment, providing food for native wildlife. Useful in farm dams. Ornamental for garden ponds, easily grown.

Carex spp. - Sedges

CYPERACEAE

REGIONAL SPECIES: *C. appressa* (Tall Sedge), *C. breviculmus, C. inversa* (Knob Sedge), *C. tereticaulis*

OTHER NAMES: refer to above

HABIT:

Perennial grass or rush-like tussocky plants. Leaf size varies between species, up to 1.2 m and 4 mmm wide in *C. apressa.*

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Poorly-drained areas, along watercourses and swamp margins.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Cut seedheads when dry and golden-brown. Dry in paper bags and rub to extract seed. Propagate by division of rhizomes or from seed using the bog method (keep seed tray in water).

VALUES & USES:

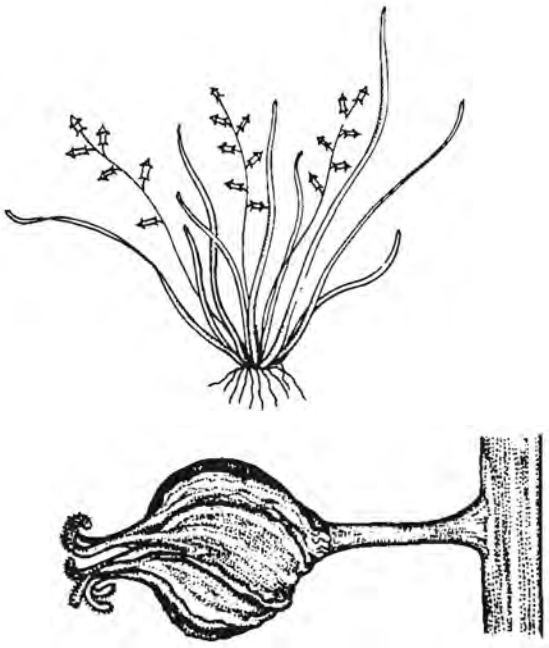
Valuable in preventing creekbank erosion and slowing water movement due to fibrous roots. Excellent habitat and cover for frogs and insects. Food plants for butterfly caterpillars. Some species are ornamental for garden ponds.

Cycnogeton procerum - Water Ribbons

JUNCAGINACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a.*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Robust rhizomatous emergent perennial aquatic with tuberous roots, semi-erect or floating leaves to 2 m long and 3 cm wide, and tall greenish cylindrical flower/seed spike.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Most freshwater situations in water up to 2 m deep, including billabongs, soaks, flooded hollows, sluggish rivers, and fast-flowing mountain streams.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Jan-late May, seeds shed in 3-14 days. Fruit consists of 6 elongated chambers (5-10 mm) that separate and fall. Propagate from seed (germinates readily in shallow water in autumn) or transplants.

VALUES & USES:

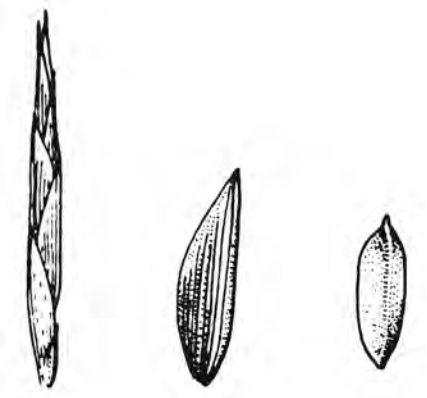
Useful in dams, provides habitat for waterbirds and fish. Edible tubers roasted and pounded by First Nations People.

Cyperus lucidus - Leafy Flat-sedge

CYPERACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Perennial herb up to 1.6 m high and about 1 m wide.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Poorly-drained soils in wet swampy areas or along watercourses in open situations.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Jan-late Feb when seedheads are brown and release smooth nuts readily. Propagate from seed or by division of rhizome.

VALUES & USES:

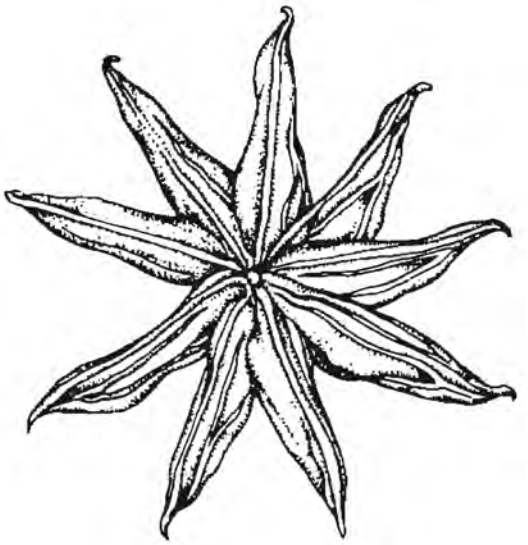
Valuable in soil erosion control along streamsides due to fibrous roots. Provides good habitat for small birds and frogs, and is a food source for caterpillars of native butterflies and moths. Ornamental for wet garden positions or as an emergent aquatic.

Damasonium minus - Starfruit

ALISMATACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Erect emergent annual or short-lived perennial to 1 m high, with floating and/or emergent leaves. White or pink flowers in early summer.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Shallow stationary or slow-moving freshwater up to 30 cm deep, in various habitats.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect late Dec-late Jan, seeds shed in 3-14 days. Propagate from seed or transplants.

VALUES & USES:

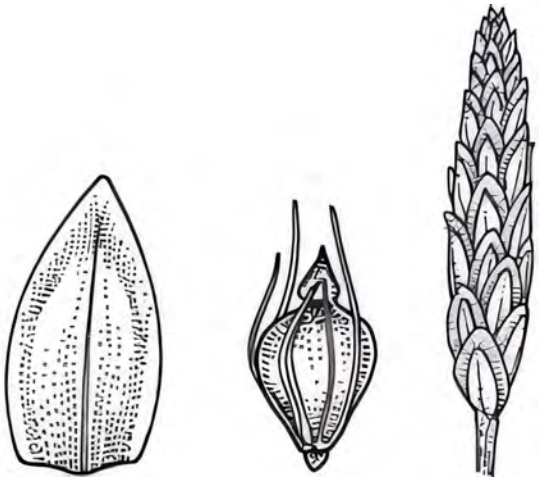
Useful in farm dams. Attractive ornamental for garden ponds. Occasionally grazed by cattle, but only sparingly.

Eleocharis acuta - Common Spike-rush

CYPERACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Fast growing perennial forming vertical, fine, leafless, grey-green, hollow stems, typically up to 60 cm long (rarely ot 90 cm). Has a short rhizome. Forms dense stands under favourable conditions. Flowers at tips of stems and are usually dark-brown or variegated (Sep-May).

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

In shallow water in streams, swamps, gilgais, drains, roadside table-drains and depressions where water lies periodically. Common in margins of irrigation channels. Prefers clay sediment. Wet or flooded soils and moist situations. Grows year-round if sufficient moisture available. Dense growth may reduce irrigation channel flow, but probably removes pollutants from waste water

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Seedheads turn dry and brown when ripe. Easily propagated by division of rhizome in spring or early summer, or from seed using bog method.

VALUES & USES:

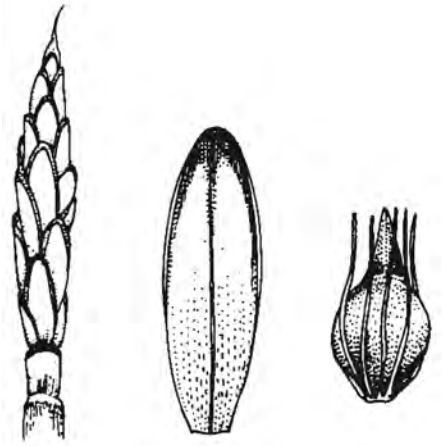
Useful for ponds, edges of dams and bog gardens. Best planted over summer (establishes easily, but may spread rapidly in shallow water). Useful protection for waterbirds and fish in dams. Fruit a food source for wildlife. Tubers can be eaten raw, baked, or ground into flour.

Eleocharis sphacelata - Tall Spike-rush

CYPERACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Very robust perennial aquatic with a stout rhizome and big hollow stems 4-12 mm wide, forming dense stands up to 5 m high.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Relatively still water to 2 m deep, but commonly 90 cm deep.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mid-late Jan, monitor closely as mature seeds shed in 3-14 days. Propagate from seed or by division.

VALUES & USES:

Excellent cover for waterfowl and fish in dams. Ornamental for garden ponds. Good summer-growing stock forage. Stems used for weaving by First Nations People.

Juncus spp. - Rushes

JUNCACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Annual or perennial erect or spreading tussocky herbs. Aerial stems to around 1 m long.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

In or near water in seasonally wet places. Common on clays and clay loams.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-early Mar when seedheads are fully formed and brown, seeds shed in 3-14 days. Dry in paper bag and sieve to extract. Propagate from fresh seed using the Bog method (keep seed tray in water) or by division of rhizomes in clumps 5-10 cm or larger.

VALUES & USES:

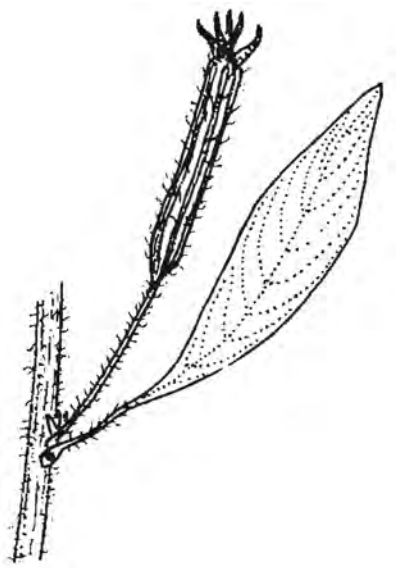
Useful for soil erosion control along watercourses and around dams due to fibrous roots. Excellent habitat for small birds, frogs, fish, and crustaceans. Seeds likely eaten by finches, pigeons, and parrots. Some species have ornamental potential for wet areas in gardens.

Ludwigia peploides - Water Primrose

ONAGRACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *L. p.* subsp. *montevidensis*

OTHER NAMES: Clovestrip



HABIT:

Prostrate, often villous herb, 10 cm to 1 m high, rooting at nodes or floating. Glossy green leaves on floating stems up to 4 m long, prolific bright yellow flowers in summer-autumn.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Low areas subject to flooding, margins of lakes, and streamsides.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect mature seed capsules when available. Propagate from cuttings (strike readily) or seed.

VALUES & USES:

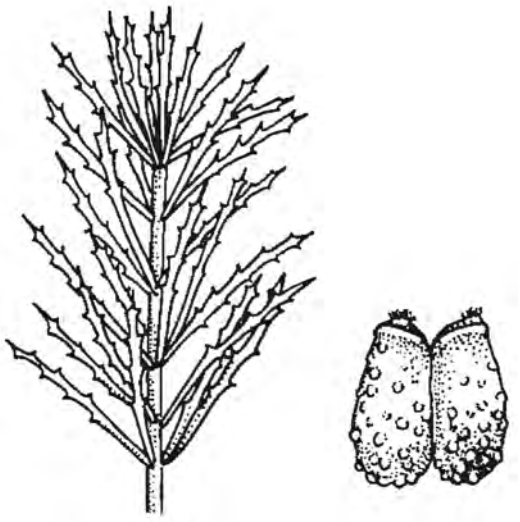
Useful in dams. Highly ornamental due to attractive leaves and flowers. Grazed sparingly by stock.

Myriophyllum papillosum - Common Watermilfoil

HALORAGACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Milfoil, Water-milfoil



HABIT:

Aquatic or fully emergent perennial herb, rooting at nodes, trailing stems to 2 m, erect stems to 20 cm. Inconspicuous flowers.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Still or slow-moving freshwater to 1 m deep, stems extend into deeper water. Also in damp areas around lakes and swamps.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-mid Mar. Propagate from cuttings, seed, or division of layered stems.

VALUES & USES:

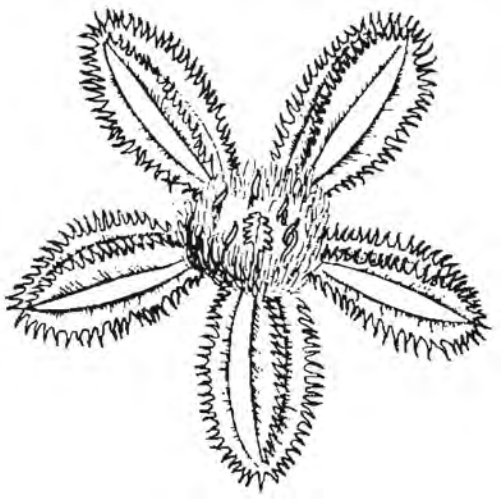
Useful for dams. Attractive ornamental for garden ponds.

Nymphoides crenata - Wavy Marshwort

MENANTHACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Robust perennial with floating bright green waxy leaves, floating stolons to 2 m long, and fringed yellow flowers about 3 cm across, blooming spring-autumn.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Mud and drying mud or slow-moving water up to 1.5 m deep. May be frost sensitive.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Propagate by division.

VALUES & USES:

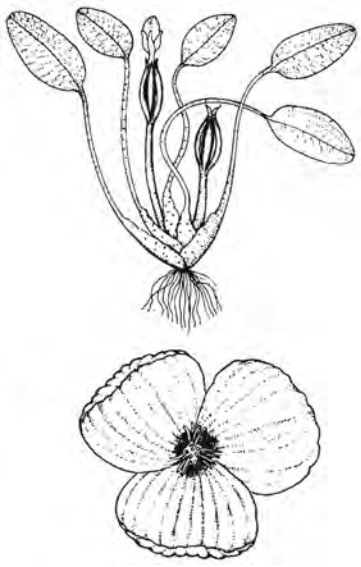
Useful in dams and ornamental for garden ponds.

Ottelia ovalifolia - Swamp-lily

HYDROCHARITACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *O. o.* subsp. *ovalifolia*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Tufted aquatic perennial herb with submerged and floating leaves. Flowers emerge above water on stalks up to 30cm long, white with a maroon base, and appear between November and March.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Slow-moving or stationary freshwater up to 1 m deep, often in water with high nutrient levels. Frost resistant.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-late May. Immature fruit is withdrawn underwater where it matures and produces numerous finely hairy seeds, 2-3 mm long. Propagate from seed, germinates readily on mud and in warm shallow water. Keep seedling leaves submerged.

VALUES & USES:

Useful in dams and ornamental for garden ponds or aquariums. Not known to be grazed by stock.

Phragmites australis - Common Reed

POACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a

HABIT:

Semi-aquatic, bamboo-like perennial grass, up to 4 m high, with strongly creeping rhizomes.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Permanently or seasonally inundated areas with high water tables, including marshes, lagoons, and creek/river banks. Prefers fresh or slightly brackish water up to 2 m deep, on mud or sand.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect in late autumn to mid-winter. Propagate by division in spring, seed using the Bog method (keep seed tray in water), layering, stem cuttings in spring, or rhizome cuttings. Fast-growing.

VALUES & USES:

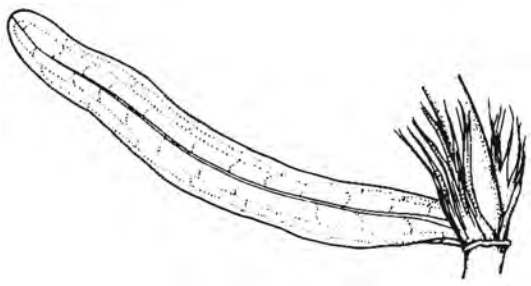
Excellent for streambank erosion control and siltation filtering. Provides habitat for waterbirds and fish. Attractive waterside plant for large ponds.

Potamogeton ochreatus - Blunt Pondweed

POTAMOGETONACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: n/a



HABIT:

Submerged rhizomatous annual or perennial aquatic with cylindrical stems to 4 m long and linear leaves to 10 cm long.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Stationary and slow-moving water up to 5 m deep in creeks, rivers, channels, and lakes, usually on deep silt or gravel. Tolerates slightly saline water.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Collect early Dec-late Jan, seeds shed in 3-14 days. Propagate by division or cuttings placed in submerged sand.

VALUES & USES:

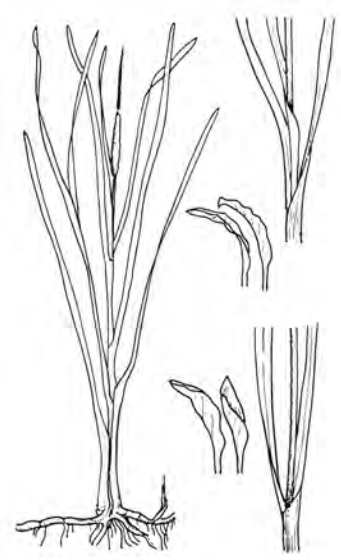
Useful in dams, valuable to waterfowl and fish. May obstruct irrigation channels in early spring/summer.

Typha spp. - Cumbungi

TYPHACEAE

REGIONAL SPECIES: *T. domingensis, T. orientalis*

OTHER NAMES: Typha



HABIT:

Erect robust semi-aquatic perennial to 4 m high, with stems to around 20 mm in diameter. Leaves to 2 m long. Vigorous in summer.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Streams, swamps, lakes, and water-filled depressions in fresh or slightly brackish water up to 2 m deep. Salt tolerant.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Propagate from seed or by division. Seed dispersed by wind and water. Each spike contains ~200,000 seeds.

VALUES & USES:

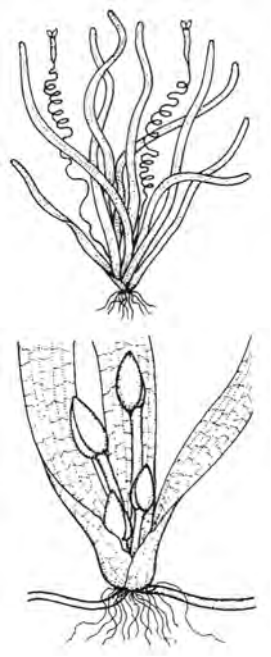
Useful for extracting pollutants from water and reducing evaporation in swamps/lakes. Excellent habitat for waterfowl and frogs. Can become a weed in irrigation channels and shallow creeks. Control by cutting below waterline in autumn.

Vallisneria australis - Ribbonweed

HYDROCHARITACEAE

REGIONAL SUBSPECIES: *n/a*

OTHER NAMES: Eelweed



HABIT:

Submerged tufted stoloniferous perennial aquatic with strap-like leaves to 3 m long and 35 mm wide, and inconspicuous flowers (pink or white inside) during warmer months.

HABITAT & SITE PREFERENCE:

Stationary or flowing freshwater to about 4 m deep.

SEED COLLECTION & PROPAGATION:

Propagate by division. Reproduces mainly from stolons.

VALUES & USES:

Wildlife value, as rhizomes are eaten by Black Swans. Can be a weed in irrigation channels.

PART FOUR

Glossary, References & Index

South West Slopes

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Abiotic: Non-living factors that can harm plants, such as air pollution or salty soil.

Acclimation: Helping plants adapt to a new environment, important in Australia's varied climates.

Adaptation: Features that allow plants to grow in specific conditions.

Agroforestry: A land management method that combines farming with growing trees.

Anabranch: A section of a river or stream that diverts from the main channel and then rejoins it further downstream.

Annual: A plant that completes its life cycle, from germination to seed production, within one year.

Aquatic: Living in water.

Arboreal: Of or living in trees.

Biodiversity: The variety of living things in an area.

Biomass: The total mass of living organisms in a given area or volume.

Billabong: An Australian term for a backwater or oxbow lake, formed when a river changes course.

Bog Method: A method of propagation where the seed tray is placed in a container of water, to keep the seed continually waterlogged or boggy. It is highly recommended for species with fine seed.

Biosecurity: Procedures or measures designed to protect an environment from harmful biological agents, such as pests and diseases.

Bipinnate: A leaf divided twice into leaflets.

Boom and bust: A cycle of economic or ecological growth followed by a sudden decline.

Brackish: Slightly salty water, as is often found in estuaries.

Browsing: The act of feeding on leaves, shoots, and other vegetation by animals like deer, goats, and kangaroos.

Canopy: The upper layer or crown of the trees in a forest, forming a more or less continuous layer of foliage.

Capsule:	A dry fruit that splits open to release seeds.
Catchment:	An area of land where water collects and drains off into a common outlet, such as a river, bay, or other body of water.
Climate analogue:	A region that experiences similar climatic conditions to another region, either in the present or projected future.
Community:	All the living things (normally including plants and animals) in a particular area.
Compaction:	The process by which soil becomes denser and less porous, often due to heavy machinery or livestock traffic.
Contour:	A line on a map joining points of equal height above or below sea-level.
Coppice:	New growth from tree stumps after the tree is cut down.
Corm:	A rounded underground storage organ present in plants such as crocuses and gladioli, consisting of a swollen stem base covered with scale leaves.
Corridor:	A strip of habitat that connects different areas.
Crash grazing:	A method of intensive grazing for a short duration, often used to manage vegetation or control weeds.
Cubic metre (m^3):	The unit of measurement used for wood volume (1m X 1 m X 1 m)
Cultivation:	The preparation of land for growing crops; tillage.
Dioecious:	Male and female flowers on different plants.
Discharge zone:	An area where groundwater emerges at the surface, often associated with salinity issues.
Drip zone:	The area beneath the outermost circumference of a tree's canopy, where water drips from the leaves to the ground.
Drupe:	A fleshy fruit with a hard stone inside, like a peach.
Dryland salinity:	An increase in salt concentration in the soil in non-irrigated areas, often caused by rising groundwater.
Ecosystem:	The complex relationship between living things and their environment.
Edge effect:	The changes in population or community structures that occur at the boundary of two habitats.

Embryo:	The developing plant inside a seed.
Emergent:	A plant that grows in water but pierces the surface so that it is partially in air.
Environmental weed:	A plant that is not native to a particular area and has the potential to cause harm to the environment, economy, or human health.
Epicormic shoots:	New shoots growing from a tree trunk after damage.
Epiphyte:	A plant that grows on another plant but is not parasitic, such as many orchids and ferns.
Exotic:	A plant that is not native to a particular area.
Forb:	A herbaceous flowering plant that is not a grass, sedge, or rush.
Funicle:	The stalk that attaches a seed to the fruit.
Genus:	A group of closely related plant or animal species.
Glaucous:	Covered with a bluish-white, waxy coating.
Greenfield site:	An area of land that has never been developed or built on before.
Groundcover:	Low-growing plants that cover the soil surface, helping to prevent erosion and suppress weeds.
Groundlayer:	The layer of vegetation closest to the ground, consisting of grasses, herbs, and low-growing plants.
Gully erosion:	A type of soil erosion that occurs when water flows in narrow channels, cutting deep ditches or gullies into the land.
Habit:	The general appearance of a plant.
Habitat:	The environment where a plant or animal lives.
Harden off:	To gradually acclimate plants to harsher conditions, such as lower temperatures or less water, before transplanting them outdoors.
Headcut:	A steep, eroded section at the upstream end of a gully, where water flows over a vertical drop.
Herbaceous:	A plant that has leaves and stems that die down at the end of the growing season to the soil level.
Hinge joint:	A type of fence joint that allows for flexibility and movement, often used in areas prone to flooding or animal impact.
Hollow-bearing tree:	A tree with cavities or hollows, providing important habitat for various wildlife species.

Hybrid:	The offspring of two different species.
Hydrology:	The branch of science concerned with the properties of the earth's water, especially its movement in relation to land.
Indigenous:	Native to a particular area.
Invasive:	Tending to spread prolifically and undesirably or harmfully.
Juvenile:	Young plant or leaf, especially when different from mature forms.
Laneway:	A narrow path or road, often used for moving livestock or accessing different parts of a farm.
Legume:	A plant in the pea family, often with seed pods.
Levee bank:	An embankment built to prevent the overflow of a river.
Lignotuber:	A woody swelling at the base of some plants that helps them survive damage.
Longstem planting:	A planting technique where seedlings with long stems are planted deeply to encourage root growth from stem nodes.
Midstorey:	The middle layer of vegetation in a forest or woodland, consisting of shrubs and small trees.
Monoculture:	The cultivation of a single crop in a given area.
Mordant:	A substance that fixes colour (in dyeing).
Mounding:	A technique used in revegetation where soil is piled up into mounds to improve drainage and create a raised planting area.
Mulch:	A layer of material (such as straw, compost, or wood chips) spread over the surface of the soil to retain moisture, suppress weeds, and improve soil conditions.
Natural regeneration:	The process by which plants regrow naturally from existing seeds or roots, without human intervention.
Naturalised:	An introduced plant that has become established in the wild.
Node:	A point on a stem where leaves or branches grow.
Operculum:	A lid or cap, like the one that covers eucalypt flower buds.
Overstorey:	The uppermost layer of vegetation in a forest or woodland, consisting of the tallest trees.

Perennial:	Plants that live for more than two years.
Phyllode:	A flattened leaf stalk that functions like a leaf.
Pioneer:	Plants that are the first to grow in a new or disturbed area.
Pricking out:	The method of transplanting seedlings from trays to individual containers.
Provenance:	The place where a plant originally comes from.
Recharge:	When surface water soaks into the ground to become groundwater.
Recharge zone:	An area where water infiltrates the soil and replenishes groundwater.
Remnant vegetation:	Native vegetation that has survived in an area despite clearing or disturbance.
Restoration:	The process of returning a degraded or damaged ecosystem to a close approximation of its natural condition.
Revegetation:	The process of replanting an area with vegetation, often after it has been cleared or disturbed.
Rill erosion:	A type of soil erosion that occurs when water flows in small channels, creating shallow rills or grooves in the land.
Ringlock:	A type of fence with vertical wires held in place by rings, allowing for some flexibility and movement.
Riparian zone:	The interface between land and a river or stream.
Ripping:	A technique used in site preparation where a tractor-drawn implement with deep shanks is used to break up compacted soil.
Saline:	Containing or impregnated with salt.
Saltbush:	A type of shrub that is tolerant of salty conditions, often used in revegetation projects in saline areas.
Scalping:	A technique used in site preparation where the top layer of soil is removed to reduce weed competition and nutrient levels.
Sclerophyll:	A type of vegetation with hard, leathery leaves, adapted to dry conditions.
Seed bank:	The natural storage of seeds in the soil.
Sheet erosion:	The removal of a thin layer of topsoil over a wide area by the action of water.

Shelterbelt:	A line of trees or shrubs planted to protect an area from wind and erosion.
Silviculture:	The growing and cultivation of trees.
Soak:	A natural depression in the ground where water collects and seeps into the soil.
Species:	A group of similar organisms that can reproduce together.
Strainer post:	A strong post used to anchor the ends and corners of a fence.
Subspecies:	A group within a species with slightly different traits.
Succession:	The gradual change in plant communities in an area.
Suckering:	The production of new shoots from the roots or base of a plant.
Supplementary watering:	The provision of additional water to plants, beyond what they receive from natural rainfall.
Tilth:	The condition of tilled soil, especially in respect to its suitability for sowing seeds.
Transpiration:	The process by which moisture is carried through plants from roots to small pores on the underside of leaves, where it changes to vapor and is released to the atmosphere.
Turbidity:	The cloudiness or haziness of a fluid caused by large numbers of individual particles that are generally invisible to the naked eye.
Understorey:	The layer of plants growing beneath the taller trees in a forest.
Viability (of seed):	The ability of a seed to germinate.
Windrow:	A long line of cut vegetation pushed or raked up for clearing.
Xerophyte:	A plant adapted to living in dry conditions.
Xylem:	Tissue that carries water and minerals from roots to leaves.
Zooplankton:	Tiny animals that live in water.
Zoospore:	A type of spore that can move.

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from little things big
things grow...