

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.

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