



REVEGETATING STREAMS IN THE CLARENCE CATCHMENT

A GUIDE TO SPECIES AND PLANTING METHODS

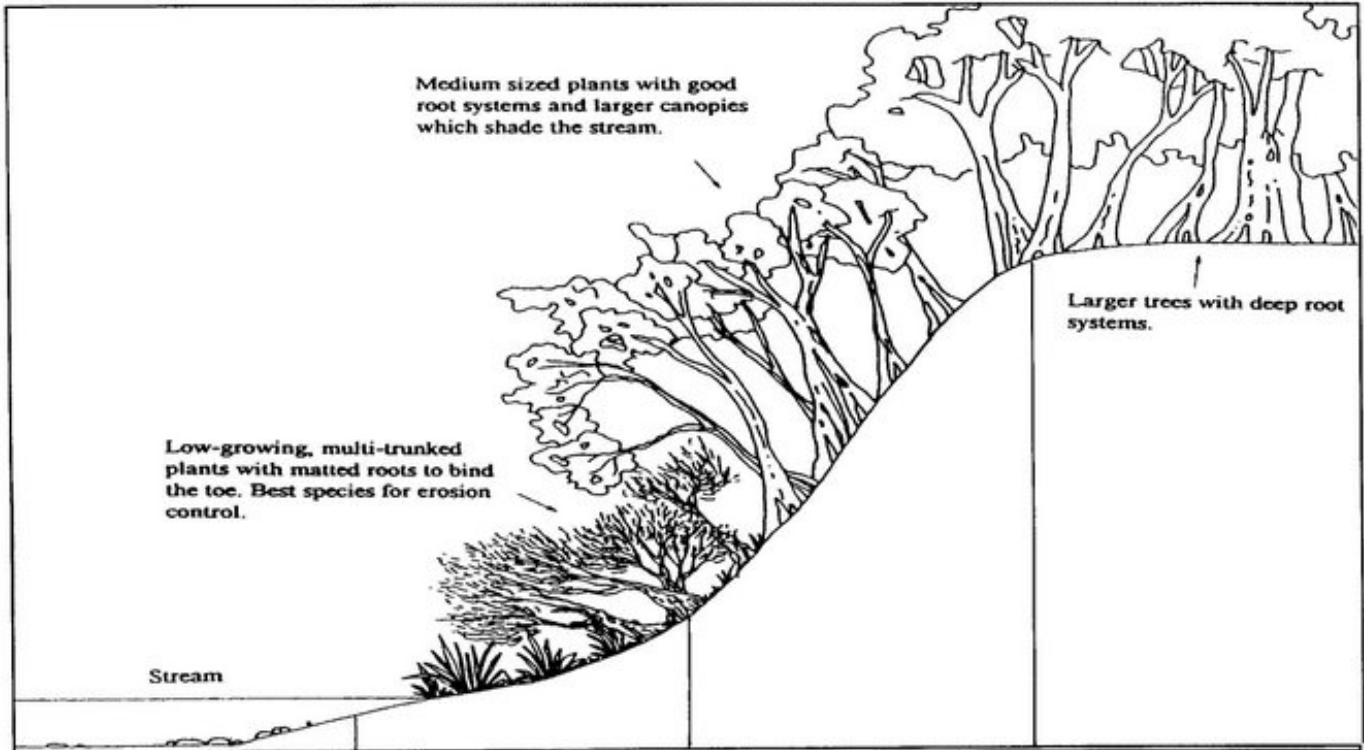


Land & Water
Resources
Research &
Development
Corporation

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ISBN 0 7313 0313 X
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SPECIES BY STREAM AND LOCATION



STREAM	TOE	MIDDLE	UPPER
<p>Tableland and Higher Elevation Streams. (including Aberfoyle, Oban, Sara, Henry, Yarrow, Blinks, upper Mann, upper Timbarra, upper Nymboida Rivers)</p> <p>* only suitable for granitic or well-drained soils</p>	<p><i>Callistemon sieberi</i> <i>Carex gaudichaudiana</i> <i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> <i>Phragmites australis</i> <i>Schoenoplectus validus</i> <i>Scirpus polystachyus</i></p>	<p><i>Acacia filicifolia</i> <i>Acacia floribunda</i> <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> <i>Acacia rubida</i>* <i>Acacia siculiformis</i>* <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> <i>Cassinia laevis</i> <i>Dillwynia juniperina</i>* <i>Grevillea juniperina</i> <i>Hakea microcarpa</i> <i>Hymenanthera dentata</i> <i>Lomatia arborescens</i> <i>Maytenus sylvestris</i>*</p>	<p><i>Acacia dealbata</i> <i>Acacia filicifolia</i> <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> <i>Eucalyptus acaciformis</i> <i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i> <i>Eucalyptus bridgessiana</i> <i>Eucalyptus caliginosa</i> <i>Eucalyptus laevopinea</i> <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> <i>Eucalyptus nova-anglica</i> <i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> <i>Eucalyptus stellulata</i> <i>Lomatia arborescens</i></p>
<p>North-eastern tributaries Including Duck, Capeen, Sandy, Haystack, Bean, Peacock, and Culmaran Creeks, and Tabulam Rivulet</p> <p>* only found in upper Duck Creek ** upper sections of streams only *** middle to lower sections of streams only</p>	<p><i>Acmena smithii</i> (creek form) <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> *** <i>Carex</i> sp. <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> <i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>* <i>Ficus coronata</i> <i>Lomandra hystrix</i> <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> <i>Melaleuca bracteata</i> <i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i></p>	<p><i>Acacia irrorata</i> <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> <i>Alectryon subcinereus</i> <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> <i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i> <i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> <i>Castanospermum australe</i>*** <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> <i>Cryptocarya obovata</i> <i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i> <i>Ehretia acuminata</i> <i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i> <i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> <i>Guioa semiglauc</i> <i>Hymenosporum flavum</i> <i>Jagera pseudorhus</i> <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> <i>Mallotus philippensis</i> <i>Melaleuca bracteata</i> <i>Streblus brunonianus</i> <i>Syzygium australe</i> <i>Toona australis</i> <i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i></p>	<p><i>Acacia irrorata</i> <i>Allocastraria torulosa</i> <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> <i>Angophora subvelutina</i> <i>Araucaria cunninghamiana</i> <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i>** <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>** <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>** <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> <i>Grevillea robusta</i> <i>Lophostemon confertus</i>** <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>*** <i>Melia azedarach</i> var. <i>australasica</i></p>

STREAM	TOE	MIDDLE	UPPER
<p><u>Orara River and tributaries</u></p> <p>* poorly drained areas ** lower reaches of main streams only *** upper sections of the Orara River in protected areas</p>	<p><i>Acmena smithii</i> (creek form) <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> ** <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> <i>Casuarina glauca</i>* <i>Ficus coronata</i> <i>Leptospermum brachyandrum</i> <i>Lomandra hystrix</i> <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> <i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>* <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>* <i>Potamophila parviflora</i> <i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> <i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>**</p>	<p><i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> <i>Alectryon subcinereus</i> <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> <i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i> <i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> <i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>*** <i>Castanospermum australe</i> <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> <i>Casuarina glauca</i>* <i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i> <i>Cryptocarya meissneriana</i>*** <i>Cryptocarya microneura</i> <i>Cryptocarya obovata</i> <i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i> <i>Ehretia acuminata</i> <i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i> <i>Ficus coronata</i> <i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> <i>Grevillea robusta</i> <i>Guioa semiglauca</i> <i>Heritiera trifoliolata</i>*** <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> <i>Mallotus philippensis</i> <i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>* <i>Neolitsea dealbata</i>*** <i>Sloanea australis</i>*** <i>Streblus brunonianus</i> <i>Syzygium australe</i> <i>Toona australis</i></p>	<p><i>Acacia fimbriata</i> <i>Acacia irrorata</i> <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> <i>Angophora subvelutina</i> <i>Baeckea virgata</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Callistemon salignus</i> <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>** <i>Melia azedarach</i> var. <i>australasica</i></p>
<p><u>Central Eastern tributaries</u> Including Dulgigin Creek, Whitemans Creek, and Gordon Brook.</p> <p>* only plant in streams where already present ** lower Whitemans Creek only</p>	<p><i>Acmena smithii</i> (Creek Form) <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> * <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> <i>Ficus coronata</i> <i>Leptospermum brachyandrum</i> <i>Lomandra hystrix</i> <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> <i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> <i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>**</p>	<p><i>Acacia floribunda</i> <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> <i>Acmena smithii</i> (Creek Form) <i>Alectryon subcinereus</i> <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> <i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i> <i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> <i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i>** <i>Ehretia acuminata</i> <i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i> <i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> <i>Grevillea robusta</i> <i>Hymenospermum flavum</i> <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> <i>Mallotus philippensis</i> <i>Melia azedarach</i> var. <i>australasica</i> <i>Streblus brunonianus</i></p>	<p><i>Acacia floribunda</i> <i>Acacia irrorata</i> <i>Allocastrum torulosa</i> <i>Angophora subvelutina</i> <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i></p>
<p><u>Far Northern Tributaries</u> Including Maryland and Cataract Rivers, and Acacia Koreelah, Tooloom, and Lindsay Creeks. (NB. the vegetation varies markedly along these streams. Check</p>	<p><i>Acmena smithii</i> (Creek Form) <i>Callistemon sieberi</i> <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> <i>Carex</i> sp. <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> <i>Ficus coronata</i> <i>Leptospermum brachyandrum</i></p>	<p><i>Acacia irrorata</i> <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> <i>Alectryon subcinereus</i> <i>Araucaria cunninghamiana</i> <i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> <i>Baeckea virgata</i> <i>Bursaria spinosa</i></p>	<p><i>Acacia irrorata</i> <i>Angophora subvelutina</i> <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> <i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i> <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> <i>Jacksonia scoparia</i></p>

STREAM	TOE	MIDDLE	UPPER
with your local DLWC advisor before starting your replanting along these streams).	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> <i>Melaleuca bracteata</i> <i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> <i>Ehretia acuminata</i> <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i> <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> <i>Hymenosporum flavum</i> <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> <i>Mallotus philippensis</i> <i>Melaleuca bracteata</i> <i>Melia azedarach var. australasica</i>	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>
<u>Large rivers of the central catchment.</u> Including Boyd and Clarence Rivers, the lower reaches of Nymboida, Mann, Cataract, and Timbarra Rivers, and Emu, Washpool, and Plumbago Creeks. * Clarence and Mann Rivers only	<i>Acmena smithii (Creek Form)</i> <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> <i>Ficus coronata</i> <i>Leptospermum brachyandrium</i> <i>Lomandra hystrix</i> <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> <i>Potamophila parviflora</i> <i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> <i>Waterhousea floibunda*</i>	<i>Acacia melanoxyylon</i> <i>Alectryon subcinereus</i> <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> <i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i> <i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> <i>Castanospermum australe*</i> <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> <i>Ehretia acuminata</i> <i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i> <i>Ficus coronata</i> <i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> <i>Grevillea robusta</i> <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> <i>Mallotus philippensis</i> <i>Melaleuca bracteata</i> <i>Melia azedarach var. australasica</i> <i>Streblus brunonianus</i> <i>Syzygium australe</i>	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i> <i>Acacia floribunda</i> <i>Acacia irrorata</i> <i>Angophora subvelutina</i> <i>Baeckea virgata</i> <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>
<u>Eastern Dorrigo Plateau</u> Including the upper reaches of Little Nymboida River, Little Murray River, Bobo River, Bielsdown River. * best for exposed sites	<i>Callistemon sieberi</i> <i>Carex gaudichaudiana</i> <i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> <i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	<i>Acacia melanoxyylon</i> <i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia ssp.*</i> <i>Callicoma serratifolia</i> <i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> <i>Cryptocarya dorrigoensis</i> <i>Cryptocarya meissneriana</i> <i>Denhamia moorei</i> <i>Endiandra muelleri</i> <i>Hakea salicifolia*</i> <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> <i>Lomatia arborescens*</i> <i>Neolitsea dealbata</i> <i>Nothofagus moorei</i> <i>Tristaniopsis collina</i> <i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	<i>Acacia floribunda*</i> <i>Acacia melanoxyylon</i> <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia ssp.</i> <i>Bursaria spinosa*</i> <i>Denhamia moorei</i> <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> <i>Eucalyptus viminalis*</i> <i>Hakea macreana</i> <i>Hakea salicifolia*</i> <i>Lomatia arborescens*</i>

NOW GO TO THE SPECIES DESCRIPTIONS TO CHECK COMMON NAMES AND SEE WHICH ARE BEST FOR YOUR SITE

DESCRIPTION OF RIVERBANK PLANTS NATIVE TO THE CLARENCE CATCHMENT

HEIGHT - refers to the maximum height in an OPEN situation. Some species may grow taller in protected areas.
 FROST RESISTANT - refers to the frost resistance of newly planted seedlings. 1 = none or very little frost resistance; 2 = some resistance (light frosts); 3 = frost resistant
 PROTECTION WHEN YOUNG - 1 = plant requires watering and protective canopy of taller plants; 2 = may require some watering and protection in exposed sites; 3 = requires no protection
 R.F. = abbreviation for rainforest

COMMON / BOTANICAL NAME	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAX. HEIGHT	FAST GROWING	PROTECTION WHEN YOUNG	FROST RESISTANT	OTHER USES / COMMENTS	RARE	WILDLIFE
SILVER WATTLE <i>ACACIA DEALBATA</i>	SMALL BUSHY TREE WITH SILVER, FEATHERY FOLIAGE AND GOLDEN FLOWERS PRODUCED IN SPRING. HARDY.	8	X	3	3	USEFUL SCREEN PLANT FOR TABLELAND PLANTINGS		ATTRACTS INSECT EATING BIRDS
FERN-LEAVED WATTLE <i>ACACIA FALCIPFOLIA</i>	MEDIUM-SIZED, FERN-LEAVED WATTLE WITH GOLDEN FLOWERS. HARDY.	8	X	3	3	USEFUL MIDDLE-STORY SPECIES FOR TABLELAND OR HIGHER ELEVATION PLANTINGS		HABITAT TREE FOR TABLELANDS
FRINGED WATTLE <i>ACACIA FIMBRATA</i>	A BUSHY SHRUB OR SMALL TREE WITH A WEEPING HABIT AND PALE YELLOW FLOWERS. HARDY.	6	X	3	3	USEFUL WINDBREAK SPECIES OR SCREEN PLANT		ATTRACTS INSECT EATING BIRDS
WHITE SALLOW WATTLE <i>ACACIA FLORIBUNDA</i>	SMALL TO MEDIUM, BUSHY WATTLE WITH WEEPING HABIT AND PALE YELLOW FLOWERS. HARDY.	6	X	3	3	USEFUL WINDBREAK SPECIES OR SCREEN PLANT		ATTRACTS INSECT EATING BIRDS
GREEN WATTLE <i>ACACIA IMBRICATA</i>	SMALL, FERN-LEAVED WATTLE WITH PALE YELLOW FLOWERS VERY HARDY.	6	X	3	3	GOOD CANOPY SPECIES FOR PROTECTING R.F. PLANTINGS		ATTRACTS INSECT EATING BIRDS
BLACKWOOD <i>ACACIA MELANOTICTON</i>	MEDIUM-SIZED BUSHY WATTLE WITH PALE YELLOW FLOWERS. VERY HARDY.	10	X	3	3	USEFUL BUFFER TREE FOR PROTECTING STREAMSIDE AND RAINFOREST PLANTINGS		SEEDS ATTRACT BIRDS
RED-LEAF WATTLE <i>ACACIA RUBIDA</i>	SMALL, SHRUBBY WATTLE WITH REDDISH LEAVES AND PALE YELLOW FLOWERS	2	X	3	3	UNDERSTORY SHRUB FOR TABLELAND PLANTINGS		ATTRACTS INSECT EATING BIRDS
DAGGER WATTLE <i>ACACIA SCULPIFORMIS</i>	SMALL, SHRUBBY WATTLE WITH SPINY, SICKLE-SHAPED LEAVES AND PALE YELLOW FLOWERS	1.5		2	3	UNDERSTORY SHRUB FOR TABLELAND PLANTINGS		PROVIDES HABITAT FOR SMALL BIRDS
LILLY PILLY <i>ACMENA SMITHII</i>	MEDIUM-SIZED R.F. TREE WITH A DENSE HABIT AND PINK TO PURPLE FRUIT	10		2	2	SOME FORMS MAKE USEFUL WINDBREAKS IF GIVEN SUFFICIENT WATER		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
WILD QUINCE <i>ALECTRYON SUBCINEREUS</i>	MEDIUM-SIZED R.F. TREE WITH A DENSE CROWN; OFTEN BUSHY TO THE GROUND	8		2	2	USEFUL R.F. REGENERATION SPECIES. TIMBER SUITABLE FOR SMALL TURMERY.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
FOREST OAK <i>ALLOCASUARINA TORULOSA</i>	A MEDIUM SIZED TREE WITH DROUGHT TOLERANCE. TREES ARE PINE-LIKE AND PRODUCE HARD, WOODY NUTS. HARDY	10		3	3	TIMBER SUITABLE FOR DECORATIVE TURMERY. STOCK FORAGE TREE.		SEEDS ATTRACT BLACK COCKATOOS
RED ASH <i>ALPHITONIA EXCELSA</i>	A MEDIUM SIZED TREE WITH SOME DROUGHT TOLERANCE. LEAVES HAVE A WHITE UNDERSIDE. HARDY	12	X	3	3	TIMBER SUITABLE FOR BUILDING OR CABINET WORK. STOCK FORAGE TREE. GOOD RAINFOREST REGENERATION TREE.		SEEDS ATTRACT BIRDS
BROAD-LEAVED APPLE <i>ANGOPHORA SUBVELUTINA</i>	A MEDIUM TO TALL, ROUGH-BARKED TREE WITH BROAD LEAVES AND CHARACTERISTIC GNARLED, OR TWISTED, GROWTH. HARDY.	18		3	3	OFTEN RETAINED ON FARMS AS A SHADE TREE. IT IS A USEFUL POLLEN TREE FOR BEES.		PROVIDES NESTING SITES FOR BIRDS
ROUGH-LEAVED ELM <i>APHAMANTHE PHILIPPINENSIS</i>	SMALL TO MEDIUM SIZED R.F. TREE WITH STIFF ELM-LIKE LEAVES AND DENSE, DARK CROWN. HARDY	12		2	2	TIMBER HARD AND SUITABLE FOR HANDLES. EDIBLE FRUIT. USEFUL R.F. REGENERATION SPECIES.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
HOOP PINE <i>ARAUCARIA CUNNINGHAMII</i>	A TALL, STRAIGHT R.F. TREE WITH SCALY BARK AND DARK GREEN PINE-TYPE LEAVES. THE LARGE CONES ARE PRODUCED IN SUMMER.	30		2	2	USED IN PARK AND HOMESTEAD LANDSCAPING. TIMBER SUITABLE FOR LIGHT CONSTRUCTION AND PLYWOOD.		GOOD HOST FOR ORCHIDS AND FERNS
GREY MYRTLE <i>BACKHOUSIA MYRTIFOLIA</i>	SLOW GROWING BUSHY R.F. TREE WITH SOME DROUGHT TOLERANCE. USUALLY FOUND ON STEEP ROCKY BANKS. HARDY.	8		2	2	SCREEN PLANT. WOOD HARD AND TOUGH AND SUITABLE FOR HANDLES		HABITAT FOR SMALL BIRDS
TWIGGY BAECKEA <i>BAECKEA VIRGATA</i>	MEDIUM, MULTI-STEMMED SHRUB WITH SMALL, NARROW LEAVES AND NUMEROUS WHITE FLOWERS IN SUMMER. HARDY.	3	X	3	3	USED EXTENSIVELY FOR LANDSCAPING AND SCREEN PLANTINGS		ATTRACTS HONEYEATERS
MOUNTAIN BANKSIA <i>BANKSIA INTEGRIFOLIA</i>	SMALL TREE WITH OLIVE-GREEN LEAVES WITH A BRIGHT WHITE UNDERSURFACE. PALE YELLOW FLOWERS IN AUTUMN. HARDY	10	X	3	3	THE MOUNTAIN AND COASTAL FORM OF THIS COMMON BANKSIA ARE USED FOR LANDSCAPING AND SCREEN PLANTINGS ONLY USE THE MOUNTAIN FORM FOR TABLELAND PLANTINGS.		EXCELLENT HABITAT TREE FOR TABLELANDS
BLACKTHORN <i>BORSARIA SPINOSA</i>	DENSE, BUSHY SHRUB WITH SPINY BRANCHES AND SMALL, WHITE, PERFUMED FLOWERS	2.5		3	3	USEFUL UNDERSTORY TREE FOR REVEGETATION PROJECTS ON THE TABLELANDS. THE SPINES AFFORD PROTECTION FOR BIRDS		

COMMON / BOTANICAL NAME	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAX HEIGHT	FAST GROWING	PROTECTION WHEN YOUNG	FROST RESISTANT	OTHER USES / COMMENTS	RARE	WILDLIFE
CALLICOMA CALLICOMA SERRATIFOLIA	SHRUB OR SMALL R.F. TREE WITH DISTINCT TOTTENED LEAVES AND WHITE UNDERSIDE. USUALLY ON SHADED ROCKY BANKS. NEEDS WATER TO ESTABLISH.	8		1	1	USEFUL UNDERSTOREY SPECIES IN PROTECTED, SHADY AREAS.		FLOWERS ATTRACT HONEYEATERS
WILLOW BOTTLEBRUSH CALLISTEMON SALIGNUS	SMALL TREE WITH PAPERY BARK, PINK NEW GROWTH AND WHITE BOTTLEBRUSH FLOWERS. VERY HARDY.	6	X	3	3	GOOD WINDBREAK SPECIES. GROWS IN A WIDE RANGE OF SOILS INCLUDING POORLY DRAINED SITES		FLOWERS ATTRACT HONEYEATERS
RIVER BOTTLEBRUSH CALLISTEMON SIEBERI	MULTISTEMMED SHRUB WITH HARD FLURROWED BARK AND PALE PINK OR CREAM BOTTLEBRUSH FLOWERS. VERY HARDY.	3		3	3	EXCELLENT EROSION CONTROL SPECIES IN ROCKY, HIGH ELEVATION AREAS. USED FOR DIRECT SEEDING.		FLOWERS ATTRACT HONEYEATERS
WEeping BOTTLEBRUSH CALLISTEMON VIMINALIS	MULTISTEMMED TREE WITH HARD FLURROWED BARK AND RED BOTTLEBRUSH FLOWERS. VERY HARDY.	5	X	3	2	EXCELLENT EROSION CONTROL SPECIES. USED FOR DIRECT SEEDING.		FLOWERS ATTRACT HONEYEATERS
COUGH BUSH CASSINIA LAEVIS	SHRUB WITH SMALL NARROW LEAVES, WHITE WOOLLY STEMS AND NUMEROUS CREAMY WHITE FLOWER HEADS.	3		2	3	LOW, BUSHY SCREEN PLANT FOR HIGHER ELEVATION AREAS		HABITAT FOR SMALL BIRDS
BLACK BEAN CASTANOSPERMUM AUSTRALE	A DENSE, CROWNED R.F. TREE WITH DARK GREEN LEAVES. PRODUCES ORANGED FLOWERS ON BRANCHES FOLLOWED BY LARGE PODS.	18		2	2	GOOD DECORATIVE TIMBER SPECIES USED FOR TURNERY AND CABINET WORK.		ATTRACTS HONEYEATING BIRDS
TUTTED SEDGE CAREX GAUDICHAUDIANA	SMALL, TUSSOCKY SEDGE WITH SHARP-EDGED, DARK GREEN LEAVES AND DARK BROWN FLOWER SPIKES.	1		3	3	EXCELLENT EROSION CONTROL SPECIES WHICH CAN BE EASILY GROWN BY DIVISION OF MATURE PLANTS		INSTREAM HABITAT
RIVER OAK CASUARINA CUNNINGHAMIANA	TALL, PINE-LIKE SPECIES. VERY COMMON ON THE NORTH COAST. HARDY NEEDS MANAGEMENT AS MAY CONTRIBUTE TO EROSION.	20	X	3	3	FIXES NITROGEN. GOOD CANOPY COVER SPECIES FOR R.F. REGENERATION. DIRECT SEEDING USED FOR DROUGHT FODDER		LARGER, OLDER TREES USED AS ROOSTING SITES.
SWAMP OAK CASUARINA GLAUCA	MEDIUM, PINE-LIKE SPECIES. COMMON ON POORLY DRAINED SITES OR BRACKISH RIVERS.	15	X	3	3	FIXES NITROGEN. USEFUL DROUGHT FODDER. DIRECT SEEDING.		LARGER, OLDER TREES USED AS ROOSTING SITES.
COACHWOOD CERATOPetalum APETALUM	MEDIUM SIZED R.F. TREE WITH TOOTHED LEAVES AND ATTRACTIVE PALE TRUNK WITH PROMINENT RINGS.	12		1	2	CABINET TIMBER SPECIES.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
DORRIGO LAUREL CRYPTOCARPA DORRIGOENSIS	SMALL TO MEDIUM SIZED R.F. TREE, OFTEN WITH MULTIPLE STEMS. PRODUCES BLACK FRUIT IN SUMMER/AUTUMN.	10		1	1	UNDERSTOREY TREE SUITABLE FOR RAINFOREST ON POORER SOILS. ON PROTECTED SITES IN THE EASTERN DORRIGO AREA.	X	FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
JACKWOOD CRYPTOCARPA GLAUDESCENS	A MEDIUM SIZED, DENSE-CROWNED R.F. SPECIES PRODUCING WRINKLED BLACK FRUIT IN AUTUMN.	10		1	2	CABINET TIMBER SPECIES. BEST PLANTED IN PROTECTED SITES.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
THICK-LEAVED LAUREL CRYPTOCARPA MEISSNERIANA	A SMALL R.F. SPECIES WITH DARK GLOSSY LEAVES. PRODUCING SMOOTH BLACK FRUIT IN AUTUMN.	5		1	2	UNDERSTOREY SPECIES		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
MURROGUN CRYPTOCARPA MICRONEUBA	A MEDIUM SIZED R.F. SPECIES PRODUCING SHINY BLACK FRUIT IN SUMMER/AUTUMN.	10		1	2	REASONABLY HARDY SPECIES FOR R.F. PLANTINGS.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
PEPPERBERRY TREE CRYPTOCARPA OBOVATA	MEDIUM TO TALL DENSLEY-CROWNED R.F. TREE WITH HAIRY NEW GROWTH AND DARK LEAVES.	18		1	1	GOOD SHADE TREE.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
THREE-VEINED LAUREL CRYPTOCARPA TRIPLANERVIS	SMALL R.F. TREE WITH DARK, THREE-VEINED LEAVES AND PRODUCING BLACK FRUITS IN WINTER/SPRING.	8		2	1	GOOD UNDERSTOREY SPECIES FOR DRIER RAINFOREST SITES.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
MOUNTAIN DENHAMIA DENHAMIA MOOREI	SMALL TREE OR ERRECT SHRUB WITH BRANCHES TO NEAR GROUND LEVEL AND HARD YELLOW FRUITS IN AUTUMN/WINTER.	5		2	3	UNDERSTOREY SPECIES FOR OPEN RAINFOREST OR PROTECTED AREAS IN THE DORRIGO AREA.	X	HABITAT FOR SMALL BIRDS
PRICKLY PARROT-PEA DILLWYNIA JUNIFERANA	RIGID SHRUB WITH PUNGENT, NEEDLE-LIKE LEAVES, YELLOW PEA-TYPE FLOWERS WITH MAROON CENTRE. GROWS IN ROCKY AREAS.	1		2	3	UNDERSTOREY PLANT FOR ROCKY, HIGH ELEVATION SITES.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
KODA EBRETHA ACUMINATA	MEDIUM-SIZED R.F. TREE. DECIDUOUS WITH GREY FISSURED BARK AND MASSES OF ORANGE FRUITS IN SUMMER/AUTUMN.	10		2	2	FRUITS ARE ORNAMENTAL.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
BLUE QU'ANDONG ELAEOCARPUS GRANDIS	TALL, BUTTRESSING R.F. TREE WITH SPARSE CANOPY AND LARGE BLUE FRUITS IN SPRING-SUMMER.	30	X	2	1	VALUABLE TIMBER TREE FOR INTERIOR WORK. SHADE TREE. EDIBLE FRUIT.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
HARD QU'ANDONG ELAEOCARPUS OBOVATUS	TALL R.F. TREE TOLERANT OF WET SOILS. HARDY. PRODUCES MASSES OF SMALL BLUE FRUITS.	15		2	2	USEFUL TIMBER TREE FOR INTERIOR WORK. SHADE TREE.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
ENGLANDRA ENGLANDRA HUELLERI	BUSHY TREE WITH PINK NEW GROWTH AND BLACK FRUITS IN AUTUMN.	12		1	1	BEST PLANTED IN PROTECTED SITES		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS.

COMMON / BOTANICAL NAME	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAX. HEIGHT	FAST GROWING	PROTECTION WHEN YOUNG	FIRES RESISTANT	OTHER USES / COMMENTS	RARE	WILDLIFE
WATTLE LEAVED PEPPERMINT <i>EUCALYPTUS ACACIIFORMIS</i>	SMALL TO MEDIUM SIZED EUCALYPT WITH NARROW, LIGHT GREEN LEAVES AND PERSISTENT FIBROUS BROWN BARK. HARDY	15	X	3	3	USED IN LANDSCAPING AND AS A SCREEN PLANT		ATTRACTS INSECT EATING BIRDS
CABBAGE GUM <i>EUCALYPTUS AMPULIFOLIA</i>	MEDIUM TO TALL EUCALYPT WITH SMOOTHISH, WHITE BARK USUALLY WITH GREY PATCHES. SAPLINGS HAVE VERY LARGE LEAVES. HARDY.	25	X	3	3	USEFUL SHADE TREE. MEDIUM IMPORTANCE AS A POLLEN SOURCE FOR BEEKEEPERS		FLOWERS ATTRACT BIRDS. HABITAT TREE
BLAKELY'S RED GUM <i>EUCALYPTUS BLAKELII</i>	MEDIUM EUCALYPT WITH SMOOTHISH, WHITE BARK USUALLY WITH GREY PATCHES. LEAVES LONG AND NARROW. HARDY.	15	X	3	3	IMPORTANT HONEY AND POLLEN SPECIES FOR BEEKEEPERS. THE REDDISH TIMBER IS OF MEDIUM TO GOOD QUALITY.		FLOWERS ATTRACT BIRDS. HABITAT TREE
APPLE BOX <i>EUCALYPTUS BRIDGESIANA</i>	MEDIUM SIZED TREE WITH BOX-TYPE BARK. THE CROWN IS LARGE, SPREADING AND HEAVILY BRANCHED. THE BARK IS GREY, SOFT AND FIBROUS AND PERSISTENT TO OLDER BRANCHES. VERY HARDY.	15		3	3	USEFUL SHADE AND SHELTER TREE FOR THE TABLELANDS. GOOD HONEY AND POLLEN TREE FOR BEES		ATTRACTS INSECT EATING BIRDS
BROAD LEAVED STRINGYBARK <i>EUCALYPTUS CALIGINOSA</i>	MEDIUM SIZED TREE WITH FIBROUS, STRINGY BARK AND SPREADING CROWN. VERY HARDY.	15		3	3	USEFUL SHADE AND SHELTER TREE FOR THE TABLELANDS. GOOD HONEY AND POLLEN TREE FOR BEES		ATTRACTS INSECT EATING BIRDS
DUNN'S WHITE GUM <i>EUCALYPTUS DUNNI</i>	VERY TALL EUCALYPT WITH SMOOTH WHITE BARK. IMMATURE LEAVES HAVE A BLUSH-GREY WAXY COATING.	40+	X	3	2	GOOD HARDWOOD TIMBER TREE FOR LIGHT CONSTRUCTION. GOOD POLLEN TREE.		FLOWERS ATTRACT BIRDS. HABITAT TREE
FLOODED GUM <i>EUCALYPTUS GRANDIS</i>	VERY TALL EUCALYPT WITH SMOOTH WHITE BARK	40+	X	3	2	GOOD HARDWOOD TIMBER TREE FOR LIGHT CONSTRUCTION. GOOD POLLEN TREE.		FLOWERS ATTRACT BIRDS. HABITAT TREE
STRINGYBARK <i>EUCALYPTUS LAEVOPINEA</i>	MEDIUM TO TALL STRINGY-BARKED TREE. VERY HARDY.	25	X	3	3	USEFUL TIMBER TREE FOR GENERAL CONSTRUCTION WORK. GOOD HONEY TREE AND OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE FOR POLLEN.		ATTRACTS INSECT EATING BIRDS
YELLOW BOX <i>EUCALYPTUS MELLIODORA</i>	MEDIUM SIZED TREE WITH YELLOWISH TO GREY, BOX-TYPE BARK. BARK HIGHLY VARIABLE. CROWN IS OFTEN SPREADING AND DROOPING. HARDY.	20		3	3	GOOD SHADE AND SHELTER TREE FOR THE TABLELANDS. THE TIMBER IS STRONG AND DURABLE AND USEFUL FOR FENCING AND HEAVY CONSTRUCTION. EXCELLENT HONEY TREE FOR BEES.		ATTRACTS INSECT EATING BIRDS
GREY BOX <i>EUCALYPTUS MOLUCCANA</i>	MEDIUM SIZED EUCALYPT WITH BOX-TYPE BARK. PERSISTENT TO THE MAIN BRANCHES. BARK ON SMALLER BRANCHES SHEDS IN RIBBONS. HARDY.	20	X	3	3	VERY HARD TIMBER USED FOR PILES, BRIDGES, AND SLEEPERS. USEFUL SHADE TREE. GOOD ON HEAVY CLAY SOILS.		FLOWERS ATTRACT BIRDS. HABITAT TREE
NEW ENGLAND PEPPERMINT <i>EUCALYPTUS NOVA-ANGLICA</i>	MEDIUM TO TALL EUCALYPT WITH AROMATIC BLUSH-GREY LEAVES, AND THICK FIBROUS PEPPERMENT-TYPE BARK. HARDY.	22	X	3	3	CAN BE USED AS SHELTER TREE ON FARMS. THOUGH OFTEN SUBJECT TO INSECT ATTACK.		ATTRACTS INSECT EATING BIRDS
SNOW GUM <i>EUCALYPTUS PAUCIFLORA</i>	A SMALL, OFTEN MULTI-TRUNKED, TREE WITH SMOOTH WHITS TO DARK GREY BARK WHICH SHEDS IN IRREGULAR PATCHES. VERY HARDY.	10		3	3	GOOD SHELTER SPECIES FOR SITES SUBJECT TO VERY HEAVY FROSTS AND SNOW. USEFUL POLLEN TREE FOR BEES.		ATTRACTS INSECT EATING BIRDS
SYDNEY BLUE GUM <i>EUCALYPTUS SALIGNA</i>	VERY TALL EUCALYPT WITH SMOOTH WHITE BARK THAT SHEDS IN RIBBONS	40+	X	3	3	GOOD HARDWOOD TIMBER TREE USED FOR ALL FORMS OF CONSTRUCTION. GOOD POLLEN TREE		FLOWERS ATTRACT BIRDS. HABITAT TREE
BLACK SALLEE <i>EUCALYPTUS STERULIATA</i>	A SMALL, OFTEN MULTI-TRUNKED, TREE WITH SMOOTH, GREENISH BROWN BARK. BASE OF THE TREE HAS DARK, FLAKY BARK. VERY HARDY.	10		3	3	MINIMAL VALUE AS A TIMBER TREE. PRODUCES USEFUL POLLEN SUPPLIES. EXCELLENT SHELTER TREE FOR FRUIT HOLLOWES.		ATTRACTS INSECT EATING BIRDS
FOREST RED GUM <i>EUCALYPTUS TERNstroemii</i>	A MEDIUM TO TALL EUCALYPT WITH PATCHY, WHITE-GREYISH BARK. OFTEN GROWS ON ALLUVIAL FLOODPLAINS. VERY HARDY.	30	X	3	3	TIMBER SUITABLE FOR HEAVY CONSTRUCTION AND FENCING. GOOD SHADE TREE. USEFUL POLLEN SOURCE FOR BEES.		ATTRACTS INSECT EATING BIRDS
MANNA GUM <i>EUCALYPTUS VIMONALIS</i>	A TALL EUCALYPT WITH A WIDE, SPREADING CROWN, AND SMOOTH WHITE BARK WHICH SHEDS IN LONG RIBBONS.	25	X	2	3	EXCELLENT TREE FOR STOCK SHADE AND SHELTER ON TABLELANDS. GOOD HONEY AND POLLEN TREE.		ATTRACTS INSECT EATING BIRDS
CREEK SANDPAPER FIG <i>FICUS COROMATA</i>	SMALL BUSHY TREE WITH SANDPAPER LEAVES AND Hairy FRUITS PRODUCED ON THE TRUNK AND BRANCHES. HARDY	6		2	2	EXCELLENT RIPARIAN SPECIES WITH EDIBLE FRUIT.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
CHEESE TREE <i>GLOCHIDION FERNANDEZI</i>	SMALL TO MEDIUM R.F. TREE WITH SPREADING CANOPY AND ATTRACTIVE FOLIAGE. FRUIT LOOKS LIKE SMALL CHEESES. HARDY	10		2	2	EXCELLENT RIPARIAN REGENERATION SPECIES AND SMALL SHADE TREE.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
PRICKLY SPIDER FLOWER <i>GREVILLEA JUNIPERINA</i>	ROUNDED SHRUB WITH DARK GREEN, NEEDLE-LIKE FOLIAGE. FLOWERS CAN BE YELLOW, ORANGE-RED, OR RED IN WINTER/SPRING.	2		2	3	USED EXTENSIVELY IN NATIVE PLANT LANDSCAPING. UNDERSTOREY PLANT FOR ROCKY TABLELAND AREAS		FLOWERS ATTRACT HONEYEATERS
SILKY OAK <i>GREVILLEA ROBUSTA</i>	TALL, SPARSE CANOPIED SPECIES WITH GOLDEN FLOWERS. DROUGHT TOLERANT. VERY HARDY.	15	X	3	3	EXCELLENT SPECIES FOR R.F. REGENERATION. CABINET TIMBER. MINOR TO MEDIUM VALUE FOR BEES		FLOWERS ATTRACT HONEYEATERS
GUTOA <i>GUTOA SEMI-GAUCA</i>	SMALL R.F. TREE. LEAVES WITH SILVERY UNDERSIDE. HARDY	10		2	2	ATTRACTIVE TREE FOR LANDSCAPING. USEFUL FOR RAINFOREST REGENERATION		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
PINE LEAVED HAKEA <i>HAKEA MACRANA</i>	SHRUB OR SMALL TREE WITH NEEDLE LIKE LEAVES AND LARGE, WARTED WOODY FRUITS CONTAINING WINGED SEEDS.	10	X	2	3	USEFUL REGENERATION SPECIES FOR HIGH ALTITUDE RAINFOREST IN THE DORRIGO AREA. USEFUL SCREEN PLANT	X	

COMMON / BOTANICAL NAME	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAX. HEIGHT	FAST GROWING	PROTECTION WITHIN ZONING	FRUIT RESISTANT	USEFUL RAINFEST PLANTS	RARE	WILDLIFE
SMALL-FRUITED HAKEA <i>HAKEA MICROCARPA</i>	SHRUB WITH BLUSH, SPINE-TIPPED LEAVES AND SMALL, TWO-SEEDED, WOODY FRUITS.	2		3	3	GOOD UNDERSTOREY SPECIES FOR TABLE AND PLANTINGS		HABITAT FOR SMALL BIRDS
HAKEA <i>HAKEA SALICIFOLIA</i>	SMALL BUSHY TREE OR SHRUB WITH WHITE FLOWERS AND HARD, WARTY FRUITS WITH WINGED SEEDS. HARDY.	6	X	3	3	USEFUL SCREEN AND WINDBREAK TREE ADAPTING TO MOIST SOILS AND ASPECTS.		USED BY SMALL BIRDS AND HONEYEATERS
WHITE BOOBYONG <i>HEMITEIRA TRIFOLIOLATA</i>	MEDIUM TO TALL RAINFOREST TREE WITH LEAFLETS ARRANGED IN THIRDS AND A BRONZE UNDERSURFACE. WINGED FRUIT ARE PRODUCED IN AUTUMN	30		1	1	ORNAMENTAL. TIMBER IS USED FOR BUILDING AND CABINET WORK.		
TREE VIOLET <i>HYMENANTHERA DENTATA</i>	RIGID, MEDIUM-SIZED SHRUB OFTEN WITH SPINES ON THE STEMS. SMALL, CREAM, BELL-SHAPED, FRAGRANT FLOWERS IN SPRING	2		2	3	USEFUL UNDERSTOREY PLANT FOR BETTER-WATERED TABLELAND AREAS.		USED BY SMALL BIRDS
NATIVE FRANGIPANI <i>HYMENOSPORUM FLAVUM</i>	SMALL R.F. TREE PRODUCING NUMEROUS YELLOW AND WHITE FLOWERS IN SPRING. HARDY.	10	X	3	3	USEFUL SPECIES FOR R.F. REGENERATION		FLOWERS ATTRACT BIRDS
DOGWOOD <i>JACKSONIA SCOPARIA</i>	SMALL, LEAFLESS SHRUB WITH FINE ANGULAR, GREY-GREEN BRANCHLETS AND GREYISH-BROWN FURROWED BARK. MASSES OF YELLOW PEA-TYPE FLOWERS PRODUCED IN SPRING. HARDY.	3		3	3	EXCELLENT UNDERSTOREY SPECIES FOR DRY, HARD SITES.		HABITAT FOR SMALL BIRDS
FOAMBAR <i>JAGERA PSEUDORHUS</i>	SMALL R.F. TREE WITH ATTRACTIVE FERNY FOLIAGE AND HAIRY YELLOW-BROWN FRUITS. HARDY.	12		2	2	VERY ATTRACTIVE TREE FOR LANDSCAPING. USEFUL FOR RAINFOREST REGENERATION.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
THIN-FRUITED TEA TREE <i>LEPTOSPERMUM BRACHYANDRUM</i>	SMALL, MULTI-TRUNKED TREE. THE BARK PEELS IN SPRING, TURNING FROM A COPPER COLOUR TO WHITE. VERY HARDY.	4	X	3	3	GOOD EROSION CONTROL SPECIES. CAN BE USED FOR DIRECT SEEDING.		GOOD HABITAT SPECIES FOR SHADING THE STREAM EDGE.
CREEK TEA TREE <i>LEPTOSPERMUM POLYCALYX</i>	MULTI-BRANCHED SHRUB WITH SMALL LEAVES, WHITE FLOWERS AND WOODY CAPSULES. COMMON AT HIGHER ELEVATIONS. HARDY.	3	X	3	3	GOOD EROSION CONTROL SPECIES FOR HIGHER ELEVATIONS. CAN BE USED FOR DIRECT SEEDING.		GOOD HABITAT SPECIES FOR SHADING THE STREAM EDGE.
SPINY MAT-RUSH <i>LOMANDRA HYSTRIX</i>	SMALL, TUSSOCKY RUSH FORMING THICK CLUMPS. HARDY	1		3	3	GOOD FOR EROSION CONTROL IF PLANTED IN SUFFICIENT DENSITY. LARGE SPREADING ROOT SYSTEM		GOOD-STREAM EDGE HABITAT SPECIES.
SPINY MAT-RUSH <i>LOMANDRA LONGIFOLIA</i>	SMALL, TUSSOCKY RUSH FORMING THICK CLUMPS. HARDY. GROWS IN MORE OPEN AREAS THAN L. HYSTRIX	1		3	3	GOOD FOR EROSION CONTROL IF PLANTED IN SUFFICIENT DENSITY. LARGE SPREADING ROOT SYSTEM		GOOD-STREAM EDGE HABITAT SPECIES.
TREE LOMATIA <i>LOMATIA ARBORESCENS</i>	A TALL SHRUB TO SMALL TREE WITH STIFF, TOOTHED LEAVES. WHITE FLOWERS PRODUCED IN SUMMER. BLACK SEED CASING PERSISTANT ON TREE.	4		3	3	OFTEN USED IN LANDSCAPING AND NATIVE GARDENING IN OPEN SITUATIONS DUE TO ITS HARDINESS		FLOWERS ATTRACT HONEYEATERS
BRUSH BOX <i>LOPHOSTEMON CONFERTUS</i>	TALL TREE WITH DENSE CROWN WHEN GROWN IN OPEN. LARGE LEAVES AND SALMON-COLOURED SMOOTH BARK. HARDY	25	X	2	1	GOOD HARDWOOD TIMBER. SHADE TREE. GOOD QUALITY NECTAR AND POLLEN FOR BEES		USEFUL HABITAT TREE WHEN LARGE.
SWAMP TURPENTINE <i>LOPHOSTEMON SUAVEOLENS</i>	MEDIUM TREE WITH LARGE LEAVES AND FIBROUS, FURROWED PERSISTANT BARK. HARDY	15	X	2	2	TIMBER SUITABLE FOR PILES AND MARINE STRUCTURES. GROWS IN POORLY DRAINED SOILS.		USEFUL HABITAT TREE WHEN LARGE.
RED KAMALA <i>MALLOTUS PHILIPPENSIS</i>	SMALL BUSHY, DENSE-CROWNED R.F. TREE PRODUCING HARD RED CAPSULES IN SPRING/SUMMER. VERY HARDY	8		2	2	USEFUL RAINFOREST REGENERATION PLANT. FRUIT CAN BE USED FOR DYE. WOOD SUITABLE FOR TOOL HANDLES		
MAYTENUS <i>MAYTENUS SILVESTRI</i>	A SMALL SHRUB WITH NARROW, TOOTHED LEAVES WITH SMALL TEETH CONSPICUOUS IN SUMMER/AUTUMN BY NUMEROUS ORANGE FRUITS	2		2	3	UNDERSTOREY PLANT SOMETIMES USED IN NATIVE LANDSCAPING		
TEA TREE OIL PAPERBARK <i>MELALEUCA ALTERNIFOLIA</i>	SMALL TO MEDIUM SIZED TREE WITH SMALL NARROW, BLUSH-GREEN LEAVES AND WHITISH PAPERY BARK. CREAM BRUSH FLOWERS IN SUMMER/AUTUMN.	6		3	3	USEFUL SCREEN AND WINDBREAK SPECIES FOR POORLY DRAINED AREAS. TEA TREE OIL EXTRACTED FROM THE LEAVES		FLOWERS ATTRACT HONEY EATING BIRDS
WHITE CLOUD TREE <i>MELALEUCA BRACTEATA</i>	A TALL BUSHY SHRUB OR SMALL TREE WITH SMALL LINEAR LEAVES. HARD FURROWED BARK AND NUMEROUS WHITE, BRUSH FLOWERS IN SUMMER.	6		3	3	USEFUL SCREEN AND WINDBREAK SPECIES. CAN BE DIRECT-SEEDED		FLOWERS ATTRACT HONEY EATING BIRDS
BROAD-LEAVED PAPERBARK <i>MELALEUCA QUINQUENERTIA</i>	MEDIUM SIZED TREE WITH FIVE-VENED LEAVES AND WHITISH PAPERY BARK. CREAM BRUSH FLOWERS IN SUMMER/AUTUMN.	10	X	3	3	USEFUL SCREEN AND WINDBREAK SPECIES FOR POORLY DRAINED SITES.		FLOWERS ATTRACT HONEY EATING BIRDS
WHITE CEDAR <i>MELIA AZEDARACH</i> VAR. AUSTRALASICA	VERY HARDY DECIDUOUS TREE PRODUCING YELLOW FRUITS IN AUTUMN/WINTER. DROUGHT TOLERANT.	15	X	3	3	TIMBER USED FOR CABINET AND DECORATIVE WORK		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
WHITE BOLLY GUM <i>NEOLITSEA DEALBATTA</i>	SMALL BUSHY TREE WITH LARGE DROOPING LEAVES WHICH ARE VIVID WHITE UNDERNEATH.	10		1	1	LANDSCAPING PLANT AND UNDERSTOREY TREE FOR PROTECTED SITES		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS

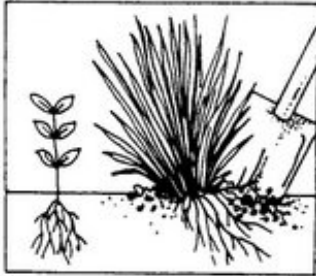
COMMON / BOTANICAL NAME	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAX. HEIGHT	PAST GROWING	PROTECTION WHEN YOUNG	FROST RESISTANT	OTHER USES / COMMENTS	BARE	WILDLIFE
ANTARCTIC BEECH <i>NOOTHOFAGUS MOOREI</i>	A MEDIUM, DENSE FOLIAGED R.F. WITH GNARLED APPEARANCE. LEAVES ARE TOOTHED AND THE BARK IS BROWN AND SCALY.	15		1	3	SOMETIMES USED IN RAINFOREST LANDSCAPING WHERE COOL TEMPERATURES AND MOIST SOIL ARE ASSURED.		
COMMON REED <i>PHRAGMITES AUSTRALIS</i>	TALL, BAMBOO-LIKE REED WHICH USUALLY GROWS PARTLY SUBMERGED ON STREAM EDGES.	2	X	3	3	USED FOR NUTRIENT UPTAKE IN WETLANDS. CAN BE USED AS FODDER FOR CATTLE.		USED AS HABITAT BY WETLAND BIRDS
RIVER GRASS <i>POTAMOPIHLA PARVIFLORA</i>	DENSE, TUSSOCKY GRASS THAT OCCURS ON LARGER RIVERS USUALLY GROWING WITHIN THE STREAM.	1.5		3	3	EXCELLENT EROSION CONTROL SPECIES WHICH CAN BE EASILY GROWN BY DIVISION OF MATURE PLANTS.		INSTREAM HABITAT
RIVER CLUBBUSH <i>SCHOENOPLECTUS VALIDUS</i>	RUSH WITH SOFT, ROUND, CYLINDRICAL STEMS. THE BROWN SPIKELETS HANG LOOSELY FROM THE TOP OF THE STEM.	2	X	3	3	USED FOR NUTRIENT CONTROL IN WETLANDS.		USED AS HABITAT BY WETLAND BIRDS
LARGE-HEADED CLUBBUSH <i>SCORPUS POLYSTACHYUS</i>	RUSH WHICH GROWS IN CLUMPS WITH STOUT, FLESHY STEMS AND THICK ROUGH-EDGED LEAVES.	2	X	3	3	USEFUL FOR POORLY DRAINED SITES WITH PERMANENT WATER.		USED AS HABITAT BY WETLAND BIRDS
MAIDEN'S BLUSH <i>SLOANEA AUSTRALIS</i>	MEDIUM R.F. TREE WITH LARGE GLOSSY TOOTHED LEAVES. LINES PLENTY OF WATER.	15		1	1	USEFUL TIMBER TREE FOR INTERIOR WORK. NEEDS A WELL-WATERED PROTECTED SITE.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
WHALEBONE TREE <i>STREBLUS BRUNOMANUS</i>	SMALL TO MEDIUM R.F. TREE WITH GLOSSY, TOOTHED LEAVES. WIRY BRANCHES AND SMALL GREEN FRUITS IN SUMMER/AUTUMN. SLOW GROWING.	8		2	2	HARDY RAINFOREST UNDERSTOREY TREE. HAS A DENSE, COMPACT FORM WHEN PLANTED IN THE OPEN.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
BRUSH CHERRY <i>SYZYGIUM AUSTRALE</i>	SMALL, DENSE CROWNED R.F. TREE WITH DARK GREEN LEAVES AND RED FRUITS FROM SUMMER TO EARLY WINTER.	10		2	2	EDIBLE FRUIT. GOOD RIPARIAN R.F. REGENERATION SPECIES.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS. GOOD HOST FOR FERNS.
RED CEDAR <i>TOONA AUSTRALIS</i>	LARGE R.F. TREE WITH LARGE, COMPOUND LEAVES AND SPREADING CANOPY. SEMI-DECIDUOUS. HARDY.	20	X	2	2	GOOD SHADE TREE. VALUABLE TIMBER TREE SUBJECT TO ATTACK BY TIP-MOTH.		
HILL WATER GUM <i>TRISTANOPSIS COLLINA</i>	MEDIUM SIZED TREE. WITH LIGHT FLAKY BARK AND YELLOW FLOWERS PRODUCED IN SUMMER. HARDY.	10		1	2	VERY SIMILAR TO WATER GUM. TYPICALLY GROWS FURTHER FROM THE STREAM IN MOIST PROTECTED LOCATIONS.		
WATER GUM <i>TRISTANOPSIS LAURINA</i>	MEDIUM SIZED TREE. WITH LIGHT FLAKY BARK AND YELLOW FLOWERS PRODUCED IN SUMMER. HARDY.	10	X	2	2	USEFUL ERUPTION CONTROL SPECIES AND WARE VALUE FOR CASHIER WORK. USEFUL NECTAR AND POLLEN SPECIES USED FOR BEEKEEPING.		BIRDS PROVIDE HABITAT FOR STREAM DWELLING ANIMALS.
WEeping MYRTLE <i>WATERHOUSEA FLORIBUNDA</i>	MEDIUM TO LARGE TREE DENSELY CROWNED WITH WEeping FOLIAGE AND ROUND GREEN FRUIT IN SUMMER/AUTUMN. HARDY.	15	X	2	2	EXCELLENT ERUPTION CONTROL SPECIES WITH EXTENSIVE MATTER ROOT SYSTEM.		ROOTS PROVIDE HABITAT FOR STREAM DWELLING ANIMALS.

HOW DO I PLANT MY SELECTED SPECIES ?

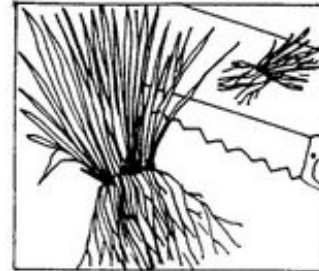
1) DIVISION OR DIRECT TRANSPLANT

Mature clumps of Lomandra or River Grass can be dug up, divided and directly transplanted to moist soil or gravel. Seedlings of Bottlebrush or Tea-tree can also be directly transplanted from site to site.

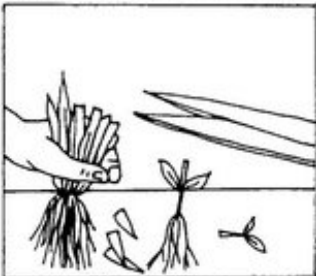
MOST SUITABLE FOR: TOE.



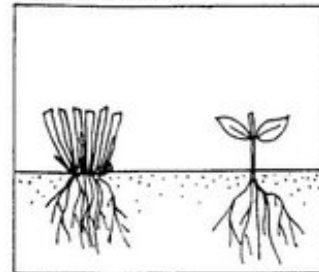
1 Dig up clump or seedling.



2 Divide clump with saw, mattock or tomahawk.



3 Cut off tops of leaves or stem to reduce transplant shock.

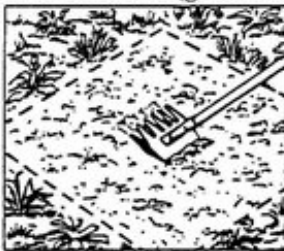


4 Plant in moist soil or gravel.

2) DIRECT SEEDING

The seed of some species (Eg. Bottlebrush, Tea-tree, Lomandra, and Water Gum) can be directly sown on site. Seed must be sown in moist, weed-free sand or gravel. The gravel is levelled no higher than 100mm above water level against the bank toe. Using this method we are reproducing the natural conditions which allow plants such as River Oaks, Tea-tree, and Bottlebrush to densely colonise gravel bars. The aim is to achieve dense colonisation, so sowing rates of up to 0.5 grams per square metre of gravel can be used.

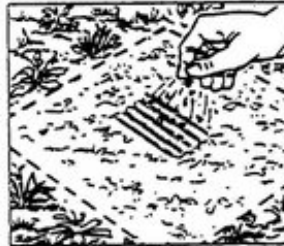
MOST SUITABLE FOR: TOE (gravel needs to be moist).



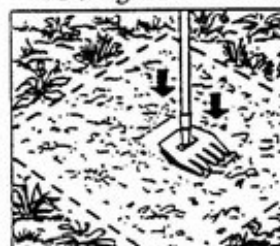
1 Scrape the surface to remove any weeds or weed seed.



2 Rake to prepare the seed bed, and bring fines to the surface.



3 Mix the seed with moist sand and broadcast over the surface.



4 Tamp the surface for fine seed, rake then tamp for coarse seed.

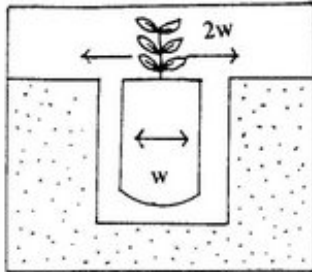
3) TRUNCHEON CUTTINGS

Branches or cuttings up to 3 metres long can be taken from mature trees and planted directly on-site. Half the stem is buried into moist gravel using a crow-bar or water jet. At present this method is mainly used for non-natives such as willows and poplars. See your DLWC adviser before using these species as they may cause problems in your stream.

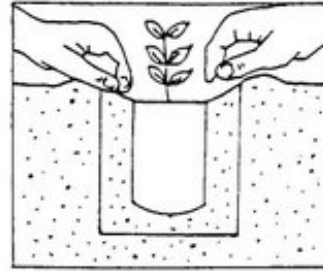
MOST SUITABLE FOR: TOE

4) STANDARD TUBESTOCK

1 Plant when soil is moist and there is no danger of frost.



2 Dig hole twice the width of the pot.



3 **IMPORTANT** After planting, firm the soil to remove air pockets. If planting in coarser materials, place some fine soil in the planting hole.



4 Water in. A slight depression left around the plant will allow water to get where it is needed.

5 Give follow-up water and weed control where needed. (Weeds slow growth by taking water and nutrients).

6 Check trees regularly for damage by animals. Stake and guard where needed.

7 Mulching helps conserve water.

**MOST SUITABLE FOR: TOE (0.5 to 1 metre spacings)
MIDDLE BANK (2 metre spacings)
UPPER BANK (2 metres or wider).**

5) BROADACRE PLANTINGS

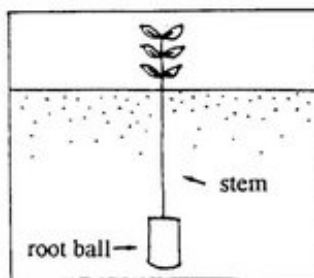
Involves the use of specialised equipment and tubestock for mass plantings on a large scale. See your *DLWC* adviser for detailed information.

MOST SUITABLE FOR: UPPER BANK/FLOODPLAIN (flat to undulating land).

6) OTHER SPECIALISED METHODS

The use of specialised long-stem tubestock is currently being trialed. This method was developed by Wollombi Landcare Group. It involves the growth of seedlings in standard forestry tubes in a nutrient solution, and encouragement of stem elongation. Trees are planted using a water lancing jet to a depth of one metre or more. Root growth is achieved much more rapidly. Species tolerant of sediment build-up around the stem are used.

**MOST SUITABLE FOR: TOE
MIDDLE BANK**



Long-stemmed tube planted in sand. Root growth occurs from the nodes located along the stem.

RATING YOUR RIVER'S VEGETATION

RATING	ASSESSMENT	MANAGEMENT
<p>RED</p> 	<p>VEGETATION ON THE BANKS IS MISSING. BANKS ARE BARE. OR TREES ARE FALLING INTO THE CHANNEL. BANKS MAY BE UNSTABLE.</p>	<p>THERE IS A NEED FOR EXTENSIVE GENERAL REPAIR OF THE CHANNEL AND ITS VEGETATION AND TO APPLY THE RIVERCARE PLANNING METHOD WITH FOLLOW UP DESIGN PLANS.</p> <p>STRUCTURAL WORKS MAY BE NECESSARY WHERE ALIGNMENTS ARE SEVERE. THERE ARE VARIOUS OPTIONS HERE AND YOUR DLWC ADVISOR CAN DISCUSS THEM WITH YOU.</p>
<p>YELLOW</p>  	<p>VEGETATION ON THE BANKS IS EITHER SPARSE, OF THE WRONG KIND, OR ONLY SINGLE SPECIES PRESENT. MOSTLY OLDER, LARGER TREES ARE PRESENT, WITH FEW SEEDLINGS OR YOUNG PLANTS. BANKS BECOMING UNSTABLE.</p> <p>VEGETATION GROWTH WITHIN THE BED OF THE STREAM HAS CONSTRICTED THE MAIN CHANNEL EXCESSIVELY. NO VEGETATION IS PRESENT ON THE BANKS TO RESIST EROSION FORCES.</p>	<p>UNDERTAKE SUPPLEMENTARY PLANTING WHERE NEEDED. AIM TO INCREASE PLANT DIVERSITY. SPELL AREAS FROM STOCK IF REQUIRED, TO ALLOW NATURAL REGENERATION. PREPARE A RIVERCARE PLAN FOR THE RIVER AND ITS VEGETATION AND IMPLEMENT THAT PLAN.</p> <p>SET AN ALIGNMENT WIDTH BASED ON RIVER PARAMETERS (SEE YOUR DLWC ADVISOR). CUT BACK OBSTRUCTING OR EXOTIC VEGETATION. LEAVE THE ROOT SYSTEM INTACT TO REDUCE THE IMPACT OF THE RIVER ON THE BANK. KEEP INSIDE POINTS AND BARS CLEAR OF OBSTRUCTING VEGETATION WITHIN THE ALIGNMENT WIDTH WHERE NEEDED. PLANT THE ERODED BANK WITH VEGETATION.</p>
<p>GREEN</p> 	<p>VEGETATION ON THE BANKS IS IN GOOD CONDITION WITH A GOOD DIVERSITY OF NATIVE TREE, SHRUB, AND GROUND COVER SPECIES.</p>	<p>PRESERVE THE EXISTING STATE.</p> <p>SPELL THE AREA FROM STOCK IF REQUIRED.</p> <p>KEEP FREE OF NOXIOUS WEEDS AND EXOTIC SPECIES.</p> <p>KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK!</p>