

## COMMON TREES AND SHRUB SPECIES IN THE UPPER LACHLAN AREA

The following is a list of common tree and shrub species native to the Upper Lachlan area. This is not a comprehensive list and there are many species not mentioned here. It is to be used as a guide only - speak with your local supplier for further details. Text in blue represents strong identification characteristics.

Written by Genevieve Reardon.

References; Florabank.org.au; Euclid—Eucalypts of Australia; Native trees and shrubs of South-Eastern Australia. L Costerman; NSW Environment and Heritage online; anpsa.org.au; www.worldwidewattle; The virtual Herbarium - csu.edu.au; NSW DPI tree species factsheets.

### EUCALYPTUS

#### **Eucalyptus agglomerata (Blue-leaved Stringybark)**

Tree to 40m. Blue leaved crown with persistent fibrous stringy bark coloured grey over reddish brown. Fast growing and found on gentle to steep slopes on a range of soil types but mostly with good levels of sub-soil moisture and mostly sedimentary, based on shales and sandstones but sometimes slates. Drought and frost tolerant. The round, woody fruits are clustered together in a ball shape with usually 11 - 15 without stems. One of a koalas favoured foods. Flowering March to August.



#### **Eucalyptus aggregata (Black gum)**



Tree to 20 m tall. Short trunk with a dense, dark green crown with small adult leaves. Moderate growth rate. Contrary to its name it has very little gum bark. Dark grey to black, rough, fibrous, flaky, tending to be finely furrowed, persistent to the smaller branches.

*E. aggregata* is most likely to be confused with *E. bridgesiana* due to similarities in habitat but differs in its bark, small leaves and small buds and fruit. The habitat is invariably hollows and swamps.



#### **Eucalyptus bridgesiana (Apple box, Apple, Apple gum)**



Tree to 25 m tall. Moderate growth rate. A large but poorly formed tree with a bent or leaning trunk and a broad, moderately dense, somewhat glossy green crown.

*E. bridgesiana* generally occurs on better soils (alluvial, granitic or basalt) on moister sites up to 1000m. It is found on alluvial soils along creeks in steeper country. Persistent rough grey bark over whole trunk and larger branches, usually tessellated, deeply dissected at the base of trunks on larger trees. Gum bark shedding in ribbons from the smaller branches. Excellent habitat for wildlife providing refuge and food from flowers, nectar and sap.



#### **Eucalyptus blakelyi (Blakely's redgum)**

Tree to 25 m tall with large spreading grey – green crown. Slow growth rate. Occurs over a wide altitudinal range on the slopes and tablelands, from about 170m in the west to about 900m in the East. On the tablelands it occurs mainly on in drainage lines or on poorly drained flats, but on the slopes in occurs on rises adjacent to watercourses and gently undulating terrain. Prefers good quality compact loams which do not dry out in summer. Bark sheds in large flakes or irregular sheets to reveal deep cream new bark below. Relatively high fire protection due to it burning slowly, high water content and low oils and resins. Excellent wildlife habitat as they flower at a critical breeding time for many species. Provide hollows and nesting sites for a range of species including owls, mammals such as antechinus and reptiles. Also attracts insect-eating birds but this species is highly susceptible to insect predation.



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### Acacia

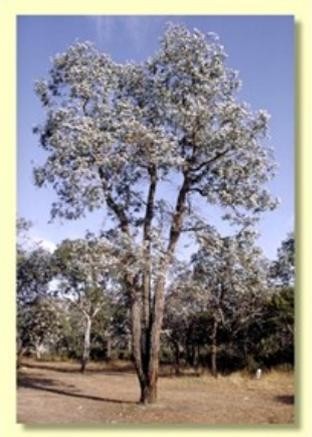
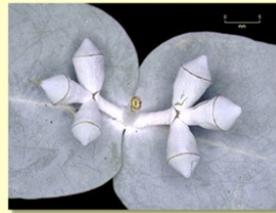
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*Leptospermum multicaule* (Silver Tea-tree)

## **Eucalyptus cinerea (Argyle apple, Mealy stringybark)**

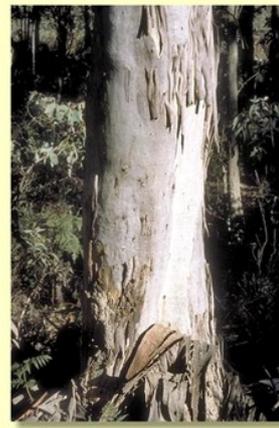
Tree to 15 m tall. A small, fast growing tree with **attractive blue grey foliage**. Grassy or sclerophyll woodland, on shallow, relatively infertile soils on lower slopes of hilly country. Tolerates most frosts and is drought resistant. Bark is thick, **fibrous, prominently furrowed longitudinally**, grey over red-brown and persistent rough bark on the trunk to small branches. A tree of damper flats or gentle slopes on poor soils in low woodlands. Most likely to be confused with other stringybarks, but *E. Cinerea* is immediately separated by its **glaucous** blue-green foliage. Favoured by treecreepers and sittellas and attracts foliage gleaning and scale feeding birds such as thornbills and pardalotes.



## **Eucalyptus dalrympleana (Mountain gum, Broad-leaved ribbon gum)**

Tree to 40 m tall. Very fast growing and one of the larger trees in the central west, the crown is spreading with glossy green foliage and a straight trunk on favourable sites although may be poorly formed on deficient sites. Bark smooth throughout or with **short stocking of persistent rough greyish bark; sometimes with horizontal black scars, often with ribbony crown. The trunk is usually free of persistent bark.**

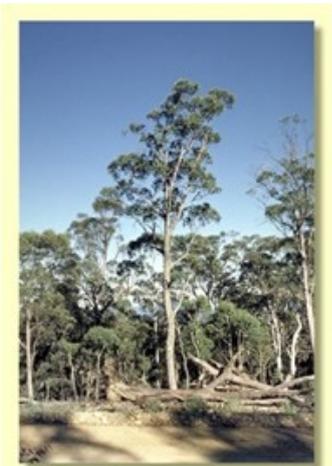
*E. dalrympleana* occurs on deep soils in valleys and on high country. Important hollow source for birds and mammals.



## **Eucalyptus dives (Broad-leaved peppermint)**

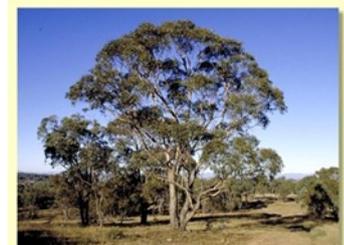
Tree to 20 m tall. Moderate growth rate and often a poorly formed tree with a dense glossy green crown, it is a smallish tree of drier, high altitude environments. **Typical peppermint bark** extending to the small branches, fibrous, appearing finely interlaced, gum bark sheds in long ribbons from branchlets.

**Densely clustered club shaped buds 11 to many per umbel.** Generally occurs on poorer, shallow soils on hills and ridges, between 800 and 1000m. Valuable habitat, providing refuge and food sources.



## **Eucalyptus goniocalyx (Long-leaved box, Bundy, Apple, Olive-barked box)**

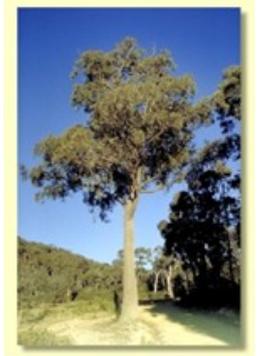
Tree to 15 m tall. A small, moderate to fast growing tree, poorly formed of dry, hilly terrain. It has a sparse crown of large, glossy green leaves. *E. goniocalyx* is widespread in dry forests from 250 to about 1000m. It occurs on skeletal and poor soils derived from a wide variety of plant materials. It avoids very steep slopes, poorly drained sites and better soil types and grows best on poorer soils.



## **Eucalyptus macrorhyncha (Red Stringybark)**

Tree to 12 to 35m tall. Straight trunk and spreading crown on favourable sites but poorly formed and straggly on poorer sites. Tolerates frosts, hot dry conditions and harsh sites and has a slow to moderate growth rate. Fibrous bark, usually deeply fissured.

Foliage moderately dense, dark green and somewhat glossy. *E. macrorhyncha* is a dominant species in open forests on dry, hilly terrain throughout the central tablelands. It is prominent in several alliances and ranges in altitudes from 250 to 1000m. Provides good for insects and birds habitat. Allows grass to grow to its trunk.

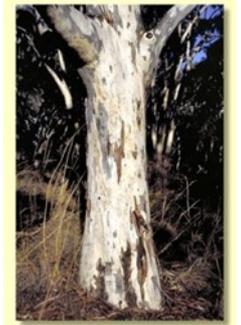


## **Eucalyptus mannifera (Brittle gum, Red spotted gum, Snappy Gum)**

Tree to 20 m tall, often of poor form but a handsome tree on good sites with a moderate to fast growth rate.



The white bark is covered in a **powdery bloom** which rubs off on the hand. *E. mannifera* is confined to the tablelands (above 800m) where it occurs in the *E. macrorhyncha* – *E. rossii* alliance. It occurs on poor soils derived from sedimentary or granite rocks but usually on lower slopes where soils are deeper and better developed. Excellent habitat, particularly valuable for hollows.



## **Eucalyptus melliodora (Yellow box, Honey box, Yellow ironbox)**

Tree to 30 m tall, slow to moderate growth rate. Highly variable, widespread tree and one of the most difficult for the novice to identify. **A key characteristic is that the inner surface of the bark is yellow.** *E. melliodora* grows on gently undulating terrain on light to heavier alluvial soils, loams or sandy loams, occurring on the lower hill slopes in steeper country. It occurs on dry ridge tops where there is deeper soil and can also follow the alluvial soils of watercourses into quite hilly country to about 900m altitude. Resents high watertables and poorly-drained, infertile or strongly alkaline soils. An excellent provider of honey. Also useful for firewood, heavy engineering and fencing. Excellent habitat, providing nectar rich flowers, nesting and refuge sites for insects, birds, possums, bats and occasionally koalas.



## **Eucalyptus ovata (Swamp Gum, Black Gum)**



Tree to 20m tall. Glossy green leaves and usually mostly with smooth bark but often with conspicuous unshed dead basal bark. Recognised by undulate (wavy edges), glossy green leaves, the diamond shaped buds and funnel shaped fruit. *E. ovata* is drought and frost tolerant, prefers areas of cold, poor drainage or swamps. Flowers from July - Dec.

Important food source for the endangered Swift Parrot.



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## *Eucalyptus pauciflora* (Snow gum, Cabbage gum, White sally)

Tree to 30 m tall or mallee. Slow growing and often a crooked, wind sculptured tree with a sparse crown of shiny bright green leaves. Bark smooth, predominantly white, cream and grey, with yellow patches, peels in ribbons, usually with prominent insect scribbles. **Leaves - thick and leathery with prominent parallel veins. One of the largest fruits of the Central Western Eucalypts.** Confined to altitudes of 800m or higher on good soils. Very cold hardy and valuable habitat providing hollows and nectar. Flowers Oct—March.



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## *Eucalyptus polyanthemos* (Red box)

Tree to 20 m tall. Not usually straight but bent or leaning and growth rate moderate. Commonly known as a box but its bark is mainly smooth and resembles that of a gum. Bark is covered in **erect, relatively soft hairs**. *E. polyanthemos* is a common tree of poorer soils, but favouring moister sites. Tends to occur in deeper soils on broad ridgetops, in gully lines and on damper flats. Tolerates frost and wind and moderately drought. Useful as shade tree due to large spreading crown and in recharge areas as uses large volumes of water. Excellent habitat for various native birds and insects providing nectar and seeds. Birds such as tree-creepers and sittellas glean bark for insects. Foliage occasionally eaten by koalas. Flowers Sept to January.



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## *Eucalyptus racemosa* subsp. *Rossii* (Scribbly gum, White Gum)



Tree to 25 m tall. Straight tree trunk on better soils but often in poor form. **Has distinctive ridges or wrinkles on the underside of branches where they join the trunk. Insect scribbles common.** *E. rossii* is a common tree of poor, skeletal soils of sedimentary or granitic origin. It is widespread in hilly terrain on the tablelands and low western ranges from 250 to 900m altitude. *E. rossii* favours sheltered south or east facing slopes and rarely occurs on the northern or western aspects. Nectar-rich flowers a food source for various native birds and often used by koalas. Flowers Aug - Sept.



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## *Eucalyptus radiata* subsp. *radiata* (Narrow-leaved peppermint)

Tree to 40 m tall. Occurs in cold wet areas at higher altitudes. Typical peppermint bark extending to the small branches, grey or grey-brown, fibrous, appearing finely interlaced, gum shed in long ribbons from branchlets. It has a dense crown of narrow, usually glossy green leaves that have a strong peppermint aroma when crushed, and **green juvenile leaves that can be particularly narrow**. Habitat is higher tableland areas. Frost and snow tolerant. *E. radiata* is most easily confused with *E. dives* (broader leaves and larger fruits) and *E. robertsonii* (glaucous buds and grey-green rather than glossy green foliage). Flowers October to January



## *Eucalyptus radiata* subsp. *Robertsonii* (Narrow-leaved peppermint)



Tree to 50 m tall. Bark rough on trunk and branches to 8 cm diameter; rough bark **finely fibrous, peppermint type**, grey or brown; smooth bark shedding in ribbons. Dull, grey-green to blue-green crown, leaves broader at all stages than subsp. *radiata* and buds that may be quite glaucous. It occurs at higher elevations near Canberra and along the western side of the Southern Tablelands of New South Wales often on granite soils. Good habitat, providing pollen, attracting insect eating birds to its bark, foliage eaten by koalas and older trees developing hollows. Flowers February to March.



## *Eucalyptus rubida* (Candlebark, Ribbon gum, White gum)

Tree to 20 m tall. Moderate to fast growing, often used as an ornamental tree. Foliage is grey-green and drooping. Bark smooth often powdery, **with horizontal black scars**, or with some patches of persistent rough bark. **A stocking of rough scaly bark persists at the base of the trunk**; smooth bark, usually with ribbons of decorticated bark in the upper branches. *E. rubida* is superficially similar to *E. viminalis*, *E. blakelyi* and *E. dalrympleana*. Occurs on basalt plateaus, in the bottom of broad, frosty valleys and in higher altitudes. Resists cold, wind, frost and moderate drought. Excellent habitat providing capsules and seeds for rosellas, foliage eaten by koalas and hollows form an important nest site for many species.



## *Eucalyptus stellulata* (Black sally)

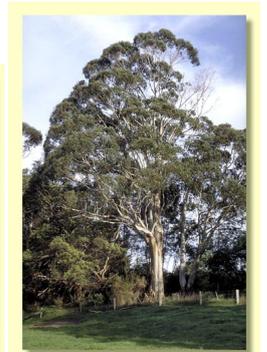


Tree or mallee to 15 m tall. Slow growing to start, followed by fast growth. Short trunk, often developing many branches low down and a dense spreading crown of small glossy green leaves. **Leathery parallel-veined leaves a distinguishing feature**. Bark smooth compact and dark grey or **deep olive green**, a stocking of rough persistent black bark at the base of the trunk, at times with ribbons of decorticated bark in the upper branches. Prefers poorly drained soils. Resists frost, snow and wind. Useful shelter for exposed, high altitude sites. Excellent habitat - seeds and fruits a feed source to various birds and flowers a valuable nectar source for insects and birds such as honeyeaters.



## *Eucalyptus viminalis* (Ribbon gum, Manna gum, White gum)

Tree to 90 m tall, moderate to fast growing. Varies from a tall tree in Montana gully forests to a short spreading tree (25m) in open woodlands. **The foliage is bright pale green and drooping**. Bark smooth over whole trunk or with a thick stocking of persistent dark grey rough bark consistently to 2–6 m above base, **usually shedding in long ribbons of decorticated bark on upper trunk and in crown**. Mainly an open woodland species, it occurs mainly along the watercourses. Prefers moist but well drained alluvial or basaltic soils with a clay subsoil preferred. Tolerates frost, snow and some flooding. Useful for controlling underground seepage and stabilising landslip areas as deep roots use large volumes of ground water. Excellent habitat; foliage is a major food source for koalas. Provides large amounts of gum for possums and gliders and flowers are nectar-rich for honeyeaters. Also provides good nesting sites in its hollows for a range of native birds and mammals. Flowers January—May.



## ACACIA (WATTLES)

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### *Acacia dealbata* (Silver Wattle)

Erect shrub or tree to 2-15m high. Grows usually in dry sclerophyll forest or woodland, on a variety of substrates, often on slopes and creek banks. Very frost hardy and insect resistant. Flowers July–November. Prolific seeder and dense suckering stands enable its use for soil erosion control. Life span several decades. Excellent habitat - an important winter carbohydrate and critical habitat for arboreal marsupials (possums and gliders), a valuable source of pollen for bees, also feeds insects, insect eating birds and seed eating birds. Fast growth makes it ideal for controlling gully erosion.



### *Acacia decurrens* (Early Black Wattle, Sydney Black Wattle)

Tall shrub to small tree, 3 - 10m high. Grows on dry sclerophyll forest, woodland or heath, on hillsides or gullies and often on river banks and on rises. Fast growing but relatively short lived species that declines after 10 -15 years. Drought tolerant, moderate frost tolerance and poor root suckering capabilities.

Flowers July - November. Valuable as a windbreak species and produces moderate to abundant pollen. Provides excellent forage for bees. *A. decurrens* is one of the acacias showing potential anti-parasitic properties in sheep.



### *Acacia decora* (Western Silver Wattle, Showy Wattle)

Erect or spreading hardy shrub usually 1–4 m high; Grows in dry sclerophyll forest and open situations in woodlands (including Mallee, Callitris and Box woodlands), scrub and grasslands, often in heavy soils or sandy loams, on rocky or stony hillsides, ridges, undulating country and red soil plains. Frost and drought resistant. Showy flowers usually April - October. The flowers are borne in large upright clusters both at the ends of the branches (terminal) and in the phyllode axils, making this one of the most showy of all wattles. Good pollen source for native insects and birds. One of the few acacias that grow a lignotuber from which it re-sprouts. Lifespan 15—25 years.



### *Acacia falciformis* (Broad-leaved Hickory, Hickory Wattle, Mountain Hickory)

Erect or spreading shrub or tree 2 - 10m high. Grows mostly in wet sclerophyll forest often in moist gullies or in exposed rocky sites. Tolerant of a wide range of conditions but commonly found in shallow, rocky soils in hilly country amongst eucalypt forests and in heavier, clay based soils. Hardy, frost tolerant and fast growing. Flowers July - October but mostly August - September.



### *Acacia gunnii* (Ploughshare Wattle)

Decumbent to erect shrub to 1m high, low growing, prickly, triangular shaped leaved wattle. Variable looking species. Grows in sclerophyll communities in various soil types, particularly dry and well drained sites (hillsides). Frost hardy and fast growing. Useful in controlling soil erosion due to soil-binding fibrous roots. Useful low-level cover in windbreaks and provides nectar and pollen for birds and insects. Flowers July - Oct.



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## **Acacia implexa (Lightwood, Hickory Wattle)**

Small-medium tree up to 15m. Vigorous, fast to moderately fast growing long lived species. Root suckering common. It grows on a wide range of different sites and is commonly found on shallow, well-drained soils but also found near streams although resists poorly drained soils. Flowers December-April. Drought and frost tolerant and slightly salt-tolerant. Moderate to strong propensity to root sucker. Life span thought to be up to 50 years. Excellent habitat to insects and insect eating birds. Also provides pollen when most other species don't.

*A. implexa* is one of the acacias showing potential anti-parasitic properties in sheep.



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## **Acacia lanigera (Hairy Wattle)**

Erect or spreading shrub 1-2m high with densely hairy branchlets. Grows in woodland and dry sclerophyll forest, in poor gravelly and sandy soils. Extremely tolerant of dry, rocky sites and subsoil conditions therefore useful for hostile sites. Lightly frost tolerant Altitude 700-1100m. Useful low-level cover in windbreaks and good habitat providing flowers for native moths, butterflies and other insects, nectar for birds including honeyeaters and seeds for seed-eating birds. Very showy in flower and relatively long-lived. Flowers May-October.



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## **Acacia mearnsii (Black Wattle)**

Fast growing spreading shrub or erect tree 3-10m high. Grows in wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, on hillsides, ridgetops and creek banks, in clay or sandy soils. Prefers moist, relatively deep, light textured and well drained soils and not common on poorly drained or very infertile soils. Slightly salt-tolerant. 10 –20 year lifespan (although can live to 40 years in favourable conditions). Not known to root sucker. Flowers October to January. Provides food for Crimson Rosella and the Gang Gang Cockatoo. *A. mearnsii* plays host to many native birds, insects and marsupials in winter due to its supply of high protein nectar in its leaf axils. It also produces very nitrogen rich pollen with no nectar, providing food for pollen feeding birds including yellow throated honey eaters. Its cracked and creviced bark provides shelter and breeding grounds for many insects and invertebrates.

New research is revealing of all the wattles, condensed tannins from *A. mearnsii* show the highest anti-parasitic effect for a mixed natural infection of intestinal worms in sheep.



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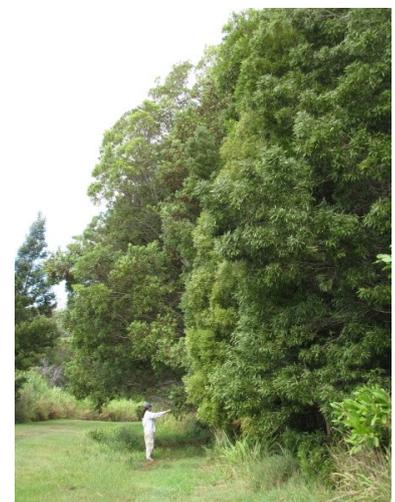
## **Acacia melanoxyton (Blackwood)**

Considerably variable, ranges from a smaller shrub to an erect or spreading tree 6 - 20m (in ideal conditions can be the largest acacia in Australia). Widespread, especially at higher altitudes. Chiefly in wet-sclerophyll forest. Moderate growth rate and lifespan could be 100+ years (oldest recorded was 210 years old). A hardy species that is moderately drought and frost resistant, low to moderate salt tolerance and low suckering habit. Strong wooded trees that do not shed limbs as frequently as some other wattles or eucalyptus do and prized for its



premium furniture timber. Abundant winter flowering July - December. Useful value for windbreaks as they are known to retain lower branches if not over grazed. Also useful as a paddock tree as grass grows right to trunk. Seeds eaten by Crimson Rosella. Good habitat providing food and shelter.

*A. melanoxyton* is one of the acacias showing potential anti-parasitic properties in sheep.



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## ***Acacia paradoxa* (Kangaroo Thorn)**

Erect or spreading prickly shrub 1-4m. Grows in many different communities in various soil types. Can grow in swampy areas, along flats and drainage lines. Fast growing and life-span up to several decades. Flowers July-November. Provides excellent valuable refuge



and protection from predators, nesting sites for small birds, including wrens and thornbills, and other wildlife and it is a feed source for moths, butterflies, insects and birds. Provides low shelter in windbreaks and very suitable for planting to control erosion due to soil-binding fibrous roots. Livestock are deterred from feeding on or too close to the plant due to its hairy nature and prickly spines. Germinates and forms dense thickets after fire in high rainfall areas, although can become weedy in these situations.

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## ***Acacia parramattensis* (Parramatta Wattle, Sydney Green Wattle)**

Erect shrub or tree 2-15m high. Mainly grows on dry sclerophyll forest on shale. Extremely frost tolerant, drought resistant and fast growing. Lives to around 25 years. Flowers November to February. Very similar to *Acacia decurrens*. Not much known about this species.



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## ***Acacia penninervis* (Hickory, Mountain Hickory)**

Tall erect shrub to small tree 2—8m. Moderate growth rate, grows in moist and dry sclerophyll forest and woodland usually on light soils, although prefers moist but well drained soils. Moderately frost tolerant, hardy and adaptable. Flowers all year round. Useful low-level cover in windbreaks and important understorey component. Seeds eaten by birds.



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## ***Acacia rubida* (Red-stemmed Wattle)**

Fast growing, usually bushy shrub or small shrub-like tree 1-5m high. Usually grows in dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, on elevated rocky sites, hilly terrain at cold, high altitude on a wide range of soils including skeletal types and along watercourses. Can be invasive along roadside verges. Fast growing and very hardy, tolerates frost, drought and limited waterlogging. Flowers July-November. Due to their ability to grow naturally on shallow, skeletal soils, natural occurrences play a valuable role in catchment protection. A pioneering species so short lived.



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## ***Acacia terminalis* (Sunshine Wattle)**

Spreading, erect or straggling but normally dense shrub to 2m, occasionally tree to 6m. Fast growing with a life span of 5-20 years. Drought and frost resistant. Grows in a range of soil types and topography, often on sandstone, on hillsides, forested ridges or sandy flats amongst ridges, in eucalypt forests or woodland, or in open scrub, usually between 500–1100 m altitude. Flowers February to October. Good supplier of nectar for wildlife. Listed as an endangered species and very little biology or ecology known about this species.



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### **Acacia ulicifolia (Prickly Moses)**

A Prickly decumbent to erect shrub 0.5-2m high. Flowers April to October. Grows in dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, usually in sandy soil although suited to a wide range of soil types provided they are well drained. Flowers April – October. Light frost tolerance. Fast growing and lifespan normally short-lived but can be to 25 years. Prickly foliage good refuge for small birds. Good pollen, nectar and seed sources for wildlife.



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### **Acacia verniciflua (Varnish Wattle)**

Erect or spreading shrub or tree 1-4m high. A fast growing wattle for dry and well drained soils. Grows mainly on dry sclerophyll forests on the ranges and slopes, often along rocky streams or skeletal ridges. Flowers August to November. Useful low-level windbreak cover. Excellent habitat - highly attractive to moths, butterflies and other insects and grubs live in bark, attracting insect-eating birds such as the Regent Honeyeater. Also a source of pollen, nectar and seed.



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### **Acacia vestita (Weeping Boree)**

Bushy shrub to 4m high, sometimes small tree to 8m high with attractive blue-grey foliage. Moderate growth rate. Grows in dry sclerophyll forest, often on steep slopes or sheltered gullies; suited to exposed and rocky sites. Frost resistant, will grow in most soils - clay, sandy and accepting of wet soil conditions. Flowers August to October. Suitable as a hedge or windbreak.



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## **OTHER TREE AND SHRUB SPECIES**

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### **Allocasuarina littoralis (Black Sheoak)**

Up to 5 - 15m tall. Fast growing. Grows in woodland or occasionally tall heath, on sandy or otherwise poor soils. Lifespan can range 20 - 80yrs. She-oaks provide shelter and food for many bird species. They are favoured as nesting trees for Willie Wagtails, Pee Wees and Butchers, and their cones are favoured by the Vulnerable Glossy Black Cockatoo, amongst other birds.



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### **Allocasuarina verticillata (Drooping Sheoak)**

Evergreen small tree with rounded crown 4 - 10m high. Grows in grassy woodlands in pure strands or with eucalyptus. Tolerant of dry and sandy soils, and skeletal soils derived from sandstone or granite and prefer well-drained soil. Extremely heat tolerant. Moderate growth rate although quick growing when young, they are ungainly and sparse as young trees but will mature into rounded balls of fine foliage with age. Lifespan of 50-100yrs. Moderately drought and frost tolerant. Valued for its windbreak and shade qualities and highly palatable to livestock. Important for insect eating birds including the Vulnerable Glossy Black Cockatoo.



## **Brachychiton populneus (Kurrajong)**

Relatively slow growing evergreen tree 10 to 20m high with short, stout trunk and densely-foliaged, rounded crown. Tolerant of dry conditions. Some trees are semi-deciduous in early summer. Occurs in a wide range of habitats and soils from deep sandy loams on plains to skeletal types on rocky hilltops but prefers free draining soils. Low tolerance of free waterlogged sites and excessive soil disturbance. Extremely drought tolerant, moderately frost tolerance. Very long-lived, slow-growing until 3 years then moderate growth rate. Its dense crown provides excellent shade and its nutritious and desirable foliage provides drought fodder for livestock. Due to deep tap roots, does not compete with crops or pastures and are not damaged by cultivation close to trunk. Nectar feeding birds and insects are attracted to the flowers. Flowers from October to March.



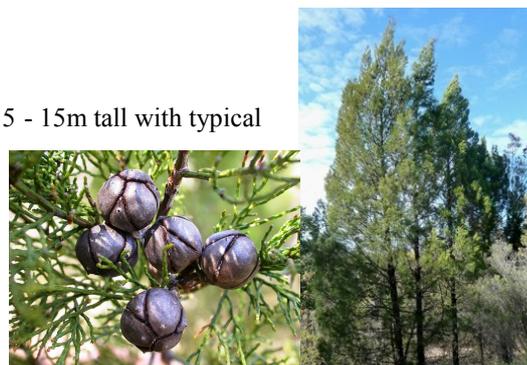
## **Callistemon sieberi (River Bottlebrush)**

A evergreen shrub reaching 3m high. Widespread along watercourses, dried and rocky riverbeds and gullies. Fast growing, long lived. Highly frost, wind and waterlogging tolerance, moderately drought tolerance. Flowers mostly November - January - with cream, pale yellow or pink flowers. The seeds attract birds while the brushes are rich in nectar, attracting many insects and bees as well as insectivorous birds and nectar eating birds including honeyeaters. Important stream-side vegetation for shade and insect source for fish. Foliage good refuge for birds.



## **Callitris endlicheri (Black Cypress Pine)**

Neither a cypress or a pine, they are a slender, pyramid shaped evergreen tree 5 - 15m tall with typical conifer type foliage. Generally found on dry sites on hills and sandy ridges, or on well drained sandy soils. Hardy, tolerating frost, drought and poor soils. Provides medium cover in windbreaks but good medium to low level cover as foliage is retained low on trees. Valuable habitat and refuge for native birds and insects, including small insect-eating birds such as thornbills, and parrots and cockatoos, which feed on seed-bearing cones.



## **Casuarina cunninghamiana (River Sheoak)**

Tall tree to 15 - 30m high. Grows along permanent fresh water streams or swampy areas. Tolerates frost, cold, drought, seasonal waterlogging (as long as waterlogging is not constant) and light to moderate salinity but highly susceptible to grazing during establishment phase. Very fast growing and long-lived. Considered an excellent windbreak species for medium to high level cover and useful for protecting streambanks from erosion by binding banks. Excellent habitat, providing seed, pollen and shelter.



## **Exocarpos cupressiformis (Brush Cherry)**

Small tree to 8m high. Superficially resembles the cypress. Grows in a variety of soils, generally in dry forests and woodlands. Frost tolerant. Hemi-parasitic upon the roots of other plants (gains some of their nutrient requirements from other plants via their roots), commonly eucalyptus. Provides a dense windbreak and provides food and protection for wildlife. Rarely commercially available as it is very hard to establish but added in here as it is a native species to the Upper Lachlan Shire. Excellent habitat - fruits provide food for many native birds including bowerbirds, butcherbirds, honeyeaters, currawongs and parrots. Many birds, including parrots also shelter in the dense foliage.



### **Melaleuca erubescens (Pink Honey Myrtle)**



Evergreen shrub 1-2m high. Grows in open forest near watercourses or periodically waterlogged land, on clay soils. Due to their quick growth, low branching habits and high wind tolerance, they provide excellent low level windbreaks. Light frost tolerance. Flowers November - April. Melaleuca flowers are a favourite nectar source for nectar eating birds.



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### **Leptospermum continentale (Prickly Tea-tree)**

Upright, rigid, prickly shrub to 1 - 2m high. Prefers poorly drained soils such as seepages. Very hardy, Frost tolerant and extended dry periods. Moderate growth rate, lifespan up to several decades. Regenerates quickly after soils disturbance. Useful low level cover in wind breaks, particularly on poorly drained sites including swampy areas. Useful in controlling erosion due to soil binding fibrous roots. Excellent habitat as prickly foliage excellent refuge for small birds, particularly when in dense thickets. Flowers are good pollen and nectar sources for insects including moths and butterflies, also attracting insect eating birds. Flowers October to January.



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### **Leptospermum lanigerum (Woolly Tea-tree)**

Erect, dense shrub over 5m high. Prefers moist soils Very hardy, tolerates a range of acidic to alkaline soils, will tolerate heavy, poorly drained soils and moderately frost tolerant. Moderate growth rate with a lifespan of several decades. Regenerates well along creeks, rivers and in swampy areas. Excellent low-level cover in wind-breaks. Useful in controlling erosion due to soil binding fibrous roots. Excellent habitat as prickly foliage excellent refuge for small birds, particularly when in dense thickets and flowers are good pollen and nectar sources for insects, also attracting insect eating birds. Flowers prolifically October to January.



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### **Leptospermum multicaule (Silver Tea-tree)**



Shrub to 2m high. Grows in woodlands on hills. Moderately frost tolerant. Provides excellent refuge for birds, particularly when planted in dense thickets. Useful as understory plant as low level windbreak. Flowers October to November.

