

Travelling Stock Reserves

Vegetation Guide

North West Local Land Services



Local Land
Services

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North West Local Land Services Travelling Stock Reserve Vegetation Guide

Prepared for NSW Local Land Services

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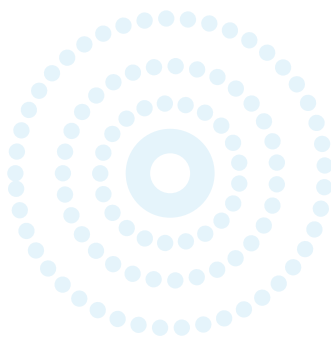
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Cover photograph Yellow box – Blakely's Red gum Threatened Ecological Community



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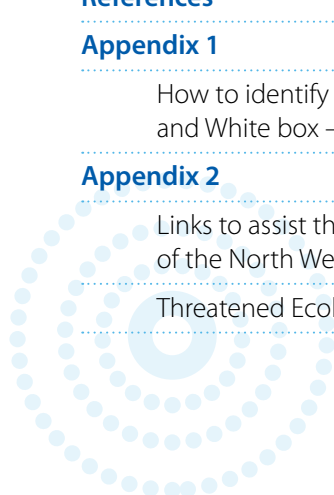


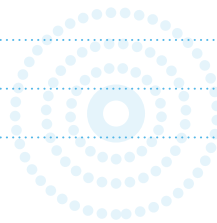
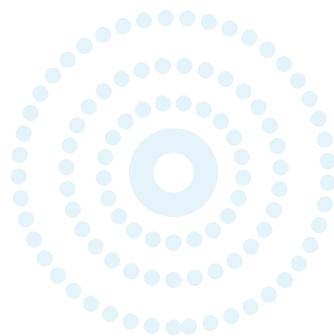






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Vegetation of the North West Local Land Services region

The North West Local Land Services Region in the north west of NSW extends from Quirindi in the south to the Queensland border, east to Bendemeer, and west to Walgett. It includes the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, the Liverpool Ranges, Pilliga Forest, the Nandewar Ranges and the plains country to the west of Walgett.

The climate is seasonally variable and is sub-tropical in the north, through to temperate in the south. The region includes the Brigalow Belt South, Darling Riverine Plains and Nandewar Bioregions. Natural values are rich and diverse with forest, woodland, grassland, heath and wetland ecological communities of high conservation value. The TSR network in the region is extensive and contains a range of ecological communities that are important to manage to enhance their conservation values. TSRs contain native vegetation and fauna habitat likely to be critical for biodiversity conservation. TSRs are subject to a range of management regimes depending on variable seasonal climatic influences and grazing pressures.



Figure 1: North West Local Land Services region

Background

This document provides descriptions, photographs and maps of the known and predicted distribution of the vegetation classes (Keith 2004) and Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) known to occur in the North West Local Land Services region. This information has been prepared to assist Local Land Services staff and other managers of travelling stock reserves (TSRs) with identification of vegetation communities and assessment of their conservation status in the field.

Using this document

Section 1 describes the North West vegetation classes (Keith 2004) and lists the Threatened Ecological Communities associated with each class.

Section 2 shows the conservation status, distribution maps and photographs of each TEC with a hyperlink to further information on the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) website.

Section 3 lists site managed threatened species projects under the Saving Our Species program in the North West Local Land Services region.

The Appendix contains a list of eucalypt trees and other dominant and co-dominant tree species that occur in TEC's in the region with links to web sites to assist identification.

Hyperlinks are provided throughout the document to assist information gathering regarding vegetation classes, threatened ecological communities and eucalypt identification.

Common names have been used to help familiarise users with the main species likely to be found in each vegetation class, and the scientific names are also provided in brackets.

Scientific names are specific to an individual plant and can provide clarity in situations where the same common name is used for more than one species (e.g. grey box applies to several eucalypt species), and sometimes there is no common name.



Section 1: Vegetation formations and classes in the North West region

The North West Local Land Services region has 12 vegetation formations and 25 vegetation classes (Keith 2004). Vegetation formations broadly classify the vegetation as grassy or shrubby forest, woodland, heathland, grassland or wetland. Vegetation classes encompass the differences in the landform or substrate, the structure of the vegetation and whether it is wet or dry. Common names have been used in the descriptions where possible.

The species included as indicators of the vegetation class may not all be present at each site. When in the field, attention should be given to identifying the dominant species present in each structural layer (i.e. trees, shrubs, ground layer) to determine which vegetation class is present. We recommend inspecting the community by structural layers, starting with the tallest plants and working down from trees, to the shrubs and ground layer.

Eucalypt identification requires looking at the overall characteristics of each tree and examining more than one attribute on each tree, i.e. bark, fruit, buds, juvenile and adult leaves. Looking at more than one tree of each type of eucalypt present is also recommended as the diagnostic features can vary between individuals at one site.

When taking samples for off-site identification, place samples from each tree in a single bag labelled with name or number of sample, date and location. The Appendix contains a list of eucalypt species that are indicators of the different communities across the region, they are arranged in groups according to bark type to assist preliminary identification.

Communities without trees or shrubs (e.g. wetlands, grasslands and derived grasslands) can be assessed using the ground layer species and the substrate and landform. Note that some forest and woodland communities may have had trees removed by clearing, in which case the assessment must be made on the species evident in the shrub and ground layer, including regenerating juvenile trees, trees nearby, or stumps remaining.

Table 1: Vegetation formations and their associated vegetation classes in the North West Local Land Services region.

Vegetation Formation	Vegetation Class	Example
Arid shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)	Riverine Chenopod Shrublands #	Chenopod shrubland on lake beds
Dry sclerophyll forests (shrub/grass sub-formation)	North-west Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Woodlands * (2)	Shrub and grass box – ironbark woodlands on slopes
	Pilliga Outwash Dry Sclerophyll Forests * (1)	Pilliga box – Barradine Red gum on sandy soil
Dry Sclerophyll Forests (shrubby sub-formation)	Northern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forests * (3)	Orange gum – Cypress – Stringybark rocky ridges
	Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forests * (3)	Ironbarks – Cypress – shrubby woodland
	Yetman Dry Sclerophyll Forests	Smooth bark Apple – Cypress -Bloodwood on sand
Forested wetlands	Inland Riverine Forests	River Red gum forest floodplain riparian corridor
	Eastern Riverine Forests	River Oak riparian corridor streams western slopes
Freshwater wetlands	Inland Floodplain Shrublands	Lignum depressions/floodways
	Inland Floodplain Swamps * (2)	Sedgeland or grassland, aquatic plants in water
Grasslands	Semi-arid Floodplain Grasslands* (1)	Grasslands Narrabri to Garah and west to Walgett
	Western Slopes Grasslands* (2)	Liverpool Plains grasslands
Grassy Woodlands	Floodplain Transition Woodlands* (3)	Inland Grey Box – Yellow box – Fuzzy box on plains
	Western Slopes Grassy Woodlands* (3)	Box – Gum grassy woodland on good soil
Heathlands	Northern Montane Heaths * (1) #	Shrubs on top of rocky outcrop like Mt Kaputar
Rainforests	Dry Rainforests* (1)	Figs and rainforest shrubs/vines on rocky slopes
	Western Vine Thickets (3)	Rainforest shrubs/vines on fertile lower slopes
Semi-arid Woodlands (grassy sub-formation)	Brigalow Clay Plain Woodlands* (4)	Brigalow on plains and lower slopes, good soil
	Inland Floodplain Woodlands*	Black box with saltbush understory west of Walgett
	North-west Floodplain Woodlands* (3)	Extensive Coolibah and Black box grassy woodland
	Riverine Plain Woodlands* (1)	Myall grassy woodland
	Subtropical Semi-arid Woodlands -	Silver-leaved Ironbark grassy woodland west Walgett
Semi-arid Woodlands (shrubby sub-formation)	North-west Alluvial Sand Woodlands* (1)	Baradine Red gum – Carbeen – Cypress sand lenses
	Western Peneplain Woodlands* (1)	Poplar box multi-layered shrubland on plains
Wet sclerophyll forests (grassy sub-formation)	Northern Tableland Wet Sclerophyll Forests* (1)	High elevation tall forests Hanging Rock -Coolah Tops

Key:

* contains (number of) Threatened Ecological Communities

Common vegetation classes in TSR's are highlighted

unlikely to be represented in TSRs in North West Local Land Services region and are not described further.

Dry Sclerophyll Forests (shrub/grass sub-formation)

North West Dry Sclerophyll Woodlands

Mostly occurs on the mid slopes of hilly terrain on the western fall of the Great Dividing Range, moderately fertile soils, annual rainfall between 500 and 800 mm.

Structure: Open eucalypt woodland with open semi-sclerophyllous shrub stratum and grassy groundcover. Widely-spaced eucalypts form an open canopy up to 25 m tall. The understory consists of mixed shrubs up to 5 m tall and a diverse, patchy ground cover of grasses.

Main species: Dominant trees are likely to include kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus* subsp. *populneus*), white cypress pine (*Callitris glaucophylla*), white box (*Eucalyptus albens*). In the north silver ironbark (*Eucalyptus melanophloia*) and narrow-leaved grey box (*E. pilligaensis*) may be prominent.

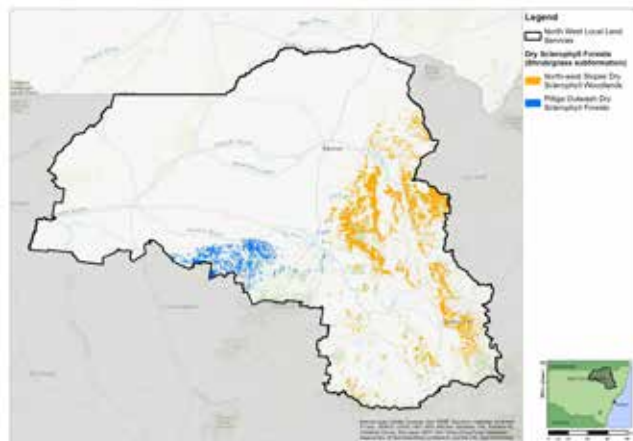
A range of shrubs may be present including wattles, motherumbah (*Acacia cheelii*), western golden wattle (*A. decora*), hickory wattle (*A. implexa*), kangaroo thorn (*A. paradoxa*) and weeping boree (*A. vestita*). Also drooping sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*), sticky wallaby-bush (*Beyeria viscosa*), blackthorn (*Bursaria spinosa*), currant bush (*Carissa ovata*), rock correa (*Correa glabra*), hopbushes (*Dodonaea cuneata*, *D. viscosa* subsp. *angustifolia*), wilga (*Geijera parviflora*), peach heath (*Lissanthe strigosa*), urn heath (*Melichrus urceolatus*), native olive (*Notelaea microcarpa*), sticky daisy bush (*Olearia elliptica* subsp. *elliptica*) and poison pimelea (*Pimelea neo-anglica*).

The ground layer may have false sarsaparilla (*Hardenbergia violacea*), small-leaved clematis (*Clematis microphylla*), vanilla lily (*Arthropodium milleflorum*), sticky everlasting (*Bracteantha viscosa*), Australian hounds-tongue (*Cynoglossum australe*), tick-trefoil (*Desmodium brachypodum*), weeping grass (*Microlaena stipoides*), snow grass (*Poa sieberiana*) and kangaroo grass (*Themeda australis*).

Associated Threatened Ecological Communities:

- [Semi-evergreen Vine Thicket in the Brigalow Belt South and Nandewar Bioregions](#)
- [White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland](#)

For more information: [North-west Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Woodlands](#)



Limbri Road TSR east of Cockburn River, typical Northwest Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Woodland, dominated by white box, grey box, and rough barked apple with few white cypress, kurrajong and scattered shrub layer of native olive and blackthorn. A native grass ground cover including snow grass, spear grass, wallaby grass and kangaroo grass, with mat rushes and Australian bluebells.

Pilliga Outwash Dry Sclerophyll Forests

Occurs on deep sandy loams and sands of moderate fertility on flat outwash plains north of the Pilliga Forest to the Namoi River. Restricted to the area west of Narrabri, south of the Namoi river, along the northern edge of the Pilliga Forest.

Structure: Open eucalypt forest up to 25 m tall, dominated by box, red gum and ironbark eucalypts interspersed with an open subcanopy of pines, casuarinas and wattles; an open sclerophyll shrub stratum dominated by legumes and semi-continuous groundcover of grasses, graminoids and forbs.

Main species: Trees may include white box (*Eucalyptus albens*), dirty gum (*E. chloroclada*), fuzzy box (*E. conica*), grey box (*E. microcarpa*) and narrow-leaved grey box (*E. pilligaensis*) with bulloak (*Allocasuarina luehmannii*) and belah (*Casuarina cristata*) occurring in local patches.

On elevated sites the canopy often includes narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*), tumbledown red gum (*E. dealbata*), silver ironbark (*E. melanophloia*), blue-leaved ironbark (*E. nubila*), bimble box (*E. populnea* subsp. *bimbil*) and mugga (*E. sideroxylon*). Tall shrubs include wattles (*Acacia deanei*, *A. polybotrya*, *A. spectabilis*), wild orange (*Capparis mitchellii*), budda (*Eremophila mitchellii*) and wilga (*Geijera parviflora*).

The lower shrub layer can be diverse including wattles (*Acacia hakeoides*, *A. havilandiorum*, *A. lineata*, *A. tindaleae*), native peas (*Daviesia ulicifolia*, *Dillwynia genistifolia* and *D. sieberi*), silky guinea flower (*Hibbertia obtusifolia*, *H. sericea*), hill indigo (*Indigofera australis*) and urn heath (*Melichrus urceolatus*). The ground layer can include blue trumpet (*Brunoniella australis*), purple burr-daisy (*Calotis cuneifolia*), yellow burr-daisy (*C. lappulacea*), common everlasting (*Chrysocephalum apiculatum*), blue flax lily (*Dianella revoluta*), bristly cloak fern (*Cheilanthes distans*), wiregrasses (*Aristida calycina*, *A. ramosa*), wallaby grass (*Austrodanthonia bipartita*), rough speargrass (*Austrostipa scabra* subsp. *scabra*), desert bluegrass (*Bothriochloa ewartiana*), windmill grass (*Chloris truncata*), mat-rush (*Lomandra longifolia*).

Associated Threatened Ecological Communities:

- [Fuzzy Box Woodland on alluvial Soils of the South Western Slopes, Darling Riverine Plains and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions](#)

For more information: [Pilliga Outwash Dry Sclerophyll Forests](#)

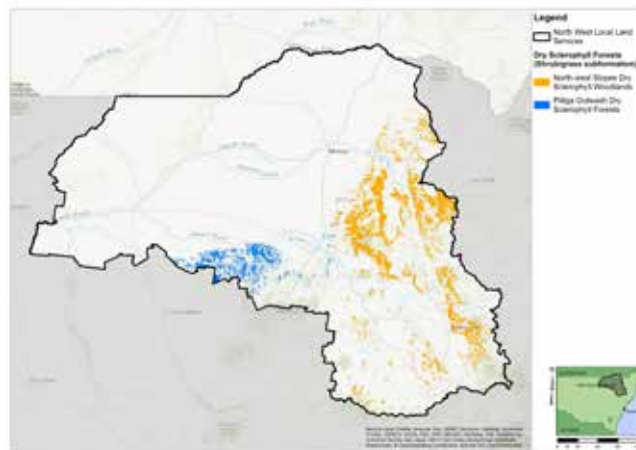


Figure 3: Pilliga Outwash Dry Sclerophyll Forests



Barradine red gum, White Cypress and Wilga on sandy soil in TSR at Pilliga.

Dry Sclerophyll Forests (shrubby sub-formation)

Northern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forests

Occurs on the western slopes and tablelands, from Tenterfield to Moonbi, mainly west of highway, and west to the Mt Kaputar area on rocky infertile ridges above 600 m.

Structure: Low open dry eucalypt forest and woodland up to 20 m tall, with a prominent sclerophyll shrub stratum and relatively sparse sclerophyll graminoid groundcover.

Main species: Black cypress pine (*Callitris endlicheri*), gum-topped peppermint (*Eucalyptus andrewsii*), tumbledown red gum (*E. dealbata*), orange gum (*E. prava*), stringybark (*E. subtilior*), Youmans stringybark (*E. youmanii*).

Shrubs include box-leaved wattle (*Acacia buxifolia*), hickory (*A. penninervis*), *Allocasuarina brachystachya*, spiny bossiaea (*Bossiaea obcordata*), daphne heath (*Brachyloma daphnoides*), fringe myrtle (*Calytrix tetragona*), tea trees (*Leptospermum brachyandrum*, *L. novae-angliae*, *L. trinervium*), beard heaths (*Leucopogon melaleucoides*, *L. muticus*, *L. neo-anglicus*), urn heath (*Melichrus urceolatus*) and sticky daisy bush (*Olearia elliptica*).

Grass trees (*Xanthorrhoea johnsonii*) can be present with ground layer plants blue trumpet (*Brunoniella australis*), blue flax lily (*Dianella revoluta*), raspwort (*Gonocarpus teucrioides*), nodding blue lily (*Stypandra glauca*), *Trachymene incisa*, poison rock fern (*Cheilanthes sieberi*), Jericho wiregrass (*Aristida jerichoensis*), wallaby grass (*Austrodanthonia monticola*), barbed wire grass (*Cymbopogon refractus*), wiry panic (*Entolasia stricta*).

Associated Threatened Ecological Communities:

- [Howell Shrublands in the New England Tableland and Nandewar Bioregions](#)
- [McKies Stringybark/Blackbutt Open Forest in the Nandewar and New England Tableland Bioregions](#)
- [Ribbon Gum-Mountain Gum-Snow Gum Grassy Forest/Woodland of the New England Tableland Bioregion](#)
- [White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland](#)

For more information: [Northern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forests](#).

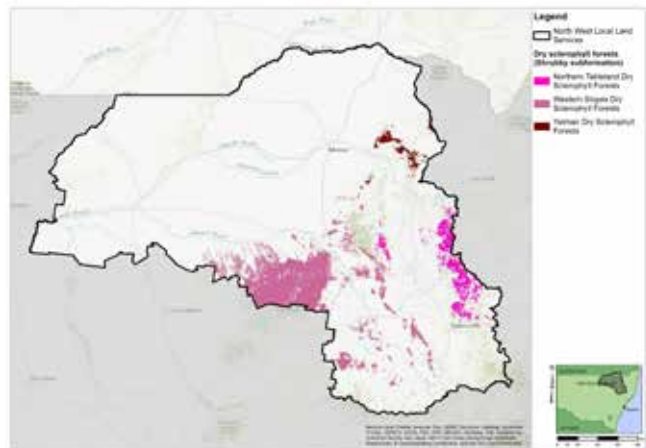


Figure 4: Northern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forests



Northern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forest, Tumbledown red gum, Black cypress, Orange gum and stringybark – *Eucalyptus subtilior* shrubby woodland on a rocky infertile ridge, restricted in the North West Local Land Services region, uncommon in TSR's.

Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forests

Occurs on low ridges and slopes of the western slopes on sandstone peneplains and granite outcrops with low fertility sandy loams below 500-600 m elevation. Extensive occurrences in the Pilliga area on sandstone, and patches north to Inverell.

Structure: Open eucalypt forest or woodland 10-25 m tall, dominated by ironbark eucalypts and cypress pines with an open sclerophyllous shrub stratum and sparse to moderate grassy groundcover.

Main species: Tumbledown red gum (*Eucalyptus dealbata*) and mugga (*E. sideroxylon*) occur throughout, with the former most abundant on the poorest soils and most exposed sites. Black cypress pine (*Callitris endlicheri*) and white cypress pine (*C. glaucophylla*) may be locally common. In the northern part of the range dirty gum (*E. chloroclada*), narrow-leaved ironbark (*E. crebra*), silver ironbark (*E. melanophloia*) and blue-leaved ironbark (*E. nubila*) occur, as does rusty gum (*Angophora leiocarpa*), north from Narrabri.

Shrubs include box-leaved wattle (*Acacia buxifolia*), carrawang (*A. doratoxylon*), sword-leaved wattle (*A. gladiiformis*), streaked wattle (*A. lineata*), spurwing wattle (*A. triptera*) daphne heath (*Brachyloma daphnoides*), fringe myrtle (*Calytrix tetragona*), peach heath (*Lissanthe strigosa*), urn heath (*Melichrus urceolatus*), native olive (*Notelaea microcarpa*), sticky daisy bush (*Olearia elliptica* subsp. *elliptica*), poison pimelea (*Pimelea neo-anglica*) and grass trees (*Xanthorrhoea australis* and *X. johnsonii*), clustered everlasting (*Chrysocephalum semipapposum*), rock fern (*Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia*), wiregrasses (*Aristida caput-medusae*, *A. jerichoensis* var. *jerichoensis*, *A. jerichoensis* var. *subspinulifera*), speargrasses (*Austrostipa vagans*, *Austrostipa scabra*), wallaby grass (*Austrodanthonia caespitosa*).

Associated Threatened Ecological Communities:

- [Inland Grey Box Woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar Peneplain, Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions](#)
- [White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland](#)
- Howell Shrubland in region

For more information: [Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forests](#)

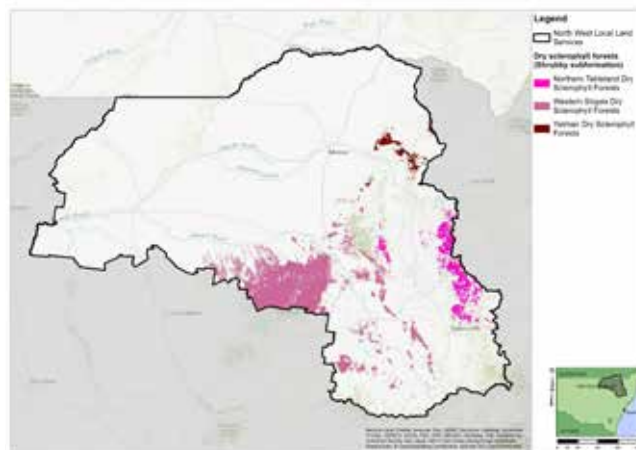


Figure 5: Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forests



Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forest of Narrow-leaved ironbark and Black cypress pine with a low heath shrub layer on sandy loam soil in Pilliga State Forest.



Mugga Ironbark - White Cypress - Black Cypress open forest on sandy loam

Yetman Dry Sclerophyll Forests

Occurs north of Terry Hie Hie to Warialda to Coolatai and north into Qld the most extensive stands are found in the Ashford and Yetman district. Examples in Bebo and Arakoola nature reserve. Hills, slopes and adjacent flats with siliceous sandy loams derived from sandstone, occasionally outcropping in small clifflines.

Structure: Open forests and woodlands up to 20 m tall with eucalypts interspersed with cypress pines (*Callitris* spp.), a conspicuous layer of sclerophyllous shrubs and a scattered grassy ground cover.

Main species: Trees include rusty gum (*Angophora leiocarpa*), long-fruited bloodwood (*Corymbia dolichocarpa*), narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*), tumbledown red gum (*E. dealbata*) and silver ironbark (*E. melanophloia*) throughout, and with Blakelys red gum (*E. blakelyi*) and dirty gum (*E. chloroclada*) on lower slopes and flats.

Shrubs include Burrows wattle (*Acacia burrowii*), Deans wattle (*A. deanei*), curracabah (*A. leiocalyx*), daphne heath (*Brachyloma daphnoides*), budda (*Eremophila mitchellii*), wilga (*Geijera parviflora*), dogwood (*Jacksonia scoparia*), eastern cottonbush (*Maireana microphylla*), urn heath (*Melichrus urceolatus*), native olive (*Notelaea macrocarpa*).

Forbs include rock fern (*Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia*), bristly cloak fern (*C. distans*), wiregrasses (*Aristida caput-medusae*, *A. ramosa*), rough speargrass (*Austrostipa scabra*), windmill grasses (*Chloris truncata*, *Enteropogon acicularis*) and mat-rushes (*Lomandra longifolia*, *L. multiflora*).

Associated Threatened Ecological Communities:

- None listed

For more information [Yetman Dry Sclerophyll Forests](#)

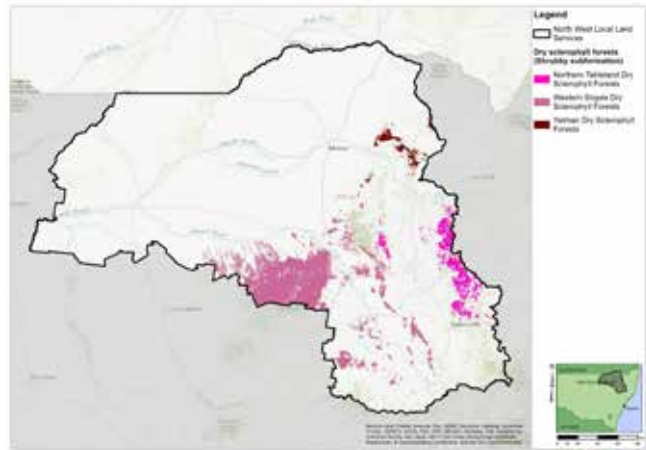


Figure 6: Yetman Dry Sclerophyll Forests



Yetman Dry Sclerophyll Forest of Rusty gum or Smooth-barked Apple with Black cypress and a low heathy ground cover with sparse grass on siliceous sandy soil at Warialda.

Forested Wetlands

Inland Riverine Forests

Occurs on fertile alluvium banks in the riparian zone of inland rivers, intermittent streams, billabongs and channelled floodplains, subject to frequent flooding.

Structure: Open eucalypt forest up to 40 m tall with a dense to patchy, species-rich, herbaceous groundcover interspersed with bare ground and scattered shrubs.

Main species: Dominant trees include river red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), occasionally with black box (*E. largiflorens*), yellow box (*E. melliodora*) or grey box (*E. microcarpa*) and shrubs including cooba (*Acacia salicina*) and river cooba (*A. stenophylla*) which can occur as emergent small trees. Smaller shrubs of nitre goosefoot (*Chenopodium nitriariceum*), dwarf cherry (*Exocarpos strictus*) and lignum (*Muehlenbeckia florulenta*) are common. Forbs present may be lesser joyweed (*Alternanthera denticulata*), common sneezeweed (*Centipeda cunninghamii*), caustic weed (*Chamaesyce drummondii*), common cotula (*Cotula australis*), poison pratia (*Pratia concolor*), common buttercup (*Ranunculus lappaceus*), swamp dock (*Rumex brownii*), river bluebell (*Wahlenbergia fluminalis*), common nardoo (*Marsilea drummondii*), blown grass (*Agrostis avenacea* var. *avenacea*), tussock sedge (*Carex appressa*), giant rush (*Juncus ingens*), hoary rush (*J. radula*), knottybutt grass (*Paspalidium constrictum*), warrego grass (*P. jubiflorum*) and *Poa fordeana*.

Associated Threatened Ecological Communities:

The aquatic ecological community in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Darling River. https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/636498/FR22-Darling-River-EEC.pdf

For more information: [Inland Riverine Forests](#)

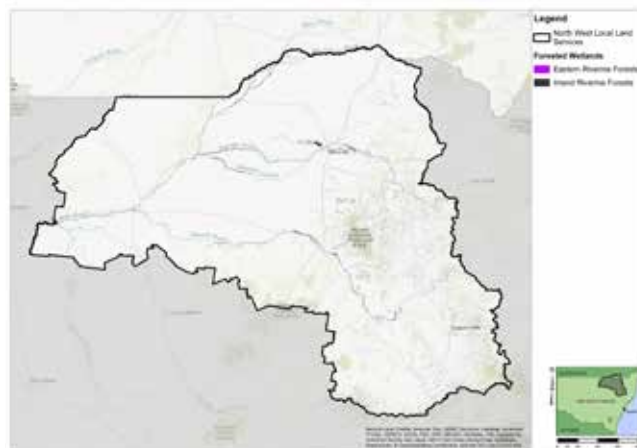


Figure 7: Inland Riverine Forests



Inland Riverine Forests, River red gum open forest on the Barwon River.

Eastern Riverine Forests

River Oak riparian forest and creek flats restricted to riparian corridors along the streams and rivers of the western slopes and tablelands up to 800 m elevation.

Structure: Open *Casuarina* forest, 10-40 m tall, with a variable non-sclerophyll shrub stratum and patchy groundcover of sedges and herbs, interspersed with leaf litter, cobbles and open sand.

Main species: River oak (*Casuarina cunninghamiana*), Rough-barked Apple (*Angophora floribunda*) with shrubs including sally wattle (*Acacia floribunda*), black wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*), cheese tree (*Glochidion ferdinandi*), tree violet (*Melichtus dentata*) and water gum (*Tristaniopsis laurina*). Herbs include pennywort (*Hydrocotyle tripartita*), water pepper (*Persicaria hydropiper*), tussock sedge (*Carex appressa*), with spiny-headed mat-rush (*Lomandra longifolia*), and grasses present may be bordered panic (*Entolasia marginata*) and weeping grass (*Microlaena stipoides*).

Associated Threatened Ecological Communities:

- Carex Sedgeland of the New England Tableland, Nandewar, Brigalow Belt South and NSW North Coast Bioregions.
- Montane Peatlands and Swamps of the New England Tableland, NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin, South East Corner, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps bioregions.
- Upland Wetlands of the Drainage Divide of the New England Tableland Bioregion.

For more information:

www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/VegClass.aspx?vegClassName=Eastern+Riverine+Forests

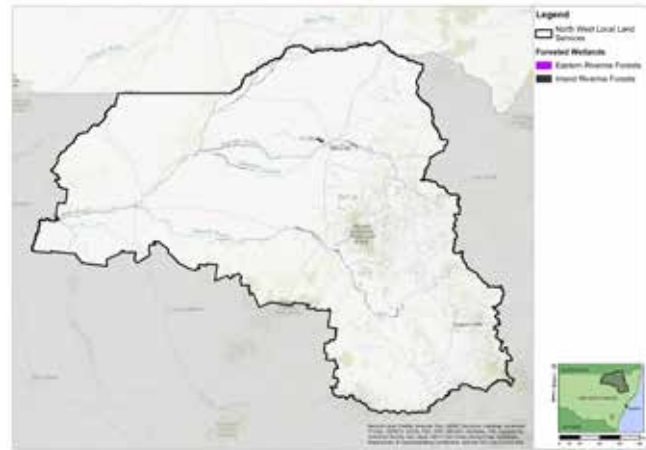


Figure 8: Eastern Riverine Forests



Eastern riverine forests - Ironbark Creek Barraba in the North West Local Land Services Region.

Freshwater Wetlands

Inland Floodplain Shrublands

Occurs on the floodplain in drainage depressions that occasionally get inundated, near to active watercourses. Widespread but locally restricted, grades into Inland floodplain woodlands and swamps.

Structure: Closed to open shrubland up to 2 m tall with a groundcover of graminoids and forbs

Main species: Tangled lignum (*Muehlenbeckia florulenta*), river cooba (*Acacia stenophylla*), nitre goosefoot (*Chenopodium nitrariaceum*), Queensland bluebush (*Chenopodium auricomum*), blown grass (*Agrostis avenacea*), trim flat-sedge (*Cyperus concinnus*), rushes (*Juncus aridicola*, *J. flavidus*, *J. radula*), pale spikerush (*Eleocharis pallens*), drooping lovegrass (*Eragrostis leptocarpa*), rigid panic grass (*Panicum prolutum*), *Poa fordeana*, speargrass (*Austrostipa aristiglumis*), and nardoo (*Marsilea drummondii*).

Associated Threatened Ecological Communities:

- None listed

For more information: [Inland Floodplain Shrublands](#)

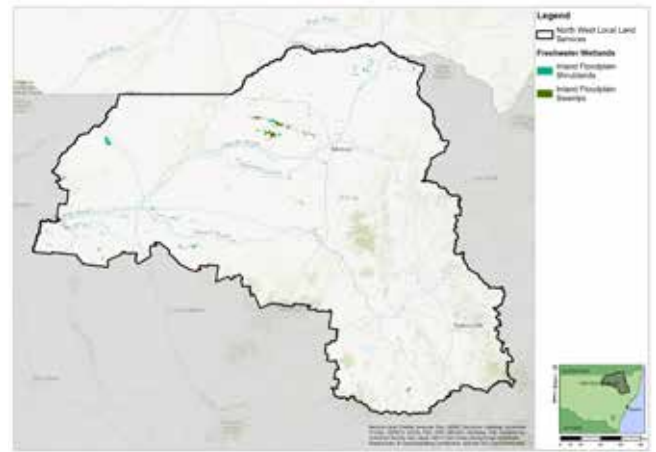


Figure 9: Inland Floodplain Shrublands



Inland Floodplain Shrublands, lignum community in floodway.



Inland Floodplain Shrublands, lignum and river cooba community in TSR floodway west of Pilliga.

Inland Floodplain Swamps

Permanently and semi-permanently inundated depressions and billabongs in low-lying sites on semi-arid floodplains, more frequently wet than Inland Floodplain Shrublands, but not as frequent as wetlands.

Structure: Sedgeland or grassland with aquatic forbs in standing water.

Main species: Typically without trees, shrubs or vines. The ground layer species may include marsh club-rush (*Bolboschoenus fluviatilis*), blown grass (*Lachnagrostis filiformis*), water couch (*Paspalum distichum*) and swamp buttercup (*Ranunculus undosus*) tussock sedge (*Carex appressa*), and other *Carex* species (*Carex gaudichaudiana*, *Carex tereticaulis*) and swamp starwort *Stellaria angustifolia*. Also present may be pale spike-rush (*Eleocharis pallens*), ribbed spike-rush (*E. plana*), common spike-rush (*E. acuta*), Warrego summer-grass (*Paspalidium jubiflorum*), nardoo (*Marsilea drummondii*), water milfoil (*Myriophyllum verrucosum*), rushes (*Juncus continuus*, *J. flavidus*, *J. aridicola*), water fern (*Azolla filiculoides*).

Associated Threatened Ecological Communities:

- [Carex Sedgeland of the New England Tableland, Nandewar, Brigalow Belt South and NSW North Coast Bioregions](#)
- [Marsh Club-rush sedgeland in the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion](#)

For more information: [Inland Floodplain Swamps](#)

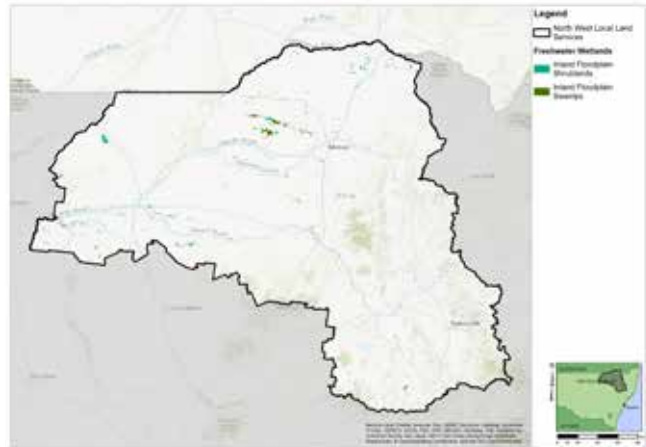


Figure 10: Inland Floodplain Swamps



Inland Floodplain Swamps around the Mallowa wetland near Rowena - Spike rushes, Swamp buttercup, and rushes, uncommon in TSR's.

Grasslands

Semi-arid Floodplain Grasslands

Occurs on Black clay soils on elevated parts of the riverine plains that are only occasionally flooded. Walgett–Narrabri and in the Moree district, at Kirramingley nature reserve and Bald Hills TSR.

Structure: Closed tussock grassland with occasional chenopods and other shrubs, without trees.

Main species include scattered shrubs such as myall (*Acacia pendula*), river cooba (*A. stenophylla*), western rosewood (*Alectryon oleifolius* subsp. *elongatus*), slender-fruit saltbush (*Atriplex leptocarpa*), back cotton bush (*Maireana decalvans*). Sometimes golden goosefoot (*Chenopodium auricomum*) and the introduced mimosa bush (*Acacia farnesiana*) are present.

Curly Mitchell grass (*Astrebula lappacea*) dominates, with varying abundance of stinkgrass (*Eragrostis cilianensis*), lesser joyweed (*Alternanthera denticulata*), rough burrdaisy (*Calotis scabiosifolia*) grey rattlepod (*Crotalaria dissitiflora*), pale goodenia (*Goodenia glauca*), black rolypoly (*Sclerolaena muricata*), quena (*Solanum esuriale*).

Associated Threatened Ecological Communities:

- [Myall Woodland in the Darling Riverine Plains, Brigalow Belt South, Cobar Penepplain, Murray-Darling Depression, Riverina and NSW South Western Slopes bioregions](#)

For more information: [Semi-arid Floodplain Grasslands](#)

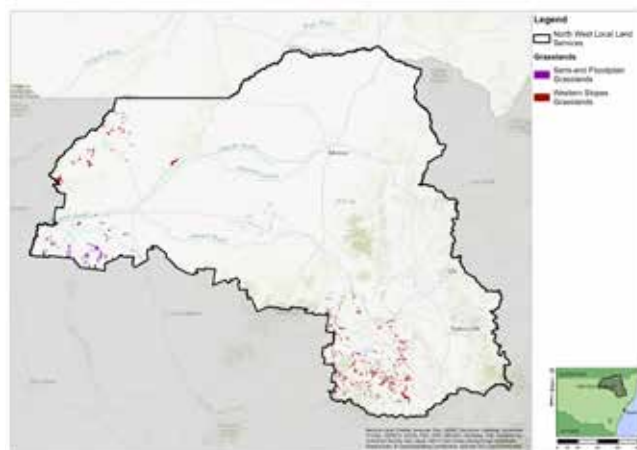


Figure 11: Semi-arid Floodplain Grasslands



Semi-arid Floodplain Grasslands, Mitchell Grass in TSR north of Moree also contains threatened Finger panic grass (*Digitaria porrecta*), being invaded by Mimosa.

Western Slopes Grasslands

Occurs on the Liverpool Plains on dark grey-brown clays on deeply weathered basalt and associated alluvial outwash.

Structure: Closed tussock grassland with sporadic shrubs and herbs. The dominant tussock grass, plains grass (*Austrostipa aristiglumis*), may grow in dense swards as tall as 1.5 m high, often to the exclusion of other grass species.

Main species: Occasional black rolypoly (*Sclerolaena muricata*) and the introduced mimosa bush (*Acacia farnesiana*). Rare occurrences of of myall (*Acacia pendula*), belah (*Casuarina cristata*) or wilga (*Geijera parviflora*) may be evident, and shrubby rice flower (*Pimelea microcephala*) may signify secondary grasslands derived from woodland communities.

Forbs include flannel weed (*Abutilon oxycarpum*), tarvine (*Boerhavia dominii*), rough burr-daisy (*Calotis scabiosifolia*), emu-foot (*Cullen tenax*), high sida (*Sida trichopoda*), quena (*Solanum esuriale*), white speargrass (*Aristida leptopoda*), wallaby grass (*Austrodanthonia bipartita*), plains grass (*Austrostipa aristiglumis*), windmill grass (*Chloris acicularis*), Queensland bluegrass (*Dichanthium sericeum*), knottybutt grass (*Paspalidium constrictum*), fairy grass (*Sporobolus caroli*) and slender rats tail grass (*Sporobolus elongatus*).

Associated Threatened Ecological Communities:

- [Carbeen Open Forest Community in the Darling Riverine Plains and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions](#)
- [Native Vegetation on Cracking Clay Soils of the Liverpool Plains](#)
- Natural grasslands on basalt and fine-textured alluvial plains of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland <http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicshowcommunity.pl?id=88>

For more information: [Western Slopes Grasslands](#)

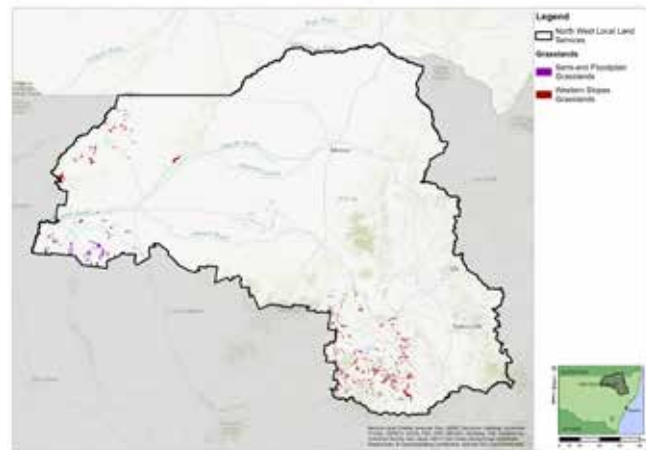


Figure 12: Western Slopes Grasslands



Western Slopes Grassland, plains grass (*Austrostipa aristiglumis*) dominant, common in TSRs across the Liverpool Plains.

Grassy woodlands

Floodplain Transition Woodlands

Occurs on the eastern fringes of the floodplains on gilgaied clays and red earths between Narrabri and Gunnedah and around Moree.

Structure: Open woodland 15-25 m tall and dominated by box eucalypts. The understorey is often a largely continuous grassy ground cover and a sparse layer of mostly sclerophyllous shrubs.

Main species: Grey box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) occurs throughout with yellow box (*E. melliodora*) especially in the southern and central part of the distribution, while in the north it is replaced by fuzzy box (*E. conica*), narrow-leaved grey box (*E. pilligaensis*) and belah (*Casuarina cristata*). In drier parts of the range yarran (*Acacia homalophylla*), bulloak (*Allocasuarina luehmannii*), white cypress pine (*Callitris glaucophylla*), belah (*Casuarina pauper*), bimble box (*Eucalyptus populnea* subsp. *bimbil*) and occasionally kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*) occur.

Shrubs can include flannel weed (*Abutilon oxycarpum*), wattles (*Acacia brachybotrya*, *A. deanei*), western rosewood (*Alectryon oleifolius*), whitewood (*Atalaya hemiglauca*), wild orange (*Capparis mitchellii*), hopbush (*Dodonaea viscosa*), ruby saltbush (*Enchylaena tomentosa*), winter apple (*Eremophila debilis*), budda (*E. mitchellii*), wilga (*Geijera parviflora*) and western boobialla (*Myoporum montanum*). In the east, wattles (*Acacia difformis*, *A. hakeoides*, *A. verniciflua*), wedge-leaved hop bush (*Dodonaea viscosa* subsp. *cuneata*) and Ellangowan poison-bush (*Eremophila deserti*) are more prominent. Forbs include creeping saltbush (*Atriplex semibaccata*), burr daisies (*Calotis cuneifolia*, *C. lappulacea*), desert goosefoot (*Chenopodium desertorum*), Australian stonecrop (*Crassula sieberiana*), climbing saltbush (*Einadia nutans*), scrambled eggs (*Goodenia pinnatifida*), black rolpolyp (*Sclerolaena muricata*), corrugated sida (*Sida corrugata*), wallaby grasses (*Austrodanthonia auriculata*, *A. caespitosa*) and spear grasses (*Austrostipa scabra*).

Associated Threatened Ecological Communities:

- [Brigalow within the Brigalow Belt South, Nandewar and Darling Riverine Plains Bioregions](#)
- [Carbeen Open Forest Community in the Darling Riverine Plains and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions](#)
- [Inland Grey Box Woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar Peneplain, Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions](#)

For more information: [Floodplain Transition Woodlands](#)

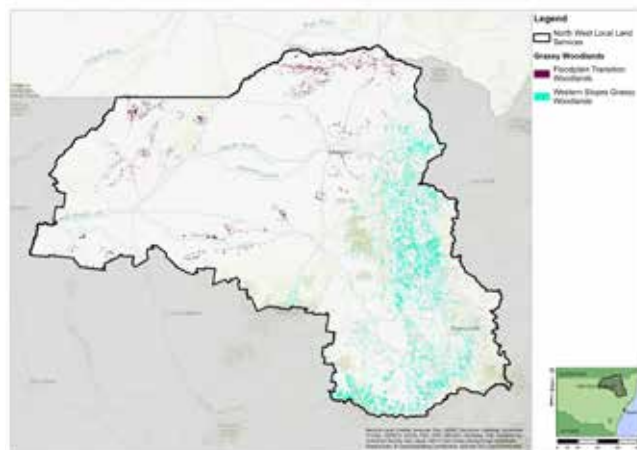


Figure 13: Floodplain Transition Woodlands



Floodplain Transition Woodland, Inland grey box woodland TEC, Kamilaroi Highway TSR, between Gunnedah and Boggabri.



Floodplain Transition Woodland, Yellow box - Blakely's red gum TEC, Kamilaroi Highway TSR, between Gunnedah and Boggabri.

Western Slopes Grassy Woodlands

Occurs on fertile basalt soils on flat to undulating terrain below 700 m elevation on the western fall of the Great Dividing Range. Grades into Tableland Grassy Woodlands at higher elevations and Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forest on less fertile soils or more rugged terrain.

Structure: Eucalypt woodland typically up to 20 m tall with a sparse shrub stratum and continuous groundcover of tussock grasses and a variety of herbs.

Main species: White box (*Eucalyptus albens*) dominates with kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus* subsp. *populneus*), white cypress pine (*Callitris glaucophylla*), Blakely's red gum (*E. blakelyi*) and yellow box (*E. melliodora*). In the north silver ironbark (*E. melanophloia*) and narrow-leaved

grey box (*Eucalyptus pilligaensis*) occur.

Shrubs present may include blackthorn (*Bursaria spinosa*), sifton bush (*Cassinia arcuata*), winter apple (*Eremophila debilis*), native olive (*Notelaea microcarpa*) and curved rice flower (*Pimelea curviflora*).

The ground layer can be diverse with common woodruff (*Asperula conferta*), bulbine lily (*Bulbine bulbosa*), common everlasting (*Chrysocephalum apiculatum*), Australian bindweed (*Convolvulus erubescens*), bears-ear (*Cymbonotus lawsonianus*), blue flax lily (*Dianella longifolia*), kidney weed (*Dichondra repens*), common cranesbill (*Geranium retrorsum*), scrambled eggs (*Goodenia pinnatifida*), stinking pennywort (*Hydrocotyle laxiflora*), scaly buttons (*Leptorhynchus squamatus*), wattle mat-rush (*Lomandra filiformis*), corrugated sida (*Sida corrugata*), early Nancy (*Wurmbea dioica*) wire grasses (*Aristida latifolia*, *A. ramosa* var. *ramosa*), wallaby grass (*Austrodanthonia setacea*), plains grass (*Austrostipa aristiglumis*), rough speargrass (*A. scabra* subsp. *falcata*), red grass (*Bothriochloa macra*), Queensland bluegrass (*Dichanthium sericeum*) western rats tail grass (*Sporobolus creber*), kangaroo grass (*Themeda australis*).

Associated Threatened Ecological Communities:

- [Carbeen Open Forest Community in the Darling Riverine Plains and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions](#)
- [Fuzzy Box Woodland on alluvial Soils of the South Western Slopes, Darling Riverine Plains and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions](#)
- [White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland](#)

For more information: [Western Slopes Grassy Woodlands](#)

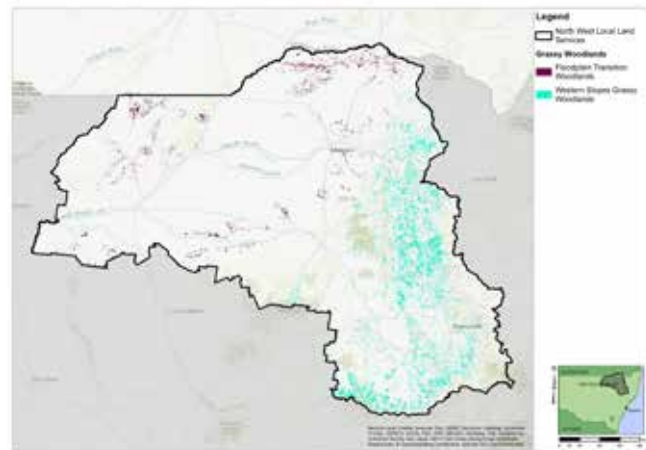


Figure 14: Western Slopes Grassy Woodlands



White box woodland on basalt soil lower slopes of Liverpool Plains, common in TSRs.

Rainforests

Western Vine Thickets

Restricted community, occurs on hilly or flat terrain with fertile soils usually derived from basalt on the western slopes north from Gunnedah to North Star. Examples occur at Planchonella nature Reserve near Yallaroi, Derra Derra ridge near Bingara, and Porcupine reserve near Gunnedah. Patches dominated by *Cadellia pentastylis* (ooline) occur in Gamilaroi nature reserve and Deriah state forest near Terry Hie Hie.

Structure: Closed scrub or low closed forest with a tree canopy only 4–10 m tall, often with emergent trees of *Eucalyptus*, *Callitris* (cypress pines) or *Casuarina* (she-oaks). Several of the canopy trees are at least partly deciduous. Vines are often prominent components of the community. Palms are absent, and ferns and herbs are conspicuously scarce in vine thickets. Instead, the understorey is characterised by a diversity of shrubs and a surprising range of grasses in the many canopy gaps.

Main species: The main canopy may consist of western rosewood (*Alectryon oleifolius*), red ash (*Alphitonia excelsa*), holly-leaved birds eye (*A. subdentatus*), quinine bush (*Alstonia constricta*), whitewood (*Atalaya hemiglauca*), ooline (*Cadellia pentastylis*), wild lemon (*Canthium oleifolium*), wild orange (*Capparis mitchellii*), red olive plum (*Cassine australis* var. *angustifolia*), peach bush (*Ehretia membranifolia*), budda (*Eremophila mitchellii*), wilga, (*Geijera parviflora*), native olive (*Notelaea microcarpa*), supple jack (*Ventilago viminalis*).

At some sites there may be numerous emergent white cypress pine (*Callitris glaucophylla*), belah (*Casuarina cristata*), white box (*Eucalyptus albens*). Other canopy species may include ironbarks (*E. beyeriana* and *E. melanophloia*), dirty gum (*E. chloroclada*), narrow-leaved grey box (*E. pilligaensis*), and green mallee (*E. viridis*). Currant bush (*Carissa ovata*) is often present and typical vines include gargaloo (*Parsonsia eucalytophylla*) and wonga vine (*Pandorea pandorana*).

A range of shrubs and forbs may be present including western golden wattle (*Acacia decora*), sticky wallaby-bush (*Beyeria viscosa*), sticky daisy bush (*Olearia elliptica*), climbing saltbush (*E. nutans*), poison pimelea (*Pimelea neo-anglica*), plains grass (*Austrostipa aristiglumis*), stout bamboo grass (*A. ramosissima*), fine canegrass (*Leptochloa ciliolata*), slender panic (*Paspalidium gracile*), Queensland bluegrass (*Dichanthium sericeum*) and wheatgrass (*Elymus scaber*).

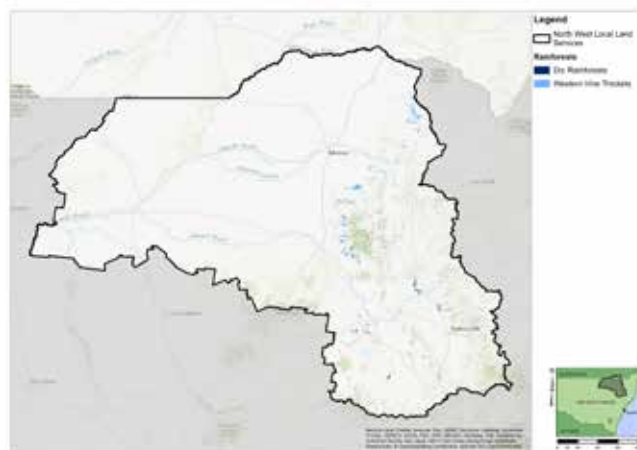


Figure 15: Western Vine Thickets



Western Vine Thicket at Bingara common, dominated by Native Holly and Red Ash.

Associated Threatened Ecological Communities:

- [Brigalow within the Brigalow Belt South, Nandewar and Darling Riverine Plains Bioregions](#)
- [Cadellia pentastylis \(Ooline\) community in the Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions](#)
- [Semi-evergreen Vine Thicket in the Brigalow Belt South and Nandewar Bioregions](#)

For more information: [Western Vine Thickets](#)

Dry Rainforests

Restricted - occurs in rocky terrain on basalt, trachyte, and some granites or metasediments, sometimes on riverine alluvium as gallery forests. Small patches occur in the Liverpool and Nandewar Ranges.

Structure: Low closed forests, an irregular canopy 5 - 20 m tall, numerous tree species and occasional emergent eucalypts. The trees support occasional epiphytes and a diversity of vines. Sparse understory of scattered shrubs, few species of ferns and herbs.

Main species: The canopy is commonly shatterwood (*Backhousia sciadophora*), dominant in steep dry gorges of the Macleay and upper Clarence catchments, wild quince (*Alectryon subcinereus*), brush bloodwood (*Baloghia inophylla*), lacebark tree (*Brachychiton discolor*), stinging tree (*Dendrocnide excelsa*), python tree (*Gossia bidwillii*), and whalebone tree (*Streblus brunonianus*).

Emergent trees may include Port Jackson fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) and deciduous fig (*Ficus superba* var. *henniana*). In the gallery form of dry rainforests silky oak (*Grevillea robusta*), water gum (*Tristaniopsis laurina*) and weeping lilly pilly (*Waterhousea floribunda*) are present. Shrubs may include *Acalypha capillipes*, in the far north of the region, *Cassine australe*, orange thorn (*Pittosporum multiflorum*), brittlewood (*Claoxylon australe*) and silver croton (*Croton insularis*), red kamala (*Mallotus philippensis*) with vines and scramblers gum vine (*Aphanopetalum resinotum*), blood vine (*Austrosteenisia blackii* var. *blackii*), staff climber (*Celastrus australis*), kangaroo vine (*Cissus antarctica*), scrambling jasmine (*Jasminum volubile*), sweet morinda (*Gynochthodes jasminoides*). Epiphytic herbs include cucumber orchid (*Dendrobium cucumerinum*) and tongue orchid (*D. linguiforme*) and epiphytic ferns include strap fern (*Dictyodia brownii*), *Platynerium superbum* (staghorn), *Pyrosia confluens* var. *confluens* (horseshoe felt vine) and rock felt fern (*P. rupestris*). Forbs on the ground pastel flower (*Pseuderanthemum variabile*) and black lily (*Typhonium brownii*) may be common.

Ground ferns include common maidenhair (*Adiantum aethiopicum*), giant maidenhair (*A. formosum*), simple spleenwort (*Asplenium attenuatum* var. *attenuatum*), prickly rasp fern (*Doodia aspera*), sickle fern (*Pellaea falcata*), common grasses include stout bamboo grass (*Austrostipa ramosissima*).

Associated Threatened Ecological Communities:

- [Semi-evergreen Vine Thicket in the Brigalow Belt South and Nandewar Bioregions](#)

For more information: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/VegClass.aspx?vegClassName=Dry%20Rainforests>

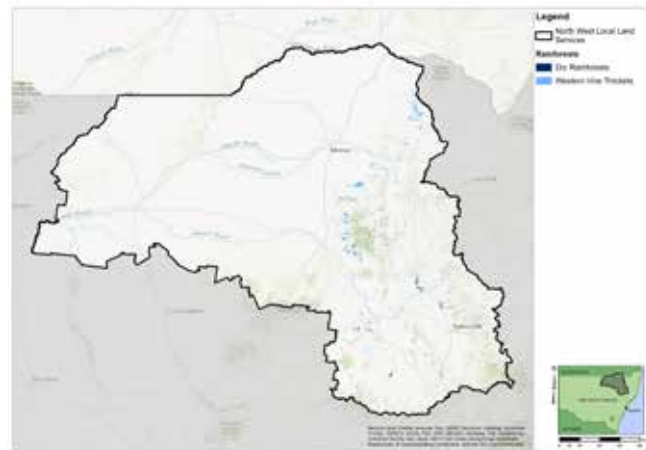
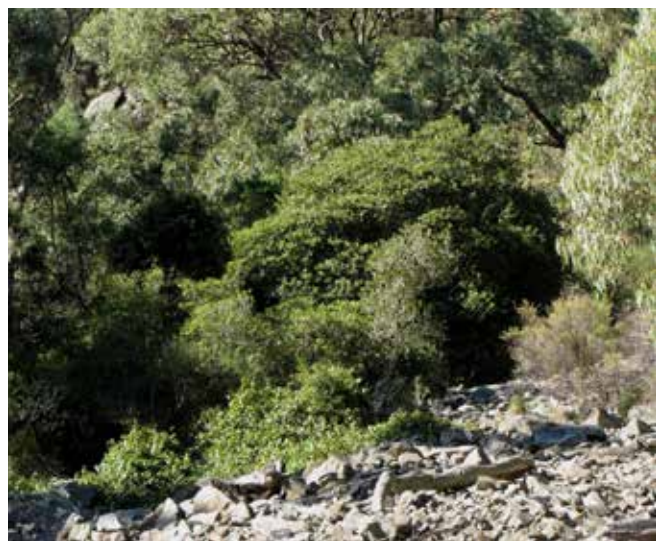


Figure 16: Dry Rainforests



Dry rainforest on basalt scree slope near Nundle, unlikely in TSR's.

Semi-arid Woodlands (grassy sub-formation)

Brigalow Clay Plain Woodlands

A fragmented community that occurs on upper floodplains, rolling downs and upper outwash areas with deep clay soils, extends north from Narrabri to Goondiwindi. Related vegetation includes Western peneplain woodlands and Northwest plains semi-arid shrublands.

Structure: Woodland up to 25 m tall with a generally sparsely scattered shrub and a semi-continuous groundcover of grasses or forbs.

Main species: *Brigalow* (*Acacia harpophylla*), with pockets of belah (*Casuarina cristata*) and poplar box (*Eucalyptus populnea* subsp. *bimbil*). Shrubs can include wilga (*Geijera parviflora*), warrior bush (*Apophyllum anomalum*), hopbush (*Dodonaea viscosa*), shrubby rice flower (*Pimelea microcephala*), thorny saltbush (*Rhagodia spinescens*) with forbs such as burr-daisy (*Vittadinia cuneata*), golden everlasting (*Bracteantha bracteata*), small purslane (*Calandrinia eremaea*), swamp starwort (*Stellaria angustifolia*), rough speargrass (*Austrostipa scabra* ssp. *scabra*), curly windmill grass (*Enteropogon acicularis*), brigalow grass (*Paspalidium caespitosum*) and windmill grass (*Chloris truncata*).

Associated Threatened Ecological Communities:

- [Brigalow within the Brigalow Belt South, Nandewar and Darling Riverine Plains Bioregions](#)
- [Brigalow-Gidgee woodland/shrubland in the Mulga Lands and Darling Riverine Plains Bioregions](#)
- [Inland Grey Box Woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar Peneplain, Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions](#)
- [White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland](#)

For more information: [Brigalow Clay Plain Woodlands*](#) (4)

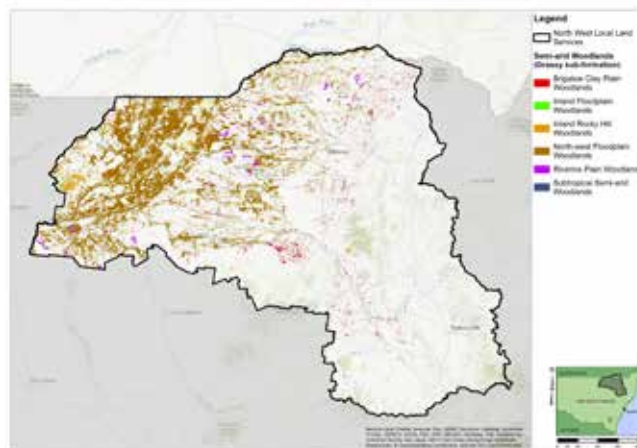


Figure 17: Brigalow Clay Plain Woodlands



Brigalow Clay Plain Woodland, Brigalow in the Gwydir Wetlands State Conservation Area west of Moree.

Inland Floodplain Woodlands

Occurs in the Walgett region on heavy alluvial clays on upper levels of active floodplains, intermittent watercourses and lake margins. Grades into Inland riverine forests in more frequently flooded areas and Riverine chenopod shrublands in less frequently flooded areas. Also grades into Northwest floodplain woodlands where chenopods become less prominent in the understorey.

Structure: Eucalypt woodland up to 25 m tall, with a variable shrub stratum of saltbushes and semi-continuous herbaceous groundcover.

Main species: Black box (*Eucalyptus largiflorens*), occasionally with river red gum (*E. camaldulensis*) grey box (*E. microcarpa*), or rarely yellow box (*E. melliodora*) in the south-east of its range. Shrubs that may be present commonly include nitre goosefoot (*Chenopodium nitriaceum*), thorny saltbush (*Rhagodia spinescens*), ruby saltbush (*Enchylaena tomentosa*), saltbushes (*Atriplex nummularia*, *A. semibaccata*, *A. leptocarpa*), lignum (*Muehlenbeckia florulenta*), with occasionally emergent cooba (*Acacia salicina*) and river cooba (*A. stenophylla*). Herbs such as caustic weed (*Chamaesyce drummondii*), tarvine (*Boerhavia coccinea*), climbing saltbush (*Einadia nutans*), and lesser joyweed (*Alternanthera denticulata*) with fairy grass (*Sporobolus caroli*) and windmill grass (*Chloris truncata*).

Associated Threatened Ecological Communities:

- [Coolibah-Black Box Woodland in the Darling Riverine Plains, Brigalow Belt South, Cobar Peneplain and Mulga Lands Bioregion](#)

For more information: [Inland Floodplain Woodlands](#)

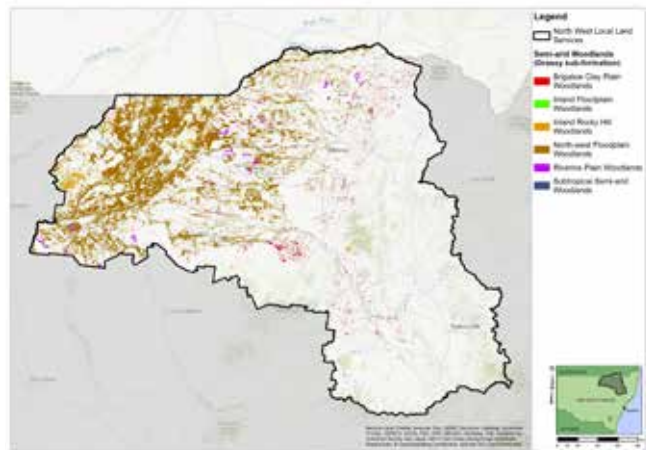


Figure 18: Inland Floodplain Woodlands



Inland Floodplain Woodlands, Coolibah woodland with chenopod understory west of Walgett, small extent in west of North West Local Land Services region, sparse in TSR's.

North-West Floodplain Woodlands

A widespread community across the Barwon and Namoi floodplains on heavy texture soils. Grades into Inland floodplain woodlands and Inland riverine forests. Grades locally into Inland floodplain shrublands and Semi-arid floodplain grasslands with decreasing flood frequency on the floodplain. Grades into Western peneplain woodland on slightly elevated areas of floodplain.

Structure: Eucalypt woodland with an open but variable shrub stratum and semi-continuous groundcover of perennial and ephemeral grasses and forbs.

Main species: Trees present include coolibah (*Eucalyptus coolabah* ssp. *coolabah*), black box (*E. largiflorens*), river red gum (*E. camaldulensis*) (restricted to drainage channels) with belah (*C. cristata*).

Wattles (*Acacia victoriae*, *A. stenophylla*, *A. farnesiana*) and other shrubs including whitewood (*Atalaya hemiglauca*), eurah (*Eremophila bignoniiflora*), spotted fuchsia (*Eremophila maculata*), warrior bush (*Apophyllum anomalum*) saltbushes (e.g. *Chenopodium nitrariaceum*, *Rhagodia spinescens*), with lignum (*Muehlenbeckia florulenta*).

Grasses include curly Mitchell grass (*Astrebla lappacea*), windmill grass (*Chloris truncata*), neverfail (*Eragrostis setifolia*), weeping lovegrass (*E. parviflora*), plains grass (*Austrostipa aristiglumis*) and Queensland bluegrass (*Dichanthium sericeum*).

Associated Threatened Ecological Communities:

- [Brigalow within the Brigalow Belt South, Nandewar and Darling Riverine Plains Bioregions](#)
- [Coolibah-Black Box Woodland in the Darling Riverine Plains, Brigalow Belt South, Cobar Peneplain and Mulga Lands Bioregion](#)
- [Myall Woodland in the Darling Riverine Plains, Brigalow Belt South, Cobar Peneplain, Murray-Darling Depression, Riverina and NSW South Western Slopes bioregions](#)

For more information: [North-west Floodplain Woodlands](#)

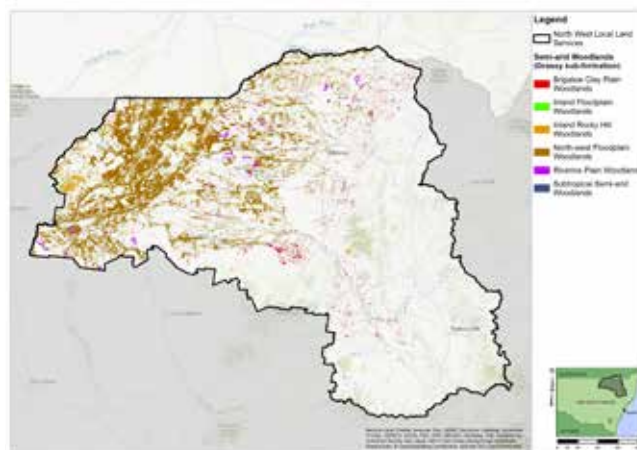


Figure 19: North-West Floodplain Woodlands



North West Floodplain Woodlands - Black box woodland in a TSR at Walgett, widespread in TSR's across the floodplain.



North West Floodplain Woodlands - Coolibah woodland on TSR's west of Narrabri, widespread in TSR's across the floodplain.

Riverine Plain Woodlands

A patchy occurrence across low elevations of the region on grey clays on gilgaied flats of the riverine plains well removed from the drainage channels.

Structure: Open Acacia woodland to 8 m tall, with sparse chenopod shrub stratum and continuous grassy ground stratum.

Main species: *Myall* (*Acacia pendula*), rarely with *Casuarina pauper*, budda (*Eremophila mitchellii*), miljee (*Acacia oswaldii*), river cooba (*A. stenophylla*), western rosewood (*Alectryon oleifolius* subsp. *elongatus*). Shrubs throughout the distribution include black rolypoly (*Sclerolaena muricata*), lignum (*Muehlenbeckia florulenta*) and thorny saltbush (*Rhagodia spinescens*). Mistletoe (*Amyema quandang*) occurs on myall (*Acacia pendula*) throughout.

Forbs are diverse such as fairy grass (*Sporobolus caroli*), weeping lovegrass (*Eragrostis parviflora*), windmill grass (*Chloris truncata*), speargrasses (*Austrostipa aristiglumis*, *A. nodosa*, *A. scabra* subsp. *falcata*), curly windmill grass (*Enteropogon acicularis*), corrugated side (*Sida corrugata*), common sneezeweed (*Centipeda cunninghamii*), climbing saltbush (*Einadia nutans*), peppercress (*Lepidium pseudo hyssopifolium*), Curly Mitchell grass (*Astrebla lappacea*), barley Mitchell grass (*A. pectinata*) and Queensland bluegrass (*Dichanthium sericeum*).

Associated Threatened Ecological Communities:

- [Myall Woodland in the Darling Riverine Plains, Brigalow Belt South, Cobar Penepplain, Murray-Darling Depression, Riverina and NSW South Western Slopes bioregions](#)

For more information: [Riverine Plain Woodlands](#)

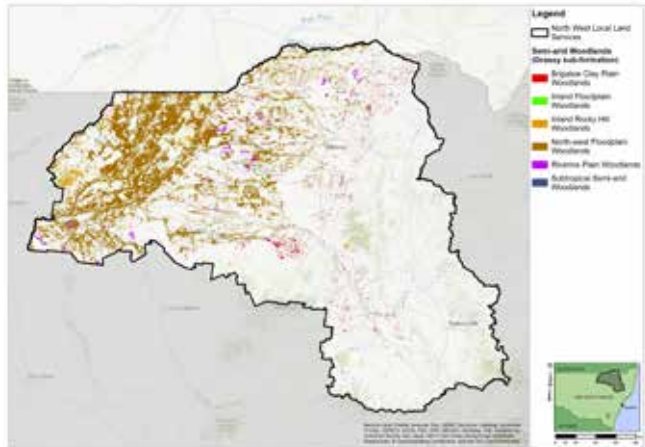


Figure 20: Riverine Plain Woodlands



Riverine Plain Woodlands, Myall (*Acacia pendula*) woodland is extensive in TSR's, also optimal habitat for threatened Belson's panic grass (*Homopholis belsonii*).

Subtropical Semi-arid Woodlands

Occurs in the Lightning Ridge – Collarenebri region on well drained coarse-textured soils on elevated stony ridges, plateaux and undulating sandy country.

Structure: Open eucalypt savanna woodland 10-15 m tall, with scattered tall shrubs with a mix of subtropical and semi-arid characteristics and a prominent groundcover of perennial grasses.

Main species: Trees include silver ironbark (*Eucalyptus melanophloia*), occasionally with bimble box (*Eucalyptus populnea* subsp. *bimbil*) white cypress (*Callitris glaucophylla*), kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus* subsp. *populneus*).

Shrubs include wattles, such as mulga (*Acacia aneura*), ironwood (*Acacia excelsa*), Murray's wattle (*Acacia murrayana*), and grevilleas (*Grevillea juncifolia*, *G. albiflora*), quiunine tree (*Alstonia constricta*), budda (*Eremophila mitchellii*), supplejack (*Ventilago viminalis*), wild lemon (*Canthium oleifolium*), wilga (*Geijera parviflora*), whitewood (*Atalaya hemiglauca*), the vine nepine (*Capparis lasiantha*) and northern sandalwood (*Santalum lanceolatum*). Also bindweed (*Convolvulus erubescens*), tall copperburr (*Sclerolaena convexula*), galvanised burr (*Sclerolaena birchii*), corrugated sida (*Sida corrugata*), caustic weed (*Chamaesyce drummondii*) and parkeelya (*Calandrinia balonensis*).

Dominant grasses are buck spinifex (*Triodia mitchellii* var. *breviloba*), wiregrasses (*Aristida jerichoensis* var. *subspinulifera* and *A. arenaria*) with wollybutt (*Eragrostis eriopoda*), cotton panic (*Digitaria brownii*), red grass (*Bothriochloa decipiens*), kangaroo grass (*Themeda australis*) and curly windmill grass (*Enteropogon acicularis*).

Associated Threatened Ecological Communities:

- None listed

For more information: [Subtropical Semi-arid Woodlands](#)

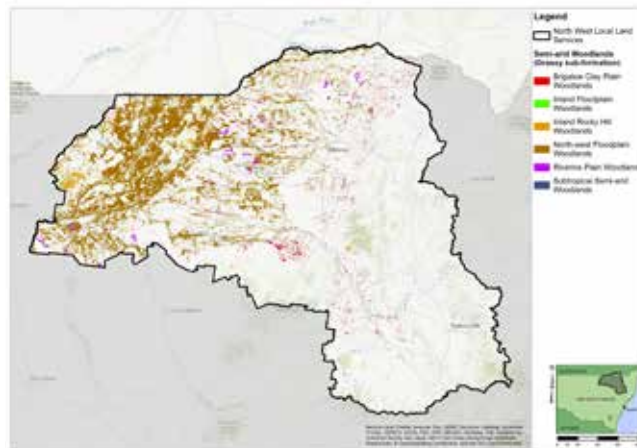


Figure 21: Subtropical Semi-arid Woodlands



Subtropical Semi-arid Woodlands – Silver-leaved Ironbark and White Cypress woodland with sparse grass ground cover at Lightning Ridge (during drought).



Silver-leaved Ironbark and White Cypress woodland with sparse grass ground cover at Lightning Ridge during a good season.

Semi-arid Woodlands (shrubby sub-formation)

North-west Alluvial Sand Woodlands

Occurs as small patches across the Gwydir and Barwon floodplains north of Moree, locally called sand monkeys, or sand lenses associated with old abandoned channels and meander scrolls. Examples near Boomi and Gingham wetlands.

Structure: Tall eucalypt woodlands and open forest sometimes exceeding 25m in height and often dense. Diverse shrub understorey with subtropical and sclerophyllous characteristics and a sparse ground cover.

Main species: Carbeen (*Corymbia tessellaris*) and white cypress pine (*Callitris glaucophylla*) with trees include long-fruited bloodwood (*Corymbia dolichocarpa*), bimble box (*Eucalyptus populnea*), river red gum (*E. camaldulensis*), belah (*Casuarina cristata*) and bullock (*Allocasuarina leuhmannii*).

Shrubs include quiunine bush (*Alstonia constricta*), bitter bark (*Petalostigma pubescens*), wilga (*Geijera parviflora*), white wood (*Atalaya hemiglauca*), cooba (*Acacia salicina*), budda (*Eremophila mitchellii*), thorny saltbush (*Rhagodia spinescens*).

Also present may be smaller shrubs climbing saltbush (*Einadia nutans*), galvanised burr (*Sclerolaena birchii*), flannel weed (*Abutilon oxycarpum* var. *subsagittatum*) and forbs Darling lily (*Crinum flaccidum*), windmill grass (*Chloris truncata*), dark wiregrass (*Aristida calycina*), rough speargrass (*Austrostipa scabra* subsp. *scabra*) and purple burr daisy (*Calotis cuneifolia*).

Associated Threatened Ecological Communities:

- [Carbeen Open Forest Community in the Darling Riverine Plains and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions](#)

For more information [North-west Alluvial Sand Woodlands](#)

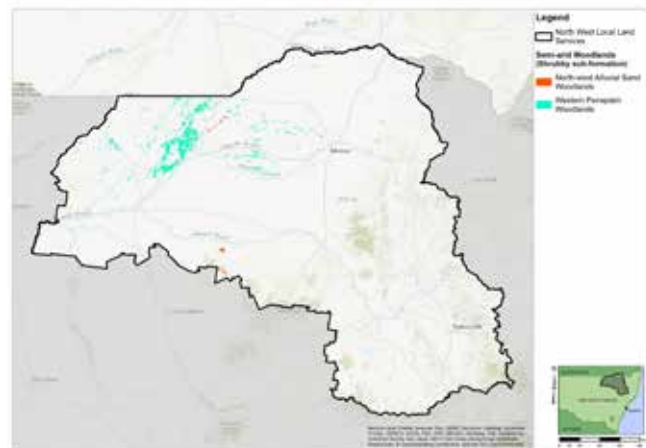


Figure 22: North-west Alluvial Sand Woodlands



North-west Alluvial Sand Woodland, White Cypress – Barradine Red gum – Carbeen – Poplar box open forest in sandy area of the Gwydir Wetlands State Conservation Area.



North-west Alluvial Sand Woodland, in TSR opposite Baronga Nature Reserve – Carbeen – White Cypress – Barradine Red gum – Poplar box – Bloodwood on sandy soil.

Western Peneplain Woodlands

Widespread on the red-brown loam - sandy loam low rises on the floodplain, common north and west of Collarenebri–Lightning Ridge, north of Moree at Midkin Nature Reserve and Boomi East Nature Reserve. Grades into Inland floodplain woodlands and Northwest floodplain woodlands.

Structure: Open eucalypt woodland 10-15 m tall with scattered shrubs (less prominent on heavier soils) and semi-continuous grassy groundcover, subject to erosion from clearing and overgrazing.

Main species: Bimble box (*Eucalyptus populneus* subsp. *bimbil*), gum coolibah (*E. intertexta*), kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus* subsp. *populneus*), occasionally with fuzzy box (*Eucalyptus conica*), grey box (*E. microcarpa*) (in the south), yellow box (*E. melliodora*), while white cypress (*Callitris glaucophylla*) occurs on light-textured soils and Weeping Myall or Boree (*Acacia pendula*) on red-brown earths and heavy textured grey and brown alluvial soils. The understorey is diverse and varied depending on soil type.

Shrubs can include hopbush (*Dodonaea viscosa*), wilga (*Geijera parviflora*), needlewood (*Hakea leucoptera*), yarran (*Acacia homalophylla*), ironwood (*A. excelsa*), belah (*Casuarina pauper*), bulloak (*Allocasuarina luehmannii*), western rosewood (*Alectryon oleifolius*), berrigan (*Eremophila longifolia*, *E. mitchellii*, *E. deserti*), wild orange (*Capparis mitchellii*), wattles (*Acacia calamifolia*, *A. rigens*, *A. buxifolia*), sugarwood (*Myoporum platycarpum*), whitewood (*Atalaya hemiglauca*), small-leaved wax flower (*Philotheca difformis* subsp. *difformis*), wingless fissure bush (*Maireana enchylaenoides*), creeping saltbush (*Atriplex semibaccata*) and bluebushes (*Maireana humillima*, *M. villosa*).

Grasses can include plains grass (*Austrostipa aristiglumis*), rough speargrass (*A. scabra* var. *scabra*), purple wiregrass (*Aristida jerichoensis* var. *subspinulifera*), wallaby grasses (*Rytidosperma semiannularis*, *Austrodanthonia setacea*, *A. caespitosa*), windmill grass (*Chloris truncata*), lovegrasses (*Eragrostis parviflora*, *E. lacunaria*), Queensland bluegrass (*Dichanthium sericeum*) and wheat grass (*Elymus scaber* var. *scaber*), with herbs such as burrs (*Sclerolaena uniflora*, *S. bicornis*), bluebells (*Wahlenbergia gracilis*), climbing saltbush (*Einadia nutans*), lesser joy weed (*Alternanthera denticulata*), goodenias (*Goodenia cycloptera*, *G. glauca*, *G. pinnatifida*) and common everlasting (*Chrysocephalum apiculatum*).

Associated Threatened Ecological Communities:

- [Myall Woodland in the Darling Riverine Plains, Brigalow Belt South, Cobar Peneplain, Murray-Darling Depression, Riverina and NSW South Western Slopes bioregions](#)

For more information: [Western Peneplain Woodlands](#)

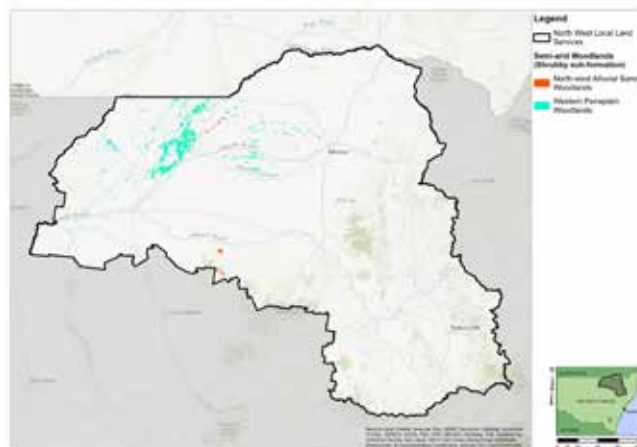


Figure 23: Western Peneplain Woodlands



Poplar box with multi-layered shrub layer in TSR at Collarenebri.



Poplar box with multi-layered shrub layer at Midkin Nature Reserve Moree.

Wet sclerophyll Forests (grassy sub-formation)

Northern Tableland Wet Sclerophyll Forests

Restricted to high altitude areas of the Liverpool Range and Great Dividing Range near Hanging Rock.

Structure: Tall eucalypt forest 30–40m, with an open subcanopy of non-rainforest trees up to 15 m tall, scattered understorey shrubs and a dense groundcover of grasses and herbs.

Main species: The canopy is dominated by a combination of roundleaf gum (*Eucalyptus brunnea*), diehard stringybark (*E. cameronii*), New England blackbutt (*E. campanulata*), messmate (*E. obliqua*), Sydney blue gum (*E. saligna*), and *E. nobilis* (ribbon gum) localised in open gullies. An open subcanopy may be formed by wattles (*Acacia irrorata*) and sheoaks (*Allocasuarina littoralis*, *A. torulosa*) and *Banksia integrifolia* subsp. *monticola*. Shrubs likely to be present are golden-tip (*Goodia lotifolia*), rough guinea flower (*Hibbertia aspera*), hill indigo (*Indigofera australis*), with bracken (*Pteridium esculentum*), wiry panic (*Entolasia stricta*), spiny-headed mat-rush (*Lomandra longifolia*), weeping grass (*Microlaena stipoides* var. *stipoides*), silver tussock grass (*Poa labillardieri*) and snowgrass (*Poa sieberiana* var. *sieberiana*).

Associated Threatened Ecological Communities:

- [Ribbon Gum-Mountain Gum-Snow Gum Grassy Forest/Woodland of the New England Tableland Bioregion](#)

For more information: [Northern Tableland Wet Sclerophyll Forests](#)



North West Wet Sclerophyll Forest, restricted in the North West Slopes Local Land Services region to high altitude areas at Hanging Rock and the Liverpool Ranges. Rare in TSR's.

Section 2: Threatened Ecological Communities in the North West region

In the North West Local Land Services region 20 vegetation communities are listed as Threatened Ecological Communities.

All are listed as endangered under the *NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. Of those, 10 are listed under the *Commonwealth Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, two as critically endangered (Native Vegetation on Cracking Clay Soils of the Liverpool Plains and White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Woodland), and six as endangered, see Table 2 below.

The table 2 below shows eight of the communities are widespread TEC's which are common in TSR's. Three are restricted but common in small areas, and the other nine are very restricted and are either rare or unlikely to occur in TSR's.

Table 2: Conservation status of the Threatened Ecological Communities known to occur in the North West Local Land Services region.

Threatened Ecological Community	Biodiversity Conservation Act (NSW)	Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (Commonwealth)
Brigalow-Gidgee woodland/shrubland in the Mulga Lands and Darling Riverine Plains Bioregions	Endangered	Endangered
Brigalow within the Brigalow Belt South, Nandewar and Darling Riverine Plains Bioregions	Endangered	Endangered
Carbeen Open Forest Community in the Darling Riverine Plains and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	Endangered	Not listed
Cadellia pentastylis (Ooline) community in the Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	Endangered	Not listed
Carex Sedgeland of the New England Tableland, Nandewar, Brigalow Belt South and NSW North Coast Bioregions	Endangered	Not listed
Coolibah-Black Box Woodland in the Darling Riverine Plains, Brigalow Belt South, Cobar Peneplain and Mulga Lands Bioregion	Endangered	Endangered
Fuzzy Box Woodland on alluvial Soils of the South Western Slopes, Darling Riverine Plains and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	Endangered	Not listed
Howell Shrublands in the New England Tableland and Nandewar Bioregions	Endangered	Not listed
Inland Grey Box Woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar Peneplain, Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	Endangered	Endangered
Marsh Club-rush sedgeland in the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion	Endangered	Not listed
Myall Woodland in the Darling Riverine Plains, Brigalow Belt South, Cobar Peneplain, Murray-Darling Depression, Riverina and NSW South Western Slopes bioregions	Endangered	Endangered
McKies Stringybark/Blackbutt Open Forest in the Nandewar and New England Tableland Bioregions	Endangered	Not listed
Native Vegetation on Cracking Clay Soils of the Liverpool Plains	Endangered	Critically endangered
Pilliga Outwash Ephemeral Wetlands in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion	Endangered	
Ribbon Gum-Mountain Gum-Snow Gum Grassy Forest/Woodland of the New England Tableland Bioregion	Endangered	Not listed
Semi-evergreen Vine Thicket in the Brigalow Belt South and Nandewar Bioregions	Endangered	Endangered



Threatened Ecological Community	Biodiversity Conservation Act (NSW)	Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (Commonwealth)
<u>White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Woodland</u>	Endangered	Critically endangered
The aquatic ecological community in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Darling River	Endangered Fisheries Management Act	
Artesian Springs Ecological Community in the Great Artesian Basin	Critically Endangered	Endangered
Natural grasslands on basalt and fine-textured alluvial plains of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland		Critically Endangered

In the following pages, each TEC is given a distribution map, a reference photograph and a link to the community profile on the OEH website, which contains a specific description of each community, the dominant species, distribution, habitat and ecology.

The OEH site also has a link to the North West Local Land Services region with known or predicted localities of TEC's, threats to the community, recovery strategies and recommended activities to assist the community.

The dominant trees likely to be found in these TECs are listed in the Appendix with links to websites displaying photographs and descriptions for identification.

Brigalow-Gidgee woodland/shrubland in the Mulga Lands and Darling Riverine Plains Bioregions

Conservation status in NSW: Endangered Ecological Community

Commonwealth status: Endangered

Profile: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10966

Management Project Summary: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/savingourspeciesapp/project.aspx?ProfileID=10966

Guidelines: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/.../BrigalowGidgeeEECweb.pdf

Very restricted distribution in the western area beyond Walgett and Lightning Ridge, very rare in TSR's of the North West Local Land Services region.



Brigalow within the Brigalow Belt South, Nandewar and Darling Riverine Plains Bioregions

Conservation status in NSW: Endangered Ecological Community

Commonwealth status: Endangered

Profile: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10109

Management Project Summary: www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicshowcommunity.pl?id=28&status=Endangered

Guidelines: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/pnf/10917BrigalowGuidelines.pdf

Brigalow is common along roadsides and in TSR's in the area west of and south of Narrabri, north of Bellata, and north of Pallamallawa to Goondiwindi, elsewhere it is very restricted to small patches, southern limit is on the Liverpool Plains near Quirindi. Some of the best and least disturbed examples are in TSR's.



Carbeen Open Forest Community in the Darling Riverine Plains and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions

Conservation status in NSW: Endangered Ecological Community

Commonwealth status: Not listed

Profile: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10145

Guidelines: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/native-forestry/about-private-native-forestry/conducting-private-native-forestry/ecological-endangered-communities-guidelines

Carbeen is scattered throughout the floodplains and lower slopes where there is sandy loam soil on top of grey clay. Small areas are known to occur in TSR's west of Narrabri and west and east of Moree. The best and least disturbed examples are in TSR's.



Cadellia pentastylis (Ooline) community in the Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions

Conservation status in NSW: Endangered Ecological Community

Commonwealth status: Not listed

Profile: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10119>

Very restricted to the foot slopes and ridges in the Maules Creek, Eulah Creek, Terry Hie Hie, and Mosquito Creek regions. Not known to occur in TSR's but does occur on road verges in the Pallamallawa – Mosquito Creek region.



Carex Sedgeland of the New England Tableland, Nandewar, Brigalow Belt South and NSW North Coast Bioregions

Conservation status in NSW: Endangered Ecological Community

Commonwealth status: Not listed

Profile: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ThreatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=20262

Carex sedgeland occurs on the tablelands, just comes into the North West Local Land Services region above Bendemeer. Unknown if it occurs in TSR's.



Coolibah-Black Box Woodland in the Darling Riverine Plains, Brigalow Belt South, Cobar Penepplain and Mulga Lands Bioregion

Conservation status in NSW: Endangered Ecological Community

Commonwealth status: Endangered

Profiles: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10175>
<http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicshowcommunity.pl?id=66&status=Endangered>



Fuzzy Box Woodland on alluvial Soils of the South Western Slopes, Darling Riverine Plains and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions

Conservation status in NSW: Endangered Ecological Community

Commonwealth status: Not listed

Profile: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10335

Fuzzy box has a restricted but widely scattered distribution across the slopes of the North West region. Its stronghold is around the edge of the Liverpool Plains, but also extends north to Ashford on lower slopes and alluvial flats. The best and least disturbed examples are in TSR's. See Appendix 2 for photos of its fruits and leaves.



Inland Grey Box Woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar Penneplain, Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions

Conservation status in NSW: Endangered Ecological Community

Commonwealth status: Endangered

Profiles: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=20072
www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicshowcommunity.pl?id=86&status=Endangered

Policy statement: [Grey Box \(Eucalyptus microcarpa\) - Department of the Environment](#)

Inland Grey box has a restricted distribution on fertile lower slopes and plains across the North West region. Most records are from the Gunnedah – Boggabri region on the Liverpool Plains. There are unknown records on the floodplains at Wee Waa and Walgett, and Gravesend, and near Texas on the Qld border. Very difficult to separate from Pilliga box which is usually associated with sandy loam soils. The rough bark on the trunk (shown below) doesn't extend to the upper limbs on Pilliga box. The best and least disturbed examples are in TSR's.



Marsh Club-rush sedgeland in the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion

Conservation status in NSW: Endangered Ecological Community

Commonwealth status: Not listed

Profile: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=20150

Marsh club-rush sedgeland occurs in sections of the Gingham, Gwydir and Mallowa wetlands, it may occur elsewhere across the plain in floodplain depressions. Not known to occur in TSR's but smaller areas are likely.



Myall Woodland in the Darling Riverine Plains, Brigalow Belt South, Cobar Penneplain, Murray-Darling Depression, Riverina and NSW South Western Slopes bioregions

Conservation status in NSW: Endangered Ecological Community

Commonwealth status: Endangered

Profile: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10973

Myall woodland occurs across a large area of the North West slopes and plains. Somerton and Quirindi are its eastern limit in the south, and Gravesend is the limit east of Moree. West it goes beyond the boundary of the region. The best examples of this community occur in TSR's.



Native Vegetation on Cracking Clay Soils of the Liverpool Plains

Conservation status in NSW: Endangered Ecological Community

Commonwealth status: Critically Endangered

Profile: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10550

Native vegetation on cracking clay soils, mostly refers to Plains grass and Queensland Blue grass grasslands on the Liverpool Plains. However remnants of Yellow box, Poplar box, Rough-barked Apple, Myall, Inland Grey box and Fuzzy box on the plains are also included in the listing. The listing recognises that the Liverpool Plains have been extensively cleared for agriculture. The least disturbed examples of the community occur in TSR's and road verges.



Natural grasslands on basalt and fine-textured alluvial plains of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland

Conservation status in NSW: was endangered, now unknown

Commonwealth status: Critically Endangered

Profile: www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/communities/pubs/88-listing-advice.pdf

Additional information: https://northerntablelands.lis.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0003/542559/TECfact-NaturalGrassland-LocalLandServices.pdf

Natural Grasslands on Alluvial Plains are found on the Liverpool Plains and the Moree Plains. On the Liverpool Plains the community is usually dominated by Plains grass, while on the Moree Plains Queensland blue grass and Mitchell grass dominate. The community mostly occurs within the Brigalow Belt South bioregion but patches extend into the Nandewar, and Darling Riverine Plains bioregions also. Natural grasslands are not to be confused with derived grasslands that are more common on the slopes and tablelands due to the history of clearing. The best examples occur in TSR's.



Pilliga Outwash Ephemeral Wetlands in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

Conservation status in NSW: Endangered Ecological Community

Commonwealth status: Not listed

Profile: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=20299

Pilliga outwash ephemeral wetlands are found in a small area of Pilliga scrub generally associated with ephemeral creeks and waterways. The wetlands are described as tank gilgais because they are formed on cracking, clay, alluvial soils and they form a chain of ponds. Most of these wetlands are under one hectare in size. Morphologically they can be divided into two types, tank and shallow basin wetlands. Not known to occur in TSR's.



Semi-evergreen Vine Thicket in the Brigalow Belt South and Nandewar Bioregions

Conservation status in NSW: Endangered Ecological Community

Commonwealth status: Endangered

Profiles: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10749

www.environment.gov.au/resource/national-recovery-plan-semi-evergreen-vine-thickets-brigalow-belt-north-and-south-and

Semi evergreen vine thicket occurs throughout the north west slopes at low elevations on the richer soil types. It occurs with canopy species that have dry rainforest origins such as Red Olive Plum, Native Holy and Red Ash, or as an understory beneath trees such as Brigalow, Belah, Poplar box and Silver-leaved Ironbark. The consistent plant in all mixes of the community is Currant Bush, which is the ground cover shown in the photo below of a TSR at Bellata. Occurs widely in road verges, less common in TSR's.



Ribbon Gum–Mountain Gum–Snow Gum Grassy Forest/Woodland of the New England Tableland Bioregion

Conservation status in NSW: Endangered Ecological Community

Commonwealth status: Not listed

Profile: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=20040>

Ribbon gum-Mountain gum-Snow gum grassy Forest occurs at high elevations on the Liverpool Range, Great Dividing Range and Mt Kaputar. The community is present if only one of the tree species occurs. Ribbon Gum can occur down to 700 m, whereas Snow Gum is usually above 11,00m elevation. Small areas of the community occurs on crown lands and TSR, but very restricted.



White Box–Yellow Box–Blakely's Red Gum Woodland

Conservation status in NSW BC Act: Endangered Ecological Community

Commonwealth status EPBC Act: Critically Endangered

Profile: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10837

Guidelines: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/threatenedspecies/EECWhiteboxLowRes.pdf

The presence of White Box, Yellow Box or Blakely's Red gum trees indicates the TEC community may be present, providing the ground cover is naturally grassy with sparse shrubs. For the NSW BC Act the community must be capable of regeneration, meaning that the diversity of plants could regenerate if assisted. The Commonwealth criteria is a lot more limiting to only include the remnants that have had little disturbance and retain a diversity of native plants. Generally speaking where the community occurs in TSR's plant diversity is high, providing it is not infested with weeds like Coolatai grass which eliminates the TEC. Grey box *E. molucanna* is not included in the NSW listing but it is in the Commonwealth listing. The best examples of this TEC are in routes and reserves across the region.



Artesian Springs Ecological Community in the Great Artesian Basin

Conservation status in NSW: Critically Endangered Ecological Community

Commonwealth status: Endangered

Profile: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10065>

Management project summary: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/determinations/ArtesianSpringsEcologicalCommunityEndComListing.htm>

Guidelines: <http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/0cefc83a-3854-4cff-9128-abc719d9f9b3/files/great-artesian-basin-ec.pdf>

Occurs at Pilliga where there are natural artesian springs, sections degraded by grazing.



The aquatic ecological community in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Darling River

Conservation status in NSW Fisheries Management Act: Endangered Ecological Community

Commonwealth status EPBC Act: not listed

Profiles: www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fishing/threatened-species/conservation/what-current/endangered/darling-river-eec

www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/636498/FR22-Darling-River-EEC.pdf



The area covered by this EEC includes all natural creeks, rivers, streams and associated lagoons, billabongs, lakes, flow diversions to anabranches, the anabranches, and the floodplains of the Darling River within the State of New South Wales. Watercourses above 500 m are excluded.

Identified threats are clearing of riparian vegetation and stock access to the riparian zone which increases erosion and siltation, and removes critical habitat, including reproductive sites for species in this aquatic ecological community. Clearing of the floodplain vegetation also increases sedimentation and reduces carbon inputs to the river, which are important food sources for instream invertebrates. Widespread in TSR's.

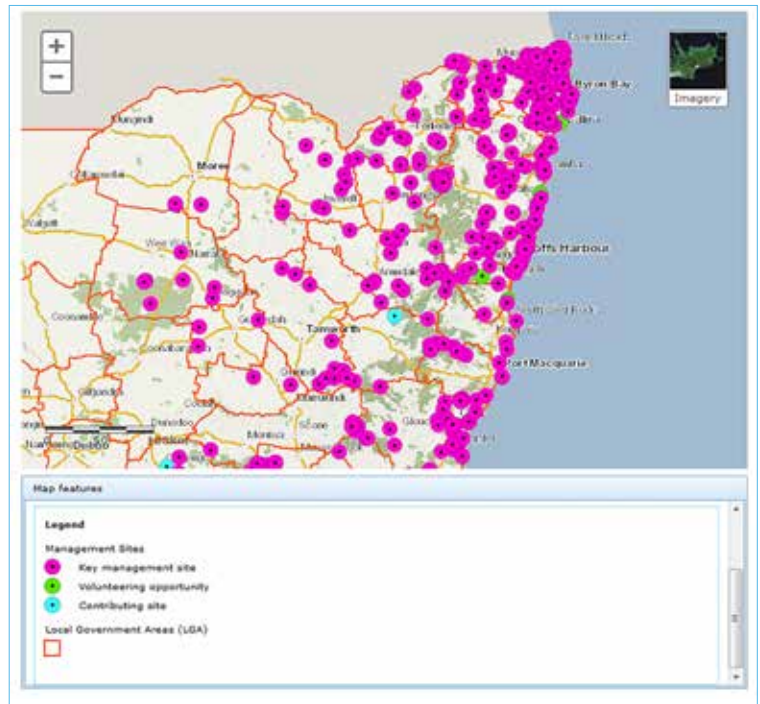
Section 3: Site managed threatened species SOS projects

NSW OEH have identified 'site-managed species' as threatened plants and animals that can be secured by conservation projects at specific sites. Actions to manage threats may include predator control, weeding, controlling erosion or revegetation, and monitoring the results.

For more information: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/threatened-species/saving-our-species-program/threatened-species-conservation/site-managed-species

In the North West Local Land Services region there are three site managed fauna species and 14 site managed flora species.

All site managed species for the North West Local Land Services region are listed in Table 3 and 4 with links to more information including maps and descriptions of management sites, threats and management actions. Two of the flora projects are in TSR's and two of the fauna projects involve TSR's, those are highlighted.



Map showing management sites and local government areas in northern NSW for site managed species under the Saving Our Species program. www.environment.nsw.gov.au/savingourspeciesapp/managementstream.aspx?managementstream=sitemanaged

Table 3 Site managed threatened fauna species in the North West Local Land Services region.

Those in TSR's are highlighted

Key: A=Active; P=Proposed management; M=Management site.

Threatened species Fauna: Common Name	Threatened species Fauna: Scientific Name	Link to threatened species profile (OEH website)	Local government area	Site name	Status	Site type
Regent Honeyeater	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Anthochaera phrygia conservation project	Gunnedah	Bundarra - Barraba	A	M
			Tamworth Regional	Bundarra - Barraba	A	M
			Gwydir	Bundarra - Barraba	A	M
Pilliga Mouse	<i>Pseudomys pilligaensis</i>	Pseudomys pilligaensis conservation project	Gunnedah	Pilliga	A	M
			Narrabri	Pilliga	A	M
Booroolong Frog	<i>Litoria booroolongensis</i>	Litoria booroolongensis conservation project	Tamworth Regional	Cockburn River Catchment	A	M
			Tamworth Regional	Peel River Catchment	A	M

Table 4 Site managed threatened flora species in the North West Local Land Services region.

Those in TSR's are highlighted

Key: A=Active; P=Proposed management; M=Management site.

Threatened species Flora: Common Name	Threatened species Flora: Scientific Name	Link to threatened species profile (OEH website)	Local government area	Site name	Status	Site type
Austral Pipewort	<i>Eriocaulon australasicum</i>	Eriocaulon australasicum conservation project	Narrabri	North Pilliga	P	M
Belson's Panic	<i>Homopholis belsonii</i>	Homopholis belsonii conservation project	Moree Plains	Gurley Road TSR	A	M
			Moree Plains	Kirramingly Nature Reserve	A	M
Bluegrass	<i>Dichanthium setosum</i>	Dichanthium setosum conservation project	Liverpool Plains	Wallabadah Cemetery	A	M
Coolabah Bertya	<i>Bertya opposens</i>	Bertya opposens conservation project	Narrabri	Jacks Creek State Forest	A	M
Dungowan Starbush	<i>Asterolasia beckersii</i>	Asterolasia beckersii conservation project	Tamworth Regional	Back River Nature Reserve	A	M
			Tamworth Regional	Dungowan Dam	A	M
Euphrasia arguta	<i>Euphrasia arguta</i>	Euphrasia arguta conservation project	Tamworth Regional	Big Oaky Creek	P	M
			Tamworth Regional	Murder Dog	P	M
Finger Panic Grass	<i>Digitaria porrecta</i>	Digitaria porrecta conservation project	Gunnedah	Mullaley TSR	A	M
			Gunnedah	Goolhi Road TSR	A	M
			Liverpool Plains	Pine Ridge TSR	A	M
			Narrabri	Bald Hills TSR	A	M
			Narrabri	Leard TSR	A	M
Lake Keepit Hakea	<i>Hakea pulvinifera</i>	Hakea pulvinifera conservation project	Narrabri	Boggabri TSR	A	M
			Gunnedah	Lake Keepit	A	M
Myall Creek Wattle	<i>Acacia atrox</i>	Acacia atrox conservation project	Gwydir	Myall Creek	A	M
			Moree Plains	Kirramingly Nature Reserve	A	M
Myriophyllum implicatum	<i>Myriophyllum implicatum</i>	Myriophyllum implicatum conservation project	Narrabri	Pilliga National Park	A	M
Rupp's Boronia	<i>Boronia ruppilii</i>	Boronia ruppilii conservation project	Tamworth Regional	Woodsreef	A	M
Small-fruited Mountain Gum	<i>Eucalyptus oresbia</i>	Eucalyptus oresbia conservation project	Tamworth Regional	Hanging Rock	A	M
Velvet Wattle	<i>Acacia pubifolia</i>	Acacia pubifolia conservation project	Tamworth Regional	Romani	A	M
Winged Peppergrass	<i>Lepidium monolocoides</i>	Lepidium monolocoides conservation project	Narrabri	Pilliga National Park	A	M

References

Curran, T. J., Clarke, P. J., and Bruhl, J. J. (2008). A broad typology of dry rainforests on the western slopes of New South Wales. *Cunninghamia*, 10(3), 381-405.

Keith, D. A. (2004). *Ocean Shores to Desert Dunes The Native Vegetation of New South Wales and the ACT*. Hurstville NSW 2220: Department of Environment and Conservation.

Web sites accessed:

EUCLID http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/index_species.htm

PLANTNET <http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/floraonline.htm>

The Habitat Advocate <http://www.habitatadvocate.com.au/?p=6095>

Threatened Species Recovery Hub <http://www.nespthreatenedspecies.edu.au/news/lost-with-the-brigalow-rediscovering-something-lost-in-order-to-save-what-still-exists>

Threatened species found in Nandewar IBRA

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/cmaSearchResults.aspx?CmaName=Nandewar&SubCmaId=0>

Threatened species found in Brigalow Belt South IBRA

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/cmaSearchResults.aspx?CmaName=Brigalow%20Belt%20South&SubCmaId=0>

Threatened species found in Darling Riverine Plains IBRA

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/cmaSearchResults.aspx?CmaName=Darling%20Riverine%20Plains&SubCmaId=0>

Appendix 1

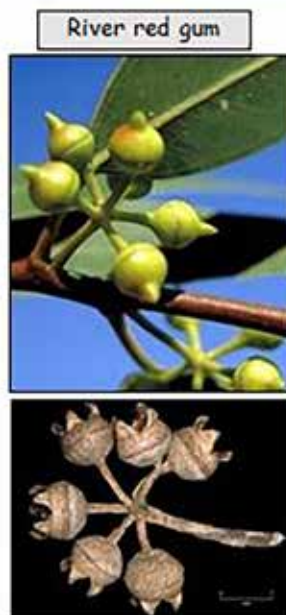
How to identify some common eucalypts that are potential indicators of Fuzzy Box and White box – Yellow box – Blakely’s red gum Threatened Ecological Community

Identifying Eucalypts that are indicators of Threatened Ecological Communities

1. Juvenile leaf
2. Adult leaf
3. Buds
4. Fruit



For most trees you can find distinguishing features such as the buds and fruit of these



White box *Eucalyptus albens*
 Look for white powder on buds
 fruits and new growth, grey
 leaves & large barrel fruits



Grey box *Eucalyptus molucana*
 Look for no white powder on
 buds fruits or new growth,
 green leaves, & small barrel
 fruit

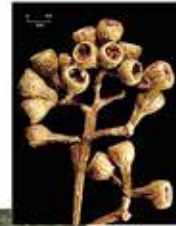


Fuzzy box, *Eucalyptus conica*



Tesselated bark, slightly rough; juvenile leaves always petiolate, ovate green to blue green; fruit obconical; adult leaves lanceolate, dull, blue green to green, densely reticulate, intramarginal vein parallel to and remote from margin

Narrow-leaved box, *Eucalyptus pilligaensis*



Tessellated bark, very narrow glossy green adult leaves and similarly narrow juvenile leaves.... closely related to *E. microcarpa* which has broader juvenile and adult leaves and slightly larger buds and fruit. It is not always possible to decide whether a grey box specimen is *E. pilligaensis* or *E. macrocarpa* in the field and expert advice is likely to be needed.

Web sites for plant identification

PLANTNET

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/floraonline.htm>

EUCLID

<http://keys.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/index.htm>

DPI NSW

<https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/pastures-and-rangelands/rangelands/publications-and-information/grassedup/species>

PLANTS OF WESTERN NSW

<https://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/scotia/key/Plants%20and%20Flora%20of%20south%20western%20NSW/Media/Html/index.htm>

ATLAS OF LIVING AUSTRALIA

<http://bie.ala.org.au/species/http://id.biodiversity.org.au/instance/apni/954720>

OEHS NSW HOW CAN I IDENTIFY A NSW PLANT?

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/questions/identifying-nsw-plants>

NSW NATIVE PLANT IDENTIFICATION PUBLIC GROUP | FACEBOOK

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/332752936930981/>



Appendix 2

Links to assist the identification of common Eucalypts and other dominant trees of the North West Local Land Services region to identify Vegetation Classes and Threatened Ecological Communities

It is strongly recommended to use the EUCLID and PlantNET websites to help with the identification of tree species

Trees grouped by bark type

Box trees

Bimble or Poplar box (*E. populnea* subsp. *bimbil*)

http://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/scotia/key/Plants%20and%20Fungi%20of%20south%20western%20NSW/Media/Html/Eucalyptus_populnea.htm

Black box (*E. largiflorens*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_largiflorens.htm

Coolibah (*E. coolabah*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_coolabah.htm

Fuzzy box (*E. conica*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_conica.htm

Grey box (*E. moluccana*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_moluccana.htm

Inland grey box (*E. microcarpa*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_microcarpa.htm

Narrow-leaved grey box or Pilliga box (*E. pilligaensis*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_pilligaensis.htm

Yellow box (*E. melliodora*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_melliodora.htm

White box (*Eucalyptus albens*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_albens.htm

Apple box (*Eucalyptus bridgesiana*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_bridgesiana.htm

Moonbi Apple box (*E. malacoxylon*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_malacoxylon.htm

Large flowered bundy (*E. nortonii*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_nortonii.htm

Tenterfield Woollybutt (*E. banksii*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_banksii.htm

Gums

Blakely's red gum (*E. blakelyi*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_blakelyi.htm

Dirty gum (*E. chloroclada*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_chloroclada.htm

Dwyer's red gum (*Eucalyptus dwyeri*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_dwyeri.htm

River red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_camaldulensis_var_camaldulensis.htm

Tumbledown red gum (*E. dealbata*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_dealbata.htm

Inland Scribbly gum (*Eucalyptus rossii*)

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Eucalyptus~rossii>

Ribbon gum (*E. viminalis*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_viminalis_subsp_viminalis.htm

Mountain gum (*E. dalrympleana* subsp. *heptantha*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_dalrympleana_subsp_heptantha.htm

Snow gum (*E. pauciflora*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_pauciflora_subsp_pauciflora.htm

Stringy barks

Broad-leaved stringybark (*E. caliginosa*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_caliginosa.htm

Silver-top stringybark (*E. laevopinea*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_laevopinea.htm

McKie's stringybark (*E. mckieana*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_mckieana.htm

Messmate (*E. obliqua*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_obliqua.htm

Stringybark (*E. subtilior*)

<http://plantnet.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Eucalyptus~subtilior>

Williams stringybark (*E. williamsiana*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_williamsiana.htm

Youmans stringybark (*E. youmanii*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_youmanii.htm

Red Stringybark (*E. macrorhyncha*) http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_macrorhyncha_subsp_macrorhyncha.htm

Narrow-leaved Stringybark (*Eucalyptus sparsifolia*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_sparsifolia.htm

Ironbarks

Mugga (*E. sideroxylon*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_sideroxylon.htm

Narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_crebra.htm

Silver ironbark (*Eucalyptus melanophloia*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_melanophloia.htm

Caley's Ironbark (*Eucalyptus caleyi* subsp. *caleyi*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_caleyi_subsp_caleyi.htm

Ovenden's Ironbark (*Eucalyptus caleyi* subsp. *ovendenii*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_caleyi_subsp_ovendenii.htm

Broad-leaved Ironbark (*Eucalyptus fibrosa*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_fibrosa_subsp_fibrosa.htm

Beyer's Ironbark (*Eucalyptus beyeriana*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_beyeri.htm

Blue-leaved ironbark (*E. nubila*)

<http://plantnet.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Eucalyptus~nubila>

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Eucalyptus_fibrosa_subsp_nubila.htm

Angophora

Broad-leaved apple (*Angophora subvelutina*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Angophora_subvelutina.htm

Rusty gum, smooth barked apple (*Angophora leiocarpa*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Angophora_costata_subsp_leiocarpa.htm

Rough-barked Apple (*Angophora floribunda*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Angophora_floribunda.htm

Bloodwood

Carbeen (*Corymbia tessellaris*)

http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Corymbia_tessellaris.htm

Long-fruited bloodwood (*Corymbia dolichocarpa*)

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Corymbia~dolichocarpa>
http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org:8080/euclid/data/02050e02-0108-490e-8900-0e0601070d00/media/Html/Corymbia_clarksoniana.htm

Acacia

Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*)

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~harpophylla>

Cooba Wattle (*Acacia salicina*)

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~salicina>

Gidgee (*Acacia cambagei*)

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~cambagei>

River cooba (*A. stenophylla*)

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~stenophylla>

Weeping Myall (*Acacia pendula*)

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~pendula>

Yarran (*Acacia homalophylla*)

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~homalophylla>

Allocasuarina/Casuarina

Bulloak (*Allocasuarina luehmannii*) <http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Allocasuarina~luehmannii>

Belah (*Casuarina cristata*) <http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Casuarina~cristata>

Cypress

Black cypress pine (*Callitris endlicheri*)

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Callitris~endlicheri>

White cypress pine (*Callitris glaucophylla*)

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Callitris~glaucophylla>

Other

Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus* subsp. *populneus*)

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Brachychiton~populneus>

Western rosewood (*Alectryon oleifolius* subsp. *elongatus*)

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Alectryon~oleifolius>





Local Land
Services