



REVEGETATING STREAMS IN THE MANNING CATCHMENT

A GUIDE TO SPECIES AND PLANTING METHODS



LAND & WATER
CONSERVATION



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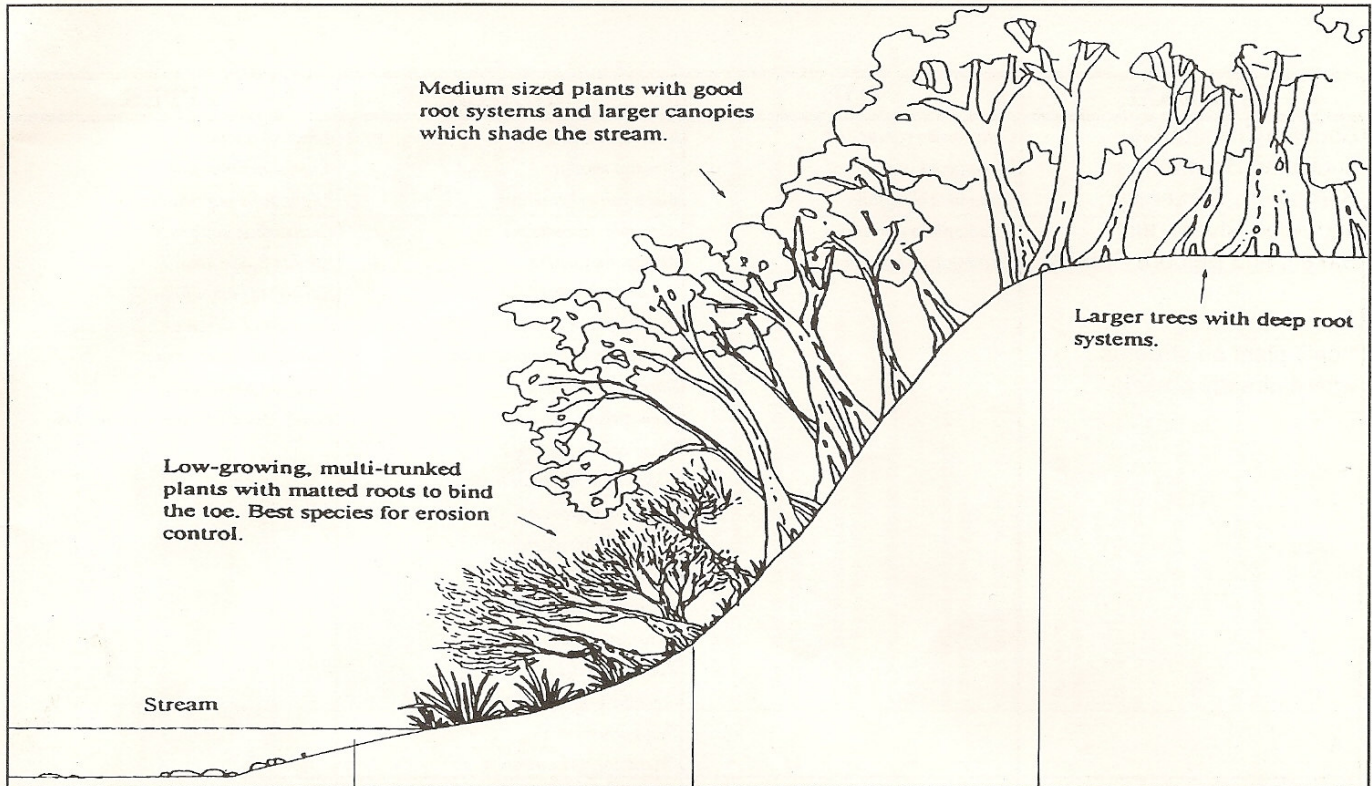
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Prepared by: A. Raine
J. Gardiner

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SPECIES BY STREAM AND LOCATION



STREAM	TOE	MIDDLE	UPPER
<p>Tableland and Higher Elevation Streams.</p>	<p><i>Callistemon sieberi</i> <i>Carex gaudichaudiana</i> <i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> <i>Lomandra longifolia</i></p>	<p><i>Acacia filicifolia</i> <i>Acacia rubida</i> <i>Acacia siculiformis</i> <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> <i>Grevillea juniperina</i> <i>Hakea microcarpa</i> <i>Lomatia arborescens</i></p>	<p><i>Bursaria spinosa</i> <i>Eucalyptus bridgessiana</i> <i>Eucalyptus laevopinea</i> <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> <i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> <i>Eucalyptus stellulata</i> <i>Lomatia arborescens</i></p>
<p>Lower Manning River downstream of Charity Creek (including Lansdowne and Dawson Rivers, and Pipeclay, Killabakh, Dingo, Cedar Party, Caparra, Bo Bo, and Burrell Creeks).</p> <p>* only plant on streams where already present</p> <p>** best planted in protected sites</p>	<p><i>Callistemon viminalis</i> * <i>Lomandra hystrix</i> <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> <i>Potamophila parviflora</i> <i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> <i>Waterhousea floribunda</i></p>	<p><i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> <i>Acmena smithii</i> <i>Alectryon subcinereus</i> <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> <i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i>** <i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> <i>Cordyline stricta</i>** <i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i>** <i>Cryptocarya meisneriana</i>** <i>Cryptocarya microneura</i>** <i>Cryptocarya obovata</i>** <i>Daphnandra micrantha</i>** <i>Diploglottis australis</i>** <i>Ficus coronata</i> <i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> <i>Guioa semiglauca</i> <i>Hymenosporum flavum</i> <i>Mallotus philippensis</i> <i>Melicope micrococca</i>** <i>Neolitsea dealbata</i>** <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> <i>Planchonella australis</i>** <i>Streblus brunonianus</i> <i>Syzygium australe</i> <i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> <i>Waterhousea floribunda</i></p>	<p><i>Acacia irrorata</i> <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> <i>Angophora subvelutina</i> <i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i>** <i>Callistemon salignus</i> <i>Cryptocarya obovata</i>** <i>Diploglottis australis</i>** <i>Dysoxylum fraserianum</i>** <i>Ehretia acuminata</i> <i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i> <i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i> <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> <i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i> <i>Mallotus philippensis</i> <i>Melia azedarach</i> var. <i>australasica</i> <i>Toona australis</i>**</p>

STREAM	TOE	MIDDLE	UPPER
<p>Southern Tributaries (including Bowman, Barrington, Gloucester, and Avon Rivers, and Bakers and Belbora Creeks).</p> <p>* only plant on streams where already present</p>	<p><i>Callistemon viminalis</i> *</p> <p><i>Lomandra hystrix</i></p> <p><i>Lomandra longifolia</i></p> <p><i>Potamophila parviflora</i></p> <p><i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i></p>	<p><i>Acacia melanoxydon</i></p> <p><i>Acmena smithii</i></p> <p><i>Alectryon subcinereus</i></p> <p><i>Alectryon tomentosus</i></p> <p><i>Alphitonia excelsa</i></p> <p><i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i></p> <p><i>Brachychiton discolor</i></p> <p><i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i></p> <p><i>Ehretia acuminata</i></p> <p><i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i></p> <p><i>Ficus coronata</i></p> <p><i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i></p> <p><i>Guioa semiglauc</i></p> <p><i>Hymenanchera dentata</i></p> <p><i>Hymenoporum flavum</i></p> <p><i>Mallotus philippensis</i></p> <p><i>Pittosporum undulatum</i></p> <p><i>Podocarpus elatus</i></p> <p><i>Streblus brunonianus</i></p> <p><i>Syzygium australe</i></p> <p><i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i></p>	<p><i>Acacia irrorata</i></p> <p><i>Acacia melanoxydon</i></p> <p><i>Angophora subvelutina</i></p> <p><i>Callistemon salignus</i></p> <p><i>Ehretia acuminata</i></p> <p><i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i></p> <p><i>Eucalyptus saligna</i></p> <p><i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i></p> <p><i>Mallotus philippensis</i></p> <p><i>Melia azedarach var. australasica</i></p>
<p>Central and Northern Tributaries (including Rowleys, Cooplacurripa, Manning, Little Manning, lower Barnard, and lower Nowendoc Rivers).</p> <p>* only plant on streams where already present</p>	<p><i>Callistemon viminalis</i> *</p> <p><i>Lomandra hystrix</i></p> <p><i>Lomandra longifolia</i></p> <p><i>Potamophila parviflora</i></p> <p><i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i></p>	<p><i>Acacia melanoxydon</i></p> <p><i>Acmena smithii</i></p> <p><i>Alectryon subcinereus</i></p> <p><i>Alphitonia excelsa</i></p> <p><i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i></p> <p><i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i></p> <p><i>Ehretia acuminata</i></p> <p><i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i></p> <p><i>Eucalyptus grandis</i></p> <p><i>Ficus coronata</i></p> <p><i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i></p> <p><i>Mallotus philippensis</i></p> <p><i>Podocarpus elatus</i></p> <p><i>Streblus brunonianus</i></p> <p><i>Syzygium australe</i></p> <p><i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i></p>	<p><i>Acacia irrorata</i></p> <p><i>Acacia melanoxydon</i></p> <p><i>Angophora subvelutina</i></p> <p><i>Callistemon salignus</i></p> <p><i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i></p> <p><i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i></p> <p><i>Melia azedarach var. australasica</i></p>

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

DESCRIPTION OF RIVERBANK PLANTS NATIVE TO THE MANNING CATCHMENT

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

COMMON / BOTANICAL NAME	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAX. HEIGHT	FAST-GROWING	PROTECTION WHEN YOUNG	FROST RESISTANT	OTHER USES / COMMENTS	RARE	WILDLIFE
FERN-LEAVED WATTLE <i>ACACIA FILICIFOLIA</i>	MEDIUM-SIZED, FERN-LEAVED WATTLE WITH GOLDEN FLOWERS. HARDY.	8	X	3	3	USEFUL MIDDLE-STORY SPECIES FOR TABLELAND OR HIGHER ELEVATION PLANTINGS		HABITAT TREE FOR TABLELANDS ATTRACTS INSECT EATING BIRDS
GREEN WATTLE <i>ACACIA IRROKATA</i>	SMALL, FERN-LEAVED WATTLE WITH PALE YELLOW FLOWERS. VERY HARDY.	6	X	3	3	GOOD CANOPY SPECIES FOR PROTECTING R.F. PLANTINGS		SEEDS ATTRACT BIRDS
BLACKWOOD <i>ACACIA MELANOXYLON</i>	MEDIUM-SIZED BUSHY WATTLE WITH PALE YELLOW FLOWERS. VERY HARDY.	10	X	3	3	USEFUL BUFFER TREE FOR PROTECTING STREAMSIDE AND RAINFOREST PLANTINGS.		ATTRACTS INSECT EATING BIRDS
RED-LEAF WATTLE <i>ACACIA RUBIDA</i>	SMALL, SHRUBBY WATTLE WITH REDDISH LEAVES AND PALE YELLOW FLOWERS	2	X	3	3	UNDERSTOREY SHRUB FOR TABLELAND PLANTINGS		ATTRACTS INSECT EATING BIRDS
DAGGER WATTLE <i>ACACIA SICULIFORMIS</i>	SMALL, SHRUBBY WATTLE WITH SPINY, SICKLE-SHAPED LEAVES AND PALE YELLOW FLOWERS	1.5		2	3	UNDERSTOREY SHRUB FOR TABLELAND PLANTINGS		PROVIDES HABITAT FOR SMALL BIRDS
LILLY PILLY <i>ACMENA SMITHII</i>	MEDIUM-SIZED R.F. TREE WITH A DENSE HABIT AND PINK TO PURPLE FRUIT	10		2	2	SOME FORMS MAKE USEFUL WINDBREAKS IF GIVEN SUFFICIENT WATER		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
WILD QUINCE <i>ALECTRYON SUBCINEREUS</i>	MEDIUM-SIZED R.F. TREE WITH A DENSE CROWN, OFTEN BUSHY TO THE GROUND	8		2	2	USEFUL R.F. REGENERATION SPECIES. TIMBER SUITABLE FOR SMALL TURNERY.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
HAIRY ALECTRYON <i>ALECTRYON TOMENTOSUS</i>	MEDIUM-SIZED R.F. TREE WITH A DENSE CROWN AND HAIRY LEAVES	8		2	2	USEFUL REGENERATION SPECIES FOR DRY R.F. SITES		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
RED ASH <i>ALPHITONIA EXCELSA</i>	A MEDIUM SIZED TREE WITH SOME DROUGHT TOLERANCE. LEAVES HAVE A WHITE UNDERSIDE. HARDY	12	X	3	3	TIMBER SUITABLE FOR BUILDING OR CABINET WORK. STOCK FORAGE TREE. GOOD RAINFOREST REGENERATION TREE.		SEEDS ATTRACT BIRDS
BROAD-LEAVED APPLE <i>ANGOPHORA SUBULITIMA</i>	A MEDIUM TO TALL, ROUGH-BARKED TREE WITH BROAD LEAVES AND CHARACTERISTIC GNARLED, OR TWISTED, GROWTH. HARDY.	18		3	3	OFTEN RETAINED ON FARMS AS A SHADE TREE. IT IS A USEFUL POLLEN TREE FOR BEES.		PROVIDES NESTING SITES FOR BIRDS
ROUGH-LEAVED ELM <i>APHANANTHE PHILIPPINENSIS</i>	SMALL TO MEDIUM SIZED R.F. TREE WITH STIFF ELM-LIKE LEAVES AND DENSE, DARK CROWN. HARDY	12		2	2	TIMBER HARD AND SUITABLE FOR HANDLES. EDIBLE FRUIT. USEFUL R.F. REGENERATION SPECIES.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
GREY MYRTLE <i>BACKHOUSIA MYRTIFOLIA</i>	SLOW GROWING BUSHY R.F. TREE WITH SOME DROUGHT TOLERANCE. USUALLY FOUND ON STEEP ROCKY BANKS. HARDY.	8		2	2	SCREEN PLANT. WOOD HARD AND TOUGH AND SUITABLE FOR HANDLES		GOOD HOST FOR ORCHIDS AND FERNS
LACEBARK <i>BRACHYCHITON DISCOLOR</i>	MEDIUM-SIZED, DECIDUOUS R.F. TREE WITH LARGE HAIRY LEAVES AND LARGE PINK, BELL-SHAPED FLOWERS. HARDY.	12		2	2	HARDY REGENERATION SPECIES FOR DRY R.F. SITES. USED AS A STREET TREE IN SOME AREAS.		EXCELLENT HABITAT TREE FOR TABLELANDS
BLACKTHORN <i>BURSARIA SPINOSA</i>	DENSE, BUSHY SHRUB WITH SPINY BRANCHES AND SMALL, WHITE, PERFUMED FLOWERS.	2.5		3	3	GOOD WINDBREAK SPECIES. GROWS IN A WIDE RANGE OF SOILS INCLUDING POORLY DRAINED SITES.		FLOWERS ATTRACT HONEYEATERS
WILLOW BOTTLEBRUSH <i>CALLISTEMON SALIGNUS</i>	SMALL TREE WITH PAPERY BARK. PINK NEW GROWTH AND WHITE BOTTLEBRUSH FLOWERS. VERY HARDY.	6	X	3	3	EXCELLENT EROSION CONTROL SPECIES IN ROCKY, HIGH ELEVATION AREAS. USED FOR DIRECT SEEDING.		FLOWERS ATTRACT HONEYEATERS
RIVER BOTTLEBRUSH <i>CALLISTEMON SIEBERI</i>	MULTI-STEMMED SHRUB WITH HARD FURROWED BARK AND PALE PINK OR CREAM BOTTLEBRUSH FLOWERS. VERY HARDY.	3		3	3	EXCELLENT EROSION CONTROL SPECIES. USED FOR DIRECT SEEDING.		FLOWERS ATTRACT HONEYEATERS
WEeping BOTTLEBRUSH <i>CALLISTEMON VIMINALIS</i>	MULTI-STEMMED TREE WITH HARD FURROWED BARK AND RED BOTTLEBRUSH FLOWERS. VERY HARDY.	5	X	3	2	EXCELLENT EROSION CONTROL SPECIES WHICH CAN BE EASILY GROWN BY DIVISION OF MATURE PLANTS		INSTREAM HABITAT
TUFTED SEDGE <i>CAREX GAUCHIHAUDIANA</i>	SMALL, TUSSOCKY SEDGE WITH SHARP-EDGED, DARK GREEN LEAVES AND DARK BROWN FLOWER SPIKES.	1		3	3	EXCELLENT EROSION CONTROL SPECIES WHICH CAN BE EASILY GROWN BY DIVISION OF MATURE PLANTS		LARGER, OLDER TREES USED AS ROOSTING SITES.
RIVER OAK <i>CASUARINA CUNNINGHAMIANA</i>	TALL, PINE-LIKE SPECIES. VERY COMMON ON THE NORTH COAST. HARDY. NEEDS MANAGEMENT AS MAY CONTRIBUTE TO EROSION	20	X	3	3	REGENERATION. DIRECT SEEDING. USED FOR DROUGHT FODDER		

COMMON / BOTANICAL NAME	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAX. HEIGHT	FAST GROWING	PROTECTION WHEN YOUNG	FROST RESISTANT	OTHER USES / COMMENTS	RARE	WILDLIFE
SMALL-FRUITED HAKEA HAKEA MICROCARPA	SHRUB WITH BLuish, SPINE-TIPPED LEAVES AND SMALL, TWO-SEEDED, WOODY FRUITS. SMALL TREE WITH LOBED LEAVES AND SPINES ON THE STEMS. LARGE WHITE HIBISCUS FLOWERS WITH DEEP RED CENTRE IN SPRING/SUMMER.	2		3	3	GOOD UNDERSTOREY SPECIES FOR TABLELAND PLANTINGS.		HABITAT FOR SMALL BIRDS
NATIVE HIBISCUS HIBISCUS HETEROPHYLLUS	RIGID, MEDIUM-SIZED SHRUB OFTEN WITH SPINES ON THE STEMS. SMALL, CREAM, BELL-SHAPED, FRAGRANT FLOWERS IN SPRING SMALL R.F. TREE PRODUCING NUMEROUS YELLOW AND WHITE FLOWERS IN SPRING. HARDY.	6	X	2	2	USEFUL RAINFOREST REGENERATION SPECIES USEFUL UNDERSTOREY PLANT FOR BETTER-WATERED TABLELAND AREAS.		USED BY SMALL BIRDS
TREE VIOLET HYMENANTHERA DENTATA	MULTI-BRANCHED SHRUB WITH SMALL LEAVES, WHITE FLOWERS AND WOODY CAPSULES. COMMON AT HIGHER ELEVATIONS. HARDY.	2		2	3	USEFUL SPECIES FOR R.F. REGENERATION		FLOWERS ATTRACT BIRDS
NATIVE FRANGIPANI HYMENOSPORUM FLAVUM	SMALL, TUSSOCKY RUSH FORMING THICK CLUMPS. HARDY	10	X	3	3	GOOD EROSION CONTROL SPECIES FOR HIGHER ELEVATIONS, CAN BE USED FOR DIRECT SEEDING.		GOOD HABITAT SPECIES FOR SHADING THE STREAM EDGE.
CREEK TEA TREE LEPTOSPERMUM POLYCALIFOLIUM	SMALL, TUSSOCKY RUSH FORMING THICK CLUMPS. HARDY	3	X	3	3	GOOD FOR EROSION CONTROL IF PLANTED IN SUFFICIENT DENSITY. LARGE SPREADING ROOT SYSTEM		GOOD STREAM EDGE HABITAT SPECIES.
SPINY MAT-RUSH LOMANDRA HYSTRIX	SMALL, TUSSOCKY RUSH FORMING THICK CLUMPS. HARDY. GROWS IN MORE OPEN AREAS THAN L. HYSTRIX	1		3	3	GOOD FOR EROSION CONTROL IF PLANTED IN SUFFICIENT DENSITY. LARGE SPREADING ROOT SYSTEM		GOOD STREAM EDGE HABITAT SPECIES.
SPINY MAT-RUSH LOMANDRA LONGIFOLIA	A TALL SHRUB TO SMALL TREE WITH STIFF, TOOTHED LEAVES. WHITE FLOWERS PRODUCED IN SUMMER. BLACK SEED CASING PERSISTENT ON TREE.	1		3	3	OFTEN USED IN LANDSCAPING AND NATIVE GARDENING IN OPEN SITUATIONS DUE TO ITS HARDINESS		FLOWERS ATTRACT HONEYEATERS
TREE LOMATHA LOMATHA ARBORESCENS	SMALL BUSHY, DENSE-CROWNED R.F. TREE PRODUCING HARD RED CAPSULES IN SPRING/SUMMER. VERY HARDY	4		3	3	USEFUL RAINFOREST REGENERATION PLANT. FRUIT CAN BE USED FOR DYE. WOOD SUITABLE FOR TOOL HANDLES		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
RED KAMALA MALLOTUS PHILIPPENSIS	VERY HARDY DECIDUOUS TREE PRODUCING YELLOW FRUITS IN AUTUMN/WINTER. DROUGHT TOLERANT.	8	X	2	2	TIMBER USED FOR CABINET AND DECORATIVE WORK		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
WHITE CEDAR MELIA AZEDARACHA VAR. AUSTRALASICA	SMALL R.F. TREE WITH LIGHT GREEN FOLIAGE. LEAFLETS ARRANGED IN THREES.	15	X	3	3	USEFUL RAINFOREST REGENERATION SPECIES ON PROTECTED SITES.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
WHITE EUDODA MELICOCPE MICROCocca	SMALL BUSHY TREE WITH LARGE DROOPING LEAVES WHICH ARE VIVID WHITE UNDERNEATH.	10	X	1	2	LANDSCAPING PLANT AND UNDERSTOREY TREE FOR PROTECTED SITES.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
WHITE BOLLY GUM NEOLTSEA DEALBATA	SMALL BUSHY TREE WITH FRAGRANT FLOWERS IN SPRING. HARDY	10		1	1	LANDSCAPING PLANT. LOW WINDBREAK TREE. GOOD FOR R.F. REGENERATION.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
NATIVE DAPHNE PITTIOSPORUM UNULATUM	MEDIUM-SIZED R.F. TREE WITH DARK GLOSSY LEAVES AND LARGE BLACK FRUITS IN SPRING/SUMMER.	8	X	3	3	THE LARGE BLACK FRUITS ARE EDIBLE. BEST PLANTED IN PROTECTED SITES.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS.
BLACK APPLE PLANCHONELLA AUSTRALIS	SLOW GROWING, DENSE CROWNED TREE WITH DARK GREEN LEAVES AND BROWN SCALY BARK. FRUITS ARE DARK BLuish/BLACK.	12		1	1	A VALUABLE SOFTWOOD TIMBER SPECIES WITH A WIDE RANGE OF USES. THE FRUITS ARE EDIBLE.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS.
BROWN PINE PODOCARPUS ELATUS	DENSE, TUSSOCKY GRASS THAT OCCURS ON LARGER RIVERS. USUALLY GROWING WITHIN THE STREAM	15		2	2	EXCELLENT EROSION CONTROL SPECIES WHICH CAN BE EASILY GROWN BY DIVISION OF MATURE PLANTS		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS.
RIVER GRASS POTAMOIPHILA PARVIFLORA	SMALL TO MEDIUM R.F. TREE WITH GLOSSY, TOOTHED LEAVES, WIRY BRANCHES AND SMALL GREEN FRUITS IN SUMMER/AUTUMN. SLOW GROWING.	1.5		3	3	HARDY RAINFOREST UNDERSTOREY TREE. HAS A DENSE, COMPACT FORM WHEN PLANTED IN THE OPEN.		INSTREAM HABITAT
WHALEBONE TREE STREBLIS BRUNONIANUS	SMALL, DENSE CROWNED R.F. TREE WITH DARK GREEN LEAVES AND RED FRUITS FROM SUMMER TO EARLY WINTER.	8		2	2	EDIBLE FRUIT. GOOD RIPARIAN R.F. REGENERATION SPECIES.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
BRUSH CHERRY SYZIGIUM AUSTRALE	LARGE R.F. TREE WITH LARGE, COMPOUND LEAVES AND SPREADING CANOPY. SEMI-DECIDUOUS. HARDY.	10		2	2	GOOD SHADE TREE. VALUABLE TIMBER TREE. SUBJECT TO ATTACK BY TIP MOTH		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS. GOOD HOST FOR FERNS.
RED CEDAR TOONA AUSTRALIS	MEDIUM SIZED TREE, WITH LIGHT FLAKY BARK AND YELLOW FLOWERS PRODUCED IN SUMMER. HARDY	20	X	2	2	USEFUL EROSION CONTROL SPECIES AND SOME VALUE FOR CABINET WORK. USEFUL, NECTAR AND POLLEN SPECIES. USED FOR DIRECT SEEDING.		USEFUL STREAMSIDE HABITAT SPECIES
WATER GUM TRISTAMIOFIS LAURINA	MEDIUM TO LARGE TREE. DENSELY CROWNED WITH WEEPIING FOLIAGE AND ROUND GREEN FRUIT IN SUMMER/AUTUMN. HARDY	10	X	2	2	EXCELLENT EROSION CONTROL SPECIES WITH EXTENSIVE MAT LIKE ROOT SYSTEM		USEFUL STREAMSIDE HABITAT SPECIES
WEEPIING MYRTLE WATERHOUSEA FLORIBUNDA		15	X	2	2			USEFUL STREAMSIDE HABITAT SPECIES

COMMON / BOTANICAL NAME	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAX. HEIGHT	FAST GROWING	PROTECTION WHEN YOUNG	FROST RESISTANT	OTHER USES / COMMENTS	RARE	WILDLIFE
SLENDER PALM-LILLY <i>CORDYLINE STRICTA</i>	SLENDER SHRUB, OFTEN FORMING CLUMPS, WITH LONG, NARROW LEAVES.	2		1	1	LANDSCAPING, UNDERSTOREY PLANT IN SHADED AREAS.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
JACKWOOD <i>CRYPTOCARYA GLAUCESCENS</i>	A MEDIUM SIZED, DENSE-CROWNED R.F. SPECIES PRODUCING WRINKLED BLACK FRUIT IN AUTUMN.	10		1	2	CABINET TIMBER SPECIES. BEST PLANTED IN PROTECTED SITES.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
THICK-LEAVED LAUREL <i>CRYPTOCARYA MEISSNERIANA</i>	A SMALL R.F. SPECIES WITH DARK GLOSSY LEAVES, PRODUCING SMOOTH BLACK FRUIT IN AUTUMN.	5		1	2	UNDERSTOREY SPECIES		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
MURROGIN <i>CRYPTOCARYA MICRONEIRA</i>	A MEDIUM SIZED R.F. SPECIES PRODUCING SHINY BLACK FRUIT IN SUMMER/AUTUMN.	10		1	2	REASONABLY HARDY SPECIES FOR R.F. PLANTINGS.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
PEPPERBERRY TREE <i>CRYPTOCARYA OBOVATA</i>	MEDIUM TO TALL DENSLEY-CROWNED R.F. TREE WITH HAIRY NEW GROWTH AND DARK LEAVES.	18		1	1	GOOD SHADE TREE.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
SOCKETWOOD <i>DAPHNANDRA MICRANTHA</i>	MEDIUM-SIZED, STRAIGHT-STEMMED R.F. TREE WITH COMPACT, DENSE CANOPY AND HORIZONTAL BRANCHES.	12		1	1	SOMETIMES USED FOR ORNAMENTAL R.F. PLANTINGS. BEST PLANTED IN PROTECTED SITES.		
NATIVE TAMARIND <i>DIPLOGLOTTIS AUSTRALIS</i>	ATTRACTIVE TALL R.F. TREE WITH VERY LARGE COMPOUND LEAVES AND RUSTY HAIRY NEW GROWTH.	15		1	1	ATTRACTIVE TREE USED FOR LANDSCAPING. EDIBLE FRUIT. BEST PLANTED IN PROTECTED SITES.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
ROSEWOOD <i>DISOXYLUM FRASERIANUM</i>	MEDIUM TO TALL R.F. TREE WITH SHADY SPREADING CROWN, NEEDS WATER TO ESTABLISH.	18		1	1	TIMBER IS ROSE-SCENTED AND USED FOR CABINET WORK. BEST PLANTED IN PROTECTED SITES.		
KODA <i>EURETHIA ACUMINATA</i>	MEDIUM-SIZED R.F. TREE, DECIDUOUS WITH GREY FISSURED BARK AND MASSES OF ORANGE FRUITS IN SUMMER/AUTUMN.	10		2	2	FRUITS ARE ORNAMENTAL.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
HARD QUANDONG <i>ELAEOCARPUS OBOVATUS</i>	TALL R.F. TREE TOLERANT OF WET SOILS. HARDY. PRODUCES MASSES OF SMALL BLUE FRUITS.	15		2	2	USEFUL TIMBER TREE FOR INTERIOR WORK. SHADE TREE		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
CABBAGE GUM <i>EUCALYPTUS IMPERFOLIA</i>	MEDIUM TO TALL EUCALYPT WITH SMOOTHISH, WHITE BARK USUALLY WITH GREY PATCHES. SAPLINGS HAVE VERY LARGE LEAVES. HARDY.	25	X	3	3	USEFUL SHADE TREE. MEDIUM IMPORTANCE AS A POLLEN SOURCE FOR BEEKEEPERS.		FLOWERS ATTRACT BIRDS. HABITAT TREE
APPLE BOX <i>EUCALYPTUS BRIDGESSIANA</i>	MEDIUM SIZED TREE WITH BOX-TYPE BARK. THE CROWN IS LARGE, SPREADING AND HEAVILY BRANCHED. THE BARK IS GREY, SOFT AND FIBROUS AND PERSISTANT TO OUTER BRANCHES. VERY HARDY.	15		3	3	USEFUL SHADE AND SHELTER TREE FOR THE TABLELANDS. LESS VALUABLE THAN OTHER BOXES FOR TIMBER. GOOD HONEY AND POLLEN TREE FOR BEES.		ATTRACTS INSECT EATING BIRDS
FLOODED GUM <i>EUCALYPTUS GRANDIS</i>	VERY TALL EUCALYPT WITH SMOOTH WHITE BARK	40+	X	3	2	GOOD HARDWOOD TIMBER TREE FOR LIGHT CONSTRUCTION. GOOD POLLEN TREE.		FLOWERS ATTRACT BIRDS. HABITAT TREE
STRINGYBARK <i>EUCALYPTUS LALYOPHAEA</i>	MEDIUM TO TALL STRINGY-BARKED TREE. VERY HARDY.	25	X	3	3	USEFUL TIMBER TREE FOR GENERAL CONSTRUCTION WORK. GOOD HONEY TREE AND OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE FOR POLLEN.		ATTRACTS INSECT EATING BIRDS
YELLOW BOX <i>EUCALYPTUS MELLIODORA</i>	MEDIUM SIZED TREE WITH YELLOWISH TO GREY, BOX-TYPE BARK. BARK HIGHLY VARIABLE. CROWN IS OFTEN SPREADING AND DROOPING. HARDY.	20		3	3	GOOD SHADE AND SHELTER TREE FOR THE TABLELANDS. THE TIMBER IS STRONG AND DURABLE AND USEFUL FOR FENCING AND HEAVY CONSTRUCTION. EXCELLENT HONEY TREE FOR		ATTRACTS INSECT EATING BIRDS
SNOW GUM <i>EUCALYPTUS PAUCIFLORA</i>	A SMALL, OFTEN MULTI-TRUNKED, TREE WITH SMOOTH WHITE TO DARK GREY BARK WHICH SHEDS IN IRREGULAR PATCHES. VERY HARDY.	10		3	3	GOOD SHELTER SPECIES FOR SITES SUBJECT TO VERY HEAVY FROSTS AND SNOW. USEFUL POLLEN TREE FOR BEES.		ATTRACTS INSECT EATING BIRDS
SYDNEY BLUE GUM <i>EUCALYPTUS SALIGNA</i>	VERY TALL EUCALYPT WITH SMOOTH WHITE BARK THAT SHEDS IN RIBBONS	40+	X	3	3	GOOD HARDWOOD TIMBER TREE USED FOR ALL FORMS OF CONSTRUCTION. GOOD POLLEN TREE.		FLOWERS ATTRACT BIRDS. HABITAT TREE
BLACK SALLIE <i>EUCALYPTUS STELLULATA</i>	A SMALL, OFTEN MULTI-TRUNKED, TREE WITH SMOOTH, GREENISH BROWN BARK. BASE OF THE TREE HAS DARK, FLAKY BARK. VERY HARDY.	10		3	3	MINIMAL VALUE AS A TIMBER TREE. PRODUCES USEFUL POLLEN SUPPLIES. EXCELLENT SHELTER TREE FOR FROST HOLLOW.		ATTRACTS INSECT EATING BIRDS
FOREST RED GUM <i>EUCALYPTUS TERETICORNIS</i>	A MEDIUM TO TALL EUCALYPT WITH PATCHY, WHITE-GREYISH BARK. OFTEN GROWS ON ALLUVIAL FLOODPLAINS. VERY HARDY.	30	X	3	3	TIMBER SUITABLE FOR HEAVY CONSTRUCTION AND FENCING. GOOD SHADE TREE. USEFUL POLLEN SOURCE FOR BEES.		KOALA FOOD TREE
CREEK SANDPIPER FIG <i>FICUS CORONATA</i>	SMALL, BUSHY TREE WITH SANDPAPERY LEAVES AND HAIRY FRUITS PRODUCED ON THE TRUNK AND BRANCHES. HARDY	6		2	2	EXCELLENT RIPARIAN SPECIES WITH EDIBLE FRUIT.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
CHEESE TREE <i>GLOCHIDION FERNANDI</i>	SMALL TO MEDIUM R.F. TREE WITH SPREADING CANOPY AND ATTRACTIVE FOLIAGE. FRUIT LOOKS LIKE SMALL CHEESES. HARDY	10		2	2	EXCELLENT RIPARIAN REGENERATION SPECIES AND SMALL SHADE TREE.		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS
PRICKLY SPIDER-FLOWER <i>GREVILLEA JUNIPERINA</i>	ROUNDED SHRUB WITH DARK GREEN, NEEDLE-LIKE FOLIAGE. FLOWERS CAN BE YELLOW, ORANGE-RED, OR RED IN WINTER/SRING.	2		2	3	USED EXTENSIVELY IN NATIVE PLANT LANDSCAPING UNDERSTOREY PLANT FOR ROCKY TABLELAND AREAS.		FLOWERS ATTRACT HONEYEATERS.
GUOIA <i>GUOIA SEMIOLAICA</i>	SMALL R.F. TREE. LEAVES WITH SILVERY UNDERSIDE. HARDY	10		2	2	ATTRACTIVE TREE FOR LANDSCAPING. USEFUL FOR RAINFOREST REGENERATION		FRUIT ATTRACTS BIRDS