



MLG Nursery species guide

Plants available from the MLG Nursery are listed according to landscape site:

- [slopes](#) – plants for grassy woodland and forest on better soils and mid to lower slopes and flats
- [ridges](#) – plants for dry forest on poor shallower soils, upper slopes and rocky ridges
- [riparian](#) – plants for damp sites including streambanks, dams and damp areas on flats
- [garden](#) – plants for garden sites close to a house.

You can order a mixed box to suit your landscape type, or select specific species.

A **green highlight** indicates that the species is 'climate ready', meaning it not only grows in our locality but also in hotter areas, and is grown from genetically diverse seed to increase resilience.

Species marked with * means we have limited stock; some may not be on future order lists once seed runs out.

Flammability rating is based on 2023 MLG research. For full results, see: [Bushfire landscaping: designing gardens for bushfire-prone areas — NSW Landcare Gateway](#).

Species shown in bold and marked **NA** are not available in 2024 year due to poor germination or seed unavailability.

Slopes

Type	Species -Scientific name -Common name	Description	Flammability rating	Natural range and habitat	Photo
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus albens</i> White box	Tree to 25 m. Rough, fibrous bark on the base of its trunk and smooth, white bark above; lance-shaped adult leaves; white flowers appear spring to summer.	High	Not local – dominant tree of grassy woodland on the south-west slopes of NSW.	
	<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i> Blakely's red gum	Tree to 20 m. Smooth bark on its trunk and branches; dull bluish green, lance-shaped adult leaves; white flowers in late spring.	High	Core local species – defining and dominant tree of grassy woodlands. On more fertile soils on lower slopes and flats. Also Riparian landscape.	

<p><i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i> Apple box</p>	<p>Tree to 20 m. Rough, fibrous bark on the trunk and larger branches, smooth grey bark above; spreading crown; glossy green, lance-shaped adult leaves, white flowers in late summer and autumn. Food tree for gliders.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Core local species – widespread on lower slopes, flats and drainage lines in grassy woodland.</p>	
<p><i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> Yellow box</p>	<p>Tree to 30 m. Rough, flaky or fibrous bark on part or all of the trunk, smooth greyish to yellowish bark above; adult leaves are lance-shaped to egg-shaped; white flowers any season.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Core local species – defining and dominant tree of grassy woodlands On more fertile soils on lower slopes and flats.</p>	
<p>Other trees</p> <p><i>Brachychiton populneus</i> subsp. <i>populneus</i>* Kurrajong</p>	<p>Small to medium compact tree to 10–20 m. Cream flowers from late spring to autumn. Grown for shade and fodder.</p>	<p>Mixed reports; use with care</p>	<p>Not local – mainly from inland eastern Australia. Prefers sunny well-drained position. Does not thrive in acid soils; frost-sensitive when young.</p>	

Acacia

Acacia deanei
subsp. *paucijuga*
Dean's wattle

Large bushy shrub or small tree to 10 m.
Bears cream ball flowers in summer.

Likely to be low

Useful, hardy screen plant. Most soils are suitable and it will accept very dry conditions.

Also [Garden](#) landscape.



Acacia decora
Western silver wattle

Small to large shrub, often under 2 m tall but sometimes to 5 m.
Bears upright clusters of yellow ball flowers in spring.

Likely to be low

Tolerates a wide range of conditions but prefers well drained soils in light shade to full sun.

Also [Ridges and Garden](#) landscape.



<p><i>Acacia implexa</i> Hickory wattle</p>	<p>Small to medium-sized tree to 12 m. Bears cream ball-shaped flowers in summer. Suitable for bank planting, due to its suckering habit.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Core local species – common, widespread.</p> <p>Needs full sun; prone to leaf gall.</p> <p>On well-drained soil on hills and rocky areas.</p> <p>Also Ridges landscape.</p>	
<p><i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> Blackwood</p>	<p>Variable tree reaching 30 m in deep gullies. Cream ball-shaped flowers occur in spring. Good shade and timber tree.</p>	<p>Mixed reports; use with care</p>	<p>Local species – mainly on higher elevations.</p> <p>Most situations are suitable; prone to borer attack in warmer areas.</p>	
<p><i>Acacia rubida</i> Red-stem wattle</p>	<p>Yellow flowers in spring. Two forms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland, dry forest, grassland: small open tree; sickle-shaped phyllodes • Woodland and riparian areas: large, 	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>Core local species – common, widespread.</p> <p>Prefers sunny, reasonably well-drained positions in most soils.</p> <p>Also Ridges and Riparian landscapes.</p>	

		dense shrub; straight phyllodes			
	<i>Acacia verniciflua</i> Varnish wattle	Variable shrub up to 4 m, generally erect and sparsely branched. Yellow balls of flowers occur in spring.	Unknown	Does well in sunny, reasonably well drained positions in most soils. Hardy.	
Other shrubs	<i>Dillwynia phyllicoides</i> Small leaf parrot pea	Prostrate to erect shrub to 1.5 m. Profuse yellow and red flowers in spring.	Unknown	Core local species – common, widespread. Prefers well-drained soil. On poor soils on upper slopes. Also Ridges landscape.	

Dodonaea viscosa
subsp.
angustissima

Narrow-leaf hop bush

Erect shrub to 4 m. Seed capsules are reddish and conspicuous. Fast growing.

High

Local species – prefers well-drained soil in partial or full sun.

Woodland and dry forest.

Also [Ridges](#) and [Riparian](#) landscapes.



Indigofera australis

Australian indigo

Open erect spreading shrub to 2 m. Flowers in spring with spires of pink to purple blooms.

Eagerly sought out by herbivores and needs protection. Regenerates readily on bare soil.

Unknown

Core local species – common, widespread.

Grows well in most soils and prefers a semi or dappled shaded position.

In woodland and forest.

Also [Ridges](#) landscape.



<p>Flowers</p>	<p><i>Bulbine bulbosa</i> NA Bulbine lily</p>	<p>Tufted perennial herb to 75 cm. Green–grey succulent leaves; bright yellow star-like flowers in clusters from spring to autumn. Dormant from Dec–May.</p>	<p>Likely to be low</p>	<p>Local species – prefers full or part sun and tolerates a variety of soils if reasonable drainage is available.</p> <p>In woodland and grassland.</p> <p>Also Garden landscape.</p>	
	<p><i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> NA Yellow button</p>	<p>Variable, from a sparse erect plant to 60 cm to much lower sprawling plant. Compact golden-yellow flowers ('buttons'), occur on the tips of the stems in late spring to early summer.</p>	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>Local species – prefers full sun and well-drained soil; may spread vegetatively.</p> <p>In woodland and grassland.</p>	
	<p><i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> Purple coral pea</p>	<p>Twining, woody stemmed climber with dark green leathery leaves. Local forms sprawl low on the ground, Produces a mass of dark purple pea flowers in winter to spring. Flowers better in full sun.</p>	<p>Likely to be high</p>	<p>Local species –needs well-drained soil and prefers a frost-free site, though can tolerate some frost.</p> <p>Also Ridges landscape.</p>	

<p><i>Xerochrysum viscosum</i> NA Sticky everlasting</p>	<p>Erect low-growing perennial herb of multiple stems to 80 cm. 'Sticky' green leaves; bright yellow everlasting flowers appear in spring and summer.</p>	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>Local species – prefers full sun; colonises bare ground. Also Ridges landscape.</p>	
<p>Grasses <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> Spiny-headed mat rush</p>	<p>Perennial, rhizomatous herb with glossy strap leaves to 1 m. Clusters of cream flowers appear in spring; following by brown seed heads that remain on the plant for most of the year.</p>	<p>Likely to be low if dead material is removed from the plant</p>	<p>Core local species – common, widespread. Also Ridges, Riparian and Garden landscapes.</p>	

*Rytidosperma
caepitosa**

Wallaby grass

Tufted perennial grass to 75 cm. Very variable in features, depending on conditions. Seed heads appear white and fluffy. Valuable native grass for fodder.

Unknown

Core local species – common, widespread. Prefers well-drained soil and full sun. In all habitats, including pastures



Themeda triandra
NA

Kangaroo grass

Tufted perennial up to 1.5 m. Flowers in summer, produces distinct large red-brown spikelets which occur on branched stems.

Likely to be low if dead material is removed from the plant

Variable; full sun to part shade on sandy to clay soils.

Also [Garden landscape](#).



Ridges

Type	Species -Scientific name -Common name	Description	Flammability rating	Natural range and habitat	Photo
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i> Red stringybark	Tree to 30 m. Rough, stringy, grey to brown bark; lance-shaped to curved adult leaves; white flowers late summer to winter.	High	Core local species – dominant species of dry forest. On shallow poor soils on upper and mid slopes.	
	<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i> * Brittle gum	Tree to 20 m. Smooth, powdery, white or grey bark, sometimes with red patches, which is shed in short ribbons; lance-shaped to curved adult leaves; white flowers summer to autumn.	High	Core local species – dominant species of dry forest. On shallow rocky infertile soils on upper slopes and ridges.	

<p><i>Eucalyptus rossii</i> Inland scribbly gum</p>	<p>Tree to 15 m. Smooth bark with insect scribbles; lance-shaped adult leaves; white flowers spring to autumn.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Core local species – dominant species of dry forest. On shallow rocky infertile soils on upper slopes and ridges.</p>	
<p><i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> subsp. <i>sideroxylon</i> Mugga ironbark</p>	<p>Tree to 35 m. Bark is dark grey to black, deeply furrowed ironbark on the trunk and larger branches, smooth white to grey on thinner branches; lance-shaped adult leaves; white, yellow, red or pink flowers from autumn to early summer.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Not local – common in other regions; forms dry forest and woodland on slopes and plains from Qld to Vic. On lighter, poorer soils.</p>	

<p>Other trees</p>	<p><i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> Black she-oak</p>	<p>Medium erect tree to 10 m. Red flowers in spring. Fast growing.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Not local – common in other regions east of our district</p> <p>Prefers well-drained soil in full sun, does not like boggy soils.</p>	
	<p><i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> Drooping she-oak</p>	<p>Medium bushy tree to 10 m.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Local species</p> <p>Tolerates most soils and aspects; prefers full sun.</p> <p>On rocky hillsides and dry forest.</p> <p>Also Garden landscape.</p>	

<p><i>Callitris endlicherii</i>* Black cypress pine</p>	<p>Tree with mostly erect and sometimes spreading branches to 10–20 m. Small (to 2 cm) seed cones. Slow growing.</p>	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>Local species – mainly on rocky slopes on the Murrumbidgee River.</p> <p>Prefers a light well-drained soil in an open sunny position.</p> <p>On dry, rocky sites.</p>	
<p>Acacia</p> <p><i>Acacia buxifolia</i> Box-leaf wattle</p>	<p>Open, erect shrub to 3 m high by 2 m across. Masses of small golden ball-shaped flowers in spring.</p>	<p>Likely to be low</p>	<p>Core local species – common, widespread.</p> <p>Prefers sunny, reasonably well-drained position in most soils.</p> <p>On upper slopes in dry forest, rarely in woodland.</p> <p>Also Garden landscape.</p>	

<p><i>Acacia doratoxylon</i> Spearwood</p>	<p>Large, rounded shrub to 6 m or occasionally an erect, small tree. Bears yellow rod-shaped flowers in spring.</p>	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>Local species – mainly rare, rocky areas on the Murrumbidgee.</p> <p>Needs a well-drained, dry position.</p>	
<p><i>Acacia paradoxa</i> Kangaroo thorn</p>	<p>Spreading, prickly shrub to 2–3 m high by 3–4 m across. Stems with stiff spines. Flowers in yellow balls.</p> <p>Prickly and valued for nesting habitat.</p>	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>Local species – mainly in the north part of the district.</p> <p>Prefers sunny, well-drained positions; tolerates a wide range of pH.</p> <p>On dry, shallow soils.</p>	
<p><i>Acacia ulicifolia</i> Prickly moses</p>	<p>A small to medium shrub which may reach 3 m but is usually smaller. The white or cream flowers occur mainly in winter and spring.</p>	<p>Likely to be low</p>	<p>Suited to a wide range of soil types provided they are reasonably well drained. A position in full sun or light shade is suitable.</p> <p>Also Garden landscape.</p>	

<p>Other shrubs</p>	<p><i>Cassinia longifolia</i> Shiny cassinia</p>	<p>Erect open shrub to 2-3 m. Small white flowers forming dense clusters to 20cm in diameter, spring, summer and early autumn. Fast growing.</p>	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>Core local species – common, widespread. Prefers moist but well-drained soils in part or full shade. On all slope positions in woodland and dry forest.</p>	
	<p><i>Daviesia mimosoides</i> subsp. <i>mimosoides</i> NA Narrow-leaf bitter pea</p>	<p>Variable multi-stemmed open habit to 1–2 m. Yellow and red pea flowers in clusters appear in spring. Fast growing.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Core local species – common, widespread. Will grow in semishade but performs best in a well-drained sunny position. On poor soils on upper slopes.</p>	
<p>Flowers</p>	<p><i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i> NA Clustered everlasting</p>	<p>Greyish, softly hairy perennial herb with upright stems 30–80 cm. Bunches of small yellow everlasting flowers appear at the top of stems from spring to early summer.</p>	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>Local species – grows in full to part sun; will self-seed on bare soils. On well-drained soils and upper slopes in woodland.</p>	

Riparian

Type	Species -Scientific name -Common name	Description	Flammability rating	Natural range and habitat	Photo
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i> Apple box	Tree to 20 m. Rough, fibrous bark on the trunk and larger branches, smooth grey bark above; spreading crown; glossy green, lance-shaped adult leaves, white flowers in late summer and autumn. Food tree for gliders	High	Core local species – widespread on lower slopes, flats and drainage lines in grassy woodland.	
	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>camaldenensis</i> River red gum	Tree to 30 m. Smooth white or cream-coloured bark with patches of yellow, pink or brown; often loose, rough slabs of rough bark near the base; adult leaves are lance-shaped to curved; white flowers in summer.	High	Not local – common in other regions. On riverine and flooding areas; not suitable for dry habitats.	

<p>Other trees</p>	<p><i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>* River she-oak</p>	<p>Erect tree to 15–35 m. Fast growing. Its tendency to sucker makes it a good tree to plant along river banks or waterways.</p>	<p>Mixed reports; use with care</p>	<p>Local species – mainly on the banks of the Murrumbidgee River. Often planted away from natural habitat; prefers well-drained moisture-retentive soil in full sun but will grow in most soils.</p>	
<p>Other shrubs</p>	<p><i>Callistemon citrinus</i>* Crimson bottlebrush</p>	<p>Upright rounded shrub to 2–3 m. Large flushes of flowers through summer.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Local species – uncommon, in coastal swamps. Prefers a well-drained soil in full sun to part shade.</p>	

<p><i>Callistemon pallidus</i>*</p> <p>Lemon bottlebrush</p>	<p>Upright shrub with slender spreading branches growing to 3 m high by 2 m across. Profuse pale-yellow flowers spring to early summer.</p>	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>Local species – uncommon, along streams.</p> <p>Prefers moist situations in full sun or part shade.</p>	
<p><i>Callistemon sieberi</i></p> <p>River bottlebrush</p>	<p>Variable; usually a medium sized shrub to 2.5 m. Flowers are usually cream; flowering is prolific and long lasting from spring to autumn. Fast growing.</p>	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>Local species – uncommon, along streams.</p> <p>Prefers moist soils and full sun.</p>	
<p><i>Daviesia genistifolia</i> NA</p> <p>Broom bitter pea</p>	<p>Low multi-stemmed or slender prickly shrub to 2 m. Yellow and red pea flowers in early spring.</p>	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>Core local species – common, widespread.</p> <p>Prefers well-drained soil.</p> <p>On lower slopes and damp areas.</p>	

<p><i>Kunzea ericoides</i> Kunzea</p>	<p>Tall shrub or tree to 2–5 m. Flowers in spring-summer, the flowers are small, white, occur in dense clusters and are sweetly scented.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Core local species – common, widespread. In woodland, forest and grassland and especially along drainage lines and watercourses.</p>	
<p><i>Leptospermum continentale</i>* Prickly tea tree</p>	<p>Upright shrub to 2 m. White flowers in late spring and early summer.</p>	<p>Unknown but likely to be high</p>	<p>Grows in forest or open sandy, swampy places.</p>	

<p><i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>*</p> <p>Woolly tea tree</p>	<p>Shrub to 3 m. White flowers and new growth of silvery leaves.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Grows in open eucalypt communities, sandy swamps and along watercourses.</p>	
<p><i>Leptospermum obovatum</i>*</p> <p>River tea tree</p>	<p>Shrub to 3 m. White flowers in late spring; slightly weeping habit.</p>	<p>Unknown but likely to be high</p>	<p>Often in swampy places but mostly among granite or sandstone rocks along the edges of swift-flowing streams.</p>	
<p><i>Melaleuca parvistaminea</i>*</p> <p>Rough-barked honey-myrtle</p>	<p>Hardy large shrub to small tree 3–10 m. Cream flowers tinged with pink in spring.</p>	<p>Unknown but likely to be high</p>	<p>Local species – uncommon, drainage lines, east of district. Can tolerate most soils in full sun.</p>	

<p>Flowers</p>	<p><i>Arthropodium milleflorum*</i> Vanilla lily</p>	<p>Perennial strappy lily with cream and lilac flowers in late spring and summer.</p>	<p>Likely to be low</p>	<p>Grows in a variety of habitats; widespread. Prefers moist, grassy, sheltered slopes in open eucalypt forest, but can also be found in woodland, montane forest, and other grassland. Also Garden landscape.</p>	
<p>Grasses</p>	<p><i>Carex appressa</i> Tall sedge</p>	<p>Tussock grass to 1 m.</p>	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>Local species – at water’s edge. Prefers full sun to part shade. In damp localities such as wetlands, ponds, dams and watercourses.</p>	
	<p><i>Poa labillardieri</i> River tussock</p>	<p>Densely tufted grass to 1.2 m. Delicate flowers in spring to summer. Fast growing.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Local species – uncommon, in damp areas. Most soils.</p>	

Garden

The garden selection only includes plants where there is evidence of a probable low flammability rating. It does not include species with an unknown rating. See [Bushfire landscaping: designing gardens for bushfire-prone areas — NSW Landcare Gateway](#). Murrumbateman Landcare Group is investigating some other suitable species that may be available in the future.

Type	Species -Scientific name -Common name	Description	Flammability rating	Natural range and habitat
Other trees	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> Drooping she-oak	Medium bushy tree to 10 m.	Low	Local species Tolerates most soils and aspects; prefers full sun. On rocky hillsides and dry forest.
	<i>Acacia buxifolia</i> Box-leaf wattle	Open, erect shrub to 3 m high by 2 m across. Masses of small golden ball-shaped flowers in spring.	Likely to be low	Core local species – common, widespread. Prefers sunny, reasonably well-drained position in most soils. On upper slopes in dry forest, rarely in woodland.
Acacia	<i>Acacia deanei</i> subsp. <i>paucijuga</i> Dean's wattle	Large bushy shrub or small tree to 10 m. Bears cream ball flowers in summer.	Likely to be low	Useful, hardy screen plant. Most soils are suitable and it will accept very dry conditions.
	<i>Acacia decora</i> Western silver wattle	Small to large shrub, often under 2 m tall but sometimes to 5 m. Bears upright clusters of yellow ball flowers in spring.	Likely to be low	Tolerates a wide range of conditions but prefers well drained soils in light shade to full sun.
	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i> Prickly moses	A small to medium shrub which may reach 3 m but is usually smaller. The white or cream flowers occur mainly in winter and spring.	Likely to be low	Suited to a wide range of soil types provided they are reasonably well drained. A position in full sun or light shade is suitable.
Flowers	<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i> *	Perennial strappy lily with cream and lilac flowers in late spring and summer.	Likely to be low	Grows in a variety of habitats; widespread.

	Vanilla lily			Prefers moist, grassy, sheltered slopes in open eucalypt forest, but can also be found in woodland, montane forest, and other grassland.
	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i> NA Bulbine lily	Tufted perennial herb to 75 cm. Green–grey succulent leaves; bright yellow star-like flowers in clusters from spring to autumn. Dormant from Dec–May.	Likely to be low	Local species – prefers full or part sun and tolerates a variety of soils if reasonable drainage is available. In woodland and grassland.
Grasses	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> Spiny-headed mat rush	Perennial, rhizomatous herb with glossy strap leaves to 1 m. Clusters of cream flowers appear in spring; following by brown seed heads that remain on the plant for most of the year.	Likely to be low if dead material is removed from the plant	Core local species – common, widespread.
	<i>Themeda triandra</i>* NA Kangaroo grass	Tufted perennial up to 1.5 m. Flowers in summer, produces distinct large red-brown spikelets which occur on branched stems.	Likely to be low if dead material is removed from the plant	Variable; full sun to part shade on sandy to clay soils.