

## Local native plants suitable for planting or direct seeding in the Murrumbateman, Gundaroo and Yass districts.

This is a selection of local species that have been found amenable to nursery propagation and direct seeding.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PREFERRED HABITAT	DESCRIPTION	FEATURES
<b>EUCALYPTS</b>				
<i>Eucalyptus albens</i>	White Box	Grassy eucalypt woodlands on plains or gently sloping areas	Tree to 25m, bark rough on trunk and base of large branches	Most suited to the west of the district.
<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i>	Blakely's Red Gum	As for Yellow Box	Tree to 24m, smooth-barked	Occurs with <i>E. melliodora</i> , susceptible to insect damage but regenerates prolifically.
<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	Apple Box	Grassy woodland, deeper soils, lower slopes and drainage lines	Tree to 20m, fissured bark to small branches	Spreading crown and gnarled limbs, food tree for gliders.
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum	Along watercourses	Tree to 45 metres with smooth bark, shed in long ribbons.	Iconic tree seen along many watercourses in inland Australia
<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Argyle Apple	Woodland and dry forest, lower slopes and flats	Tree to 15m, fissured bark, leaves silvery-blue	Crooked limbs, dense crown, widely planted in Canberra.
<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	Broad-leaf Peppermint	Dry forest on slopes and ridges, poor soils	Tree to 20m, fibrous bark, leaves with strong peppermint odour	Associated with <i>E. mannifera</i> , <i>E. macrorhyncha</i> .
<i>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</i>	Bundy / Long-leaf Box	Dry forest on poor, dry rocky soils	Tree to 15m, bark coarsely fissured	No bloom on buds or fruit and leaves longer than <i>E. nortonii</i> .
<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>	Red Stringybark	Dry forested slopes	Tree to 25m, rough fibrous bark	Dominant tree of mid-slope sclerophyll forests.
<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i>	Brittle Gum	On ridgetops, poor rocky soils	Smooth barked tree	Dominates sclerophyll forest + <i>E. rossi</i> , <i>E. macrorhyncha</i> .
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box	Better soils that are favoured for agriculture, flats and lower slopes	Tree to 30m, flaky bark	Widespread, defining tree of endangered grassy box- gum woodlands.
<i>Eucalyptus nortonii</i>	Mealy Bundy	Dry forest on poor, dry rocky soils	Tree to 15m, bark coarsely fissured	Very similar to <i>E. goniocalyx</i> , but has white waxy buds and fruit.
<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>	Snow Gum	Cool high altitude grassy woodland	Medium smooth-barked tree, shedding in ribbons	Tolerates sites where there is heavy frost and cold air drainage.
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</i>	Red Box	Grassy woodland and dry forest, usually on hill mid-slopes	Tree to 25m, attractive contorted branches, rounded leaves	Widespread with a range of other eucalypt species, widely planted in Canberra.
<i>Eucalyptus rossi</i>	Scribbly Gum	On ridgetops, poor rocky soils	Smooth barked tree	Occurs with <i>E. mannifera</i> , <i>E. macrorhyncha</i> .
<i>Eucalyptus rubida</i>	Candlebark	Moderately fertile soils, slopes and flats with cold air drainage	Tree to 25m, gum shedding in strips and plates	Closely related to <i>E. viminalis</i> and similar appearance.
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Ribbon Gum / Manna Gum	Valley floors and river margins moist, well drained soils	Straight tree to 30m, hanging ribbons of bark	Valuable tree for fauna (koala, gliders).

ACACIAS				
<i>Acacia buxifolia</i>	Box-leaf Wattle	Dry forest, rarely in woodland	Small to medium shrub	Understorey, widespread.
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle	Woodland, dry forest and grassland, including soils prone to waterlogging	Small tree with silvery foliage	Most important local wattle, frost hardy, suckering and seed regeneration.
<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Green Wattle	Woodland and dry forest	Small - medium tree	Mid-storey
<i>Acacia doratoxylon</i>	Spearwood	Rocky riversides	Tall shrub - medium tree	Suitable for rocky areas only
<i>Acacia falciformis</i>	Broad-leaved Hickory	Woodland and dry forest	Medium tree - small shrub, bushy crown	Greyish-green phyllodes.
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Early Wattle	Woodland and dry forest	Shrub < 2m	Fast-growing colonizer of bare ground.
<i>Acacia gunnii</i>	Ploughshare Wattle	Woodland, dry forest, grassland	Low shrub	Ground cover, can be inconspicuous.
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood / Hickory Wattle	Woodland and dry forest	Medium tree to 15m	Well-drained soil on hills and rocky areas.
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle / Green Wattle	Woodland, dry forest and grassland	Medium tree to 10m	Widespread tree, suckering.
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo Thorn, Hedge Wattle	Dry, shallow soils, tolerates a wide range of pH	Spreading shrub 2-4m	Prickly and valued for nesting habitat, frost sensitive.
<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Green Wattle	Woodland and dry forest	Medium tree	Mid-storey.
<i>Acacia rubida, Form 1</i>	Red Stem Wattle	Woodland, dry forest, grassland;	Sickle-shaped phyllodes;	Small open tree.
<i>Acacia rubida, Form 2</i>	Red Stem Wattle	Woodland and riparian areas	Straight phyllodes	Large, dense shrub.
<i>Acacia siculiformis</i>	Dagger Wattle	Woodland and dry forest, near streams often on granite soils	Shrub to 3m	Prickly shrub.
<i>Acacia verniciflua</i>	Varnish Wattle	Dry forest, woodland	Shrub to 4m,	Not common, shiny, sticky phyllodes.
OTHER TREES				
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping She-oak	Dry forest and rocky hillsides	Medium tree to 10m, dense, rounded crown	Susceptible to grazing by livestock and rabbits.
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	In woodland on rocky sites	Medium tree with dense rounded crown	Susceptible to frost when young
<i>Callitris endlicheri</i>	Black Cypress Pine	Slopes of the Murrumbidgee River Black Cypress Pine	Medium tree, erect and narrow in form	Dry rocky sites.
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River She-oak	On the banks of the Murrumbidgee River	Tall tree with rough bark and fine foliage	A riverbank species, but often planted away from natural habitat.
<i>Casuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-Oak	Mainly a forest species	Medium tree with rough bark and fine foliage	Rocky sites, poor soils
SHRUBS				
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia	Widespread	Variable in habit, can occur as a shrub or tree 1 – 12 metres	Flowers mainly in Summer.
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria / Australian Blackthorn	Range of moist and dry habitats	Shrub to 3m, with spines, creamy flowers in summer	Source of nectar for wasps that predate on defoliating insects, and may reduce eucalypt die-back.

SHRUBS (continued)				
<i>Callistemon pallidus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush	Beside streams and in wet rocky places	Shrub to 3m, lemon flowers	Occurs in Southern tablelands but not locally
<i>Callistemon sieberi</i>	River Bottlebrush	Adjacent to water	Shrub to 3m, cream flowers	Dense shrub.
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Common Fringe Myrtle	Woodland and dry forest, poor, well-drained soils	Heathy shrub to 1.5m	Abundant white flowers.
<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Shiny Cassinia / Cauliflower Bush	Woodland and dry forest on poor soils	Shrub to 3m, creamy flowers	Fast-growing, colonizes bare ground.
<i>Cassinia quinquefaria</i>	Rosemary Cassinia	Woodland and dry forest	Shrub to 2m, creamy flowers	Fast-growing, colonizes bare ground.
<i>Cryptandra amara</i>	Bitter Cryptandra	Woodland and grassland	Heathy shrub to 35cm	Abundant snowy white flowers in early Spring.
<i>Daviesia genistifolia</i>	Broom Bitter Pea	Woodland and grassland	Low pea shrub to 60 cm	Likes wetter sites
<i>Daviesia latifolia</i>	Hop Bitter Pea	Woodland and dry forest	Wide-leaved pea shrub to 2m	Grows on poor soils in Goulburn and Boorowa region
<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i>	Slender Bitter-pea	Woodland and dry forest, shallow, acid skeletal soils	Slender shrub to 1.5m, yellow-red pea flowers	Can be regularly pruned.
<i>Daviesia mimosoides</i>	Narrow Leaf Bitter Pea	Woodland and dry forest	Narrow-leaved pea shrub to 2m	Grows on poor soils
<i>Dillwynia phyllicoides</i>	Small Leaf Parrot Pea	Woodland and dry forest	Prostrate pea shrub	Grows on poor, dry soils
<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	Narrow-leaved Hop Bush	Woodland and dry forest	Shrub to 4m, leaves sticky, shiny	Seed capsules are reddish and conspicuous, fast growing.
<i>Grevillea lanigera</i>	Woolly Grevillea	Woodland and grassland	Shrub to 2m, prostrate form also occurs	Source of nectar, prostrate form useful ground cover near houses.
<i>Hakea microcarpa</i>	Small-fruited Hakea	Rocky soils next to watercourses and swamps	Shrub to 2m, small cream flowers	Very prickly.
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Austral indigo	Woodland and forest	Slender spreading shrub, sparse foliage, abundant purple flowers	Eagerly sought out by herbivores and needs protection. Regenerates readily on bare soil.
<i>Kunzea erocoides</i>	Burgan	Woodland, forest, grassland especially along watercourses	Shrub to 3 m	May become dominant and persist in retired pastures.
<i>Kunzea parvifolia</i>	Violet Kunzea	Woodland, forest, shrublands in wet areas	Shrub to 1.5 m	Purple flowers, can form dense stands.
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea Tree	Woodland and forest	Shrub to 2 m	In sandy or swampy places
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea Tree	Mostly in dry forest	Shrub to 3 m	In sandy or swampy places
<i>Leptospermum obovatum</i>	River Tea Tree	Rocky riversides	Shrub to 3 m	Granite and sandstone, not a grassy woodland species
<i>Leptospermum multicaule</i>	Dog-tangle	Woodland, forest	Shrub to 2m, diffuse arching branches	Widespread, snowy white flowers in late Spring.
<i>Melaleuca parvistaminea</i>	Rough-barked Honey-myrtle	Forest, woodland and grassland, usually along watercourses	Shrub or small tree to 4m with rough bark	Light cream flowers in Spring.

GRASSES AND SEDGES				
<i>Austrostipa scabra</i>	Spear Grass	Pastures, grassy woodlands	Medium sized perennial tussock	Good coloniser for landscaping and revegetation, abundant sharp-pointed seeds.
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge	Wet sites	Large perennial tussock	Important plant for colonizing dam edges, providing habitat and soil protection.
<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill Grass	Open pastures and grassland	Low-growing, tufted with short rhizomes	Flowerheads break off and disperse in the wind. Good colonizer of bare ground.
<i>Dichelachne</i> spp.	Plume grasses	Woodland and dry forest	Slender tussock grasses	Highly ornamental, but sensitive to grazing.
<i>Joycea pallida</i> ( <i>Rytidosperma pallidum</i> )	Red-anther Wallaby Grass	Open forest, woodland, grassland on infertile, sedimentary soils.	Very large, perennial tussock, may dominate grazed hillsides.	Excellent protection of soil and rare plants as nothing will eat it. Important species.
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny Headed Mat Rush	Open forest	Strap-leaved tussock	Commonly used in landscaping
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	Woodland, dry forest and pastures.	Medium perennial grass with some vegetative spread	Useful species owing to tolerance of grazing and a range of soil conditions.
<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	River Tussock	Low-lying grassland	Large tussock grass	Suitable for damp sites only
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	Poa Tussock	Very common in a range of habitats, including pastures	Perennial tussock to 1m tall	Relative unpalatability to livestock makes it a valuable ground cover. Used widely in plantings.
<i>Rytidosperma</i> spp. ( <i>Danthonia</i> / <i>Austrodanthonia</i> spp.)	Wallaby Grasses	All habitats, including pastures. Many species with a range of ecological tolerances.	Perennial tussocks ranging from 10cm to 1m	Easy to collect fluffy white seed and broadcast over areas where plants are desired.
<i>Schoenoplectus validus</i>	River Club Rush	In and on the edge of water	Large emergent rush	Suitable for dam edges
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	Grassy woodland and grassland, dominant species	Large perennial tussock	Indicator of good condition where it occurs as it is sensitive to heavy grazing and fertilization.
FORBS (WILDFLOWERS)				
<i>Arthropodium fimbriatum</i>	Chocolate lily	Woodland and grassland	Perennial lily, with small rosette of narrow leaves and purple flowers on tall stem	Dies back to tuber in dry weather. Flowers chocolate scented.
<i>Bracteantha viscosa</i>	Sticky Everlasting	Woodland and dry forest	Erect, tufted perennial to 80cm, leafy stems	Attractive paper daisy that will self-seed onto bare infertile sites.
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Bulbine Lily	Woodland and grassland	Perennial lily with soft linear leaves, yellow flowers on tall stem	Dies down to rootstock in summer.
<i>Cheiranthra linearis</i>	Finger Flower	grassy woodland	Slender erect to 40cm, showy purple flowers	Needs low fertility and bare soil.
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting	Woodland and grassland	Erect perennial with leafy stems, small yellow flower heads to 25cm.	Spreads vegetatively, a number of different forms, including green or silvery grey leaves.
<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	Clustered Everlasting	Woodland, well drained soils	Erect tufted perennial to 60cm, silvery leafy stems	Will self-seed on bare soils.
<i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i>	Australian Bindweed	Woodland, grassland and pastures	Trailing, twining perennial with large pink flowers	Tolerates fertile sites, trailing habit makes it susceptible to heavy grazing.

FORBS (WILDFLOWERS) (continued)				
<i>Craspedia variabilis</i>	Billy-buttons	Woodland and grassland in moist and wet sites	Perennial daisy with round yellow flower heads on long stems	Dies back to rootstock in summer, grows in winter and Spring flowering.
<i>Desmodium varians</i>	Slender Tick-trefoil	Woodland and grassland, including pastures	Perennial legume, summer growing with small pink flowers	Dies back to rootstock in drought, interesting flat seeds that stick to socks, so easy to collect!
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Black-anthered flax lily	Dry forest and woodland	Perennial lily with tough leaves and tall spikes of purple flowers	Evergreen, spreads by rhizomes, forming dense solid cover. Widely planted but local forms not often used.
<i>Eryngium ovinum</i>	Blue Devil	Woodland and grassland, damp and fertile sites.	Perennial spiny rosette, looks like a thistle but whole plant goes bright blue in late Spring	Iconic plant of grassland, very palatable and needs protection from all types of herbivore. In the carrot family.
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Sarsparilla	Woodland and dry forest	Scrambler to 0.5m, deep purple pea flowers	Local forms sprawl low on the ground and need protection from frost e.g. under trees.
<i>Leptorhynchos squamatus</i>	Scaly Buttons	Woodland and grassland	Perennial yellow daisy with flat rosette	Rapid colonizer of bare ground from seed, free flowering.
<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i>	Hoary Sunray	Woodland and grassland	Low tufted perennial to 30cm, dense grey foliage. Abundant flowers.	Short-lived, but regenerates readily on bare infertile soil, grazing intolerant.
<i>Linum marginale</i>	Wild flax	Woodland and grassland	Tufted perennial forb to 60cm with leafy stems.	Bright blue flowers, sensitive to grazing owing to tall, erect habit.
<i>Microseris lanceolata</i>	Murnong / Yam Daisy	Grassland, woodland, dry forest	Rosette which dies back to tuber in summer	Grows readily and fast from seed through mid-Winter. Yellow daisy.
<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>	Common Buttercup	Woodland and grassland in damp and wet sites	Perennial forb with rosette of toothed leaves	Typical buttercup flowers on long stems. Large seeds easy to collect and disperse.
<i>Stackhousia monogyne</i>	Creamy Candles	Woodland, grassland, dry forest	Perennial with short leafy stems and spikes of creamy flowers. Dormant when dry.	Large seeds take months to emerge. Tough showy plant with spreads by rhizomes once established.
<i>Wahlenbergia</i> spp.	Native Bluebells	Wide range of habitats, including disturbed areas.	Erect, blue-flowered perennials with leafy stems, difficult to identify to species	Abundant tiny seed produced in capsules. Fast colonizers of bare ground from seed.
<i>Wurmbea dioica</i>	Early Nancy	Woodland and grassland	Pair of leaves coming from corm with spike of white and purple flowers. Low growing.	Showy lily for short grass situation, abundant seeds readily collected. Dormant in summer.
<i>Xerochrysum viscosum</i>	Sticky Everlasting	Woodland and dry forest	Erect perennial to 0.8 m tall	Showy yellow flowers, mostly dies down in winter.

Originally compiled by Sue McIntyre, September 2016. Revised September 2017 and September 2020.