Nursery species guide 2026

Murrumbateman Landcare Group

MLG Native Plant Nursery species are shown below, categorised by broad plant type. Some are not available for 2026, and these are clearly marked.

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.

Flammability rating is based on 2023 MLG research. For full results, see: Bushfire landscaping: designing gardens for bushfire-prone areas.

Please consult the *Complete planting and nursery guide 2026* before ordering plants: Complete planting and nursery guide 2026.

Acacias

Species -*Scientific name* -Common name	Description	Flammability rating	Natural range and habitat	Photo
Acacia buxifolia **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 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.	

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.	
Acacia doratoxylon **Spearwood**	Large, rounded shrub to 6 m or occasionally an erect, small tree. Bears yellow rod-shaped flowers in spring.	Unknown	Local species – mainly rare, rocky areas on the Murrumbidgee. Needs a well-drained, dry position.	
Acacia implexa **Hickory wattle**	Small to medium-sized tree to 12 m. Bears cream ball-shaped flowers in summer. Suitable for bank planting, due to its suckering habit.	High	Core local species – common, widespread. Needs full sun; prone to leaf gall. On well-drained soil on hills and rocky areas.	

Acacia melanoxylon **Blackwood**	Variable tree reaching 30 m in deep gullies. Cream ball-shaped flowers occur in spring. Good shade and timber tree.	Mixed reports; use with care	Local species – mainly on higher elevations. Most situations are suitable; prone to borer attack in warmer areas.	
Acacia paradoxa **Kangaroo thorn**	Spreading, prickly shrub to 2–3 m high by 3–4 m across. Stems with stiff spines. Flowers in yellow balls. Prickly and valued for nesting habitat.	Unknown	Local species – mainly in the north part of the district. Prefers sunny, well-drained positions; tolerates a wide range of pH. On dry, shallow soils.	
Acacia rubida **Red-stem wattle**	Yellow flowers in spring. Two forms: • Woodland, dry forest, grassland: small open tree; sickle-shaped phyllodes • Woodland and riparian areas: large, dense shrub; straight phyllodes	Unknown	Core local species – common, widespread. Prefers sunny, reasonably well-drained positions in most soils.	

Acacia ulicifolia **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.	
Acacia verniciflua **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.	

Eucalyptus

Species ***-Scientific name*** **-Common name**	**Description**	**Flammability rating**	**Natural range and habitat**	**Photo**
Eucalyptus albens **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	Local species – dominant tree of grassy woodland on the south-west slopes of NSW.	
Eucalyptus blakelyi **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.	

Eucalyptus bridgesiana **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.	
Eucalyptus camaldulensis subsp. *camaldenensis* **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	Local species, widespread distribution. On riverine and flooding areas; not suitable for dry habitats.	
Eucalyptus macrorhyncha **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.	

Eucalyptus mannifera **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.	
Eucalyptus melliodora **Yellow box**	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.	High	Core local species – defining and dominant tree of grassy woodlands On more fertile soils on lower slopes and flats.	
Eucalyptus rossii **Inland scribbly gum**	Tree to 15 m. Smooth bark with insect scribbles; lance-shaped adult leaves; white flowers spring to autumn.	High	Core local species – dominant species of dry forest. On shallow rocky infertile soils on upper slopes and ridges.	

Eucalyptus sideroxylon subsp. *sideroxylon* **Mugga ironbark**	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.	High	Not a local species but has been widely planted in our region and is common in other areas; forms dry forest and woodland on slopes and plains from Qld to Vic. On lighter, poorer soils.	

Other trees

Species *-Scientific name* **-Common name**	**Description**	**Flammability rating**	**Natural range and habitat**	**Photo**
Allocasuarina littoralis **Black she-oak**	Medium erect tree to 10 m. Red flowers in spring. Fast growing.	High	Local species and common in regions east of our district. Prefers well-drained soil in full sun, does not like boggy soils.	
Allocasuarina verticillata **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.	

Brachychiton populneus subsp. *populneus* **Kurrajong**	Small to medium compact tree to 10–20 m. Cream flowers from late spring to autumn. Grown for shade and fodder.	Mixed reports; use with care	Local species. Prefers sunny well-drained position. Does not thrive in acid soils; frost-sensitive when young.	
Callitris endlicherii Not available 2026 **Black cypress pine**	Tree with mostly erect and sometimes spreading branches to 10–20 m. Small (to 2 cm) seed cones. Slow growing.	Unknown	Local species – mainly on rocky slopes on the Murrumbidgee River. Prefers a light well-drained soil in an open sunny position. On dry, rocky sites.	

Casuarina cunninghamiana **River she-oak**	Erect tree to 15–35 m. Fast growing. Its tendency to sucker makes it a good tree to plant along river banks or waterways.	Mixed reports; use with care	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.	

Other shrubs

Species -*Scientific name* -Common name	Description	Flammability rating	Natural range and habitat	Photo
Callistemon citrinus **Crimson bottlebrush**	Upright rounded shrub to 2–3 m. Large flushes of flowers through summer.	High	Local species – uncommon, in coastal swamps. Prefers a well-drained soil in full sun to part shade.	
Callistemon pallidus **Lemon bottlebrush**	Upright shrub with slender spreading branches growing to 3 m high by 2 m across. Profuse pale-yellow flowers spring to early summer.	Unknown	Local species – uncommon, along streams. Prefers moist situations in full sun or part shade.	

Callistemon sieberi **River bottlebrush**	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.	Unknown	Local species – uncommon, along streams. Prefers moist soils and full sun.	
Calytrix tetragona Limited availability 2026 **Common Fringe Myrtle**	Heathy shrub to 1.5m with abundant white flowers.	Unknown	Local species –Woodland and dry forest, poor, well-drained soils.	

Cassinia longifolia **Shiny cassinia**	Erect open shrub to 2-3 m. Small white flowers forming dense clusters to 20cm in diameter, spring, summer and early autumn. Fast growing.	Unknown	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.	
Daviesia genistifolia Limited availability 2026 **Broom bitter pea**	Low multi-stemmed or slender prickly shrub to 2 m. Yellow and red pea flowers in early spring.	Unknown	Core local species – common, widespread. Prefers well-drained soil. On lower slopes and damp areas.	
Daviesia mimosoides subsp. *Mimosoides* Not available 2026 **Narrow-leaf bitter pea**	Variable multi-stemmed open habit to 1–2 m. Yellow and red pea flowers in clusters appear in spring. Fast growing.	High	Core local species – common, widespread. Will grow in semishade but performs best in a well-drained sunny position. On poor soils on upper slopes.	

Dillwynia phylicoides Not available 2026 **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.	
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.	
Einadia hastata **Berry saltbush**	Low shrubby perennial to 50cm. Produces very small succulent, bright red fruit in spring or early summer.	Likely to be low	Local species – tolerant to both frost and drought. Salt tolerant and able to grow in heavy soils; prefers full sun.	

Indigofera australis Limited availability 2026 **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.	
Kunzea ericoides **Kunzea**	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.	High	Core local species – common, widespread. In woodland, forest and grassland and especially along drainage lines and watercourses.	
Leptospermum continentale **Prickly tea tree**	Upright shrub to 2 m. White flowers in late spring and early summer.	Unknown but likely to be high	Grows in forest or open sandy, swampy places.	

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

Flowers and grasses

Species *-Scientific name* **-Common name**	**Description**	**Flammability rating**	**Natural range and habitat**	**Photo**
Bulbine bulbosa **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.	
Carex appressa **Tall sedge**	Tussock grass to 1 m.	Unknown	Local species – at water's edge. Prefers full sun to part shade. In damp localities such as wetlands, ponds, dams and watercourses.	

Chrysocephalum apiculatum **Yellow button**	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.	Unknown	Local species – prefers full sun and well-drained soil; may spread vegetatively. In woodland and grassland.	
Chrysocephalum semipapposum **Clustered everlasting**	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.	Unknown	Local species –grows in full to part sun; will self-seed on bare soils. On well-drained soils and upper slopes in woodland.	

Dianella revoluta **Blue flax lily**	Erect perennial with leathery strap leaves, forming clumps. Grows from rhizomes underground to 1m high and 1.5m across. Blue flowers in spring followed by purple/blue berries.	Low	Local but can be exacting in its requirements. Very hardy, drought and frost resistant, prefers well-drained soils.	
Hardenbergia violacea **Purple coral pea**	Twining, woody stemmed climber with dark green leathery leaves. Local forms sprawl low on the ground, Produces dark purple pea flowers, winter to spring. Flowers better in full sun.	Likely to be high	Local species –needs well-drained soil and prefers a frost-free site, though can tolerate some frost.	

Lomandra longifolia **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.	
Poa labillardieri **River tussock**	Densely tufted grass to 1.2 m. Delicate flowers in spring to summer. Fast growing.	High	Local species – uncommon, in damp areas. Most soils.	

Pultenaea spinosa Not available 2026 **Grey bush-pea**	A low shrub which is a member of the pea family.	Unknown	Local species – typically found in dry sclerophyll woodland and forest, on sandy to clay soils, or rocky soils.	
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 Not available 2026 **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.	
Xerochrysum viscosum **Sticky everlasting**	Erect low-growing perennial herb of multiple stems to 80 cm. 'Sticky' green leaves; bright yellow everlasting flowers appear in spring and summer.	Unknown	Local species – prefers full sun; colonises bare ground.	