

Acacia implexa Hickory Wattle/Lightwood



Growth rate: fast **Height:** to 15m. **Width:** up to 7 m

Natural habitat: Dry sclerophyll forests/woodlands on shallow, sandy or rocky soil in hilly country. Found along riverine and riparian areas. An understory in box-ironbark forests.

Habit: Erect or spreading tree with dense foliage, greyish bark and sickle-shaped phyllodes. Very long-lived. Nectar rich, pale yellow scented flowerheads from Dec-April. Abundant coiled seed pods.

Growing tips

- Well-drained shallower soils in full sun, dappled or partial shade
 - Heavy clay soil can cause stress.
- Frost resistant, tolerates fire, strong winds, drought
 - Establishes well when direct seeded

Regeneration: Root suckering, from soil-stored seed after disturbance.

Land protection: Excellent recharge control on rocky hills. Erosion control through spreading root system. Its fast growth and nitrogen-fixing roots improve soil fertility for surrounding vegetation. Useful medium-level cover in windbreaks. Resistant to de-barking by livestock. Tolerant of open paddocks. Does well in dry, windy exposed locations.

Wildlife:

Birds: Seed-eaters parrots, native pigeons. King Parrots eat half-ripe seed pods.

Insect eaters – Silvereyes, honeyeaters and black faced cuckoo shrike forage for insect in foliage/bark and sugary fluid on phyllodes. Cockatoos - wood boring grubs.

Insect/pollinators: Bees attracted to flowers for protein rich pollen. Ants attracted to oil rich arils on seeds. Food source for caterpillars, insects, wasps. Prone to attack from gall forming wasps.

Mammals: Sugar and squirrel gliders feed on insects and sap/gum, an important winter food source.

Habitat: Excellent roost sites and shelter for birds. Beetles and grubs live in bark/wood.

Brachychiton populneus ssp populneus Kurrajong



Growth rate: Slow growing until 3 years, then more rapidly. **Height:** to 20m **Width:** to 10m

Natural habitat: Open forest and woodland. Thrives in warm dry climates.

Habit: Attractive, shapely, evergreen tree with strongly tapering trunk and dense crown. Very long-lived. Highly resilient and capable of storing water in trunk and producing a deep tap-rooted tuber. Forms larger crowns if pruned when young. Creamy coloured bell flowers speckled with dark red, usually Mar-Dec.

Growing Tips

- Well-drained soil. Tolerates alkaline soil.
 - Drought and fire tolerant
 - Sensitive to frost when young
- Responds to occasional moderate lopping

Regeneration: From seed dispersed by birds.

Land protection: Suitable for recharge control. provides excellent dense shade, shelter. Useful medium-level cover in windbreaks.

Farming: Excellent drought fodder for sheep and cattle. Foliage highly palatable and nutritious. Due to deep tap roots, Kurrajongs do not compete with crops or pastures and are not damaged by cultivation close to trunk. Can be grown for edible seed crop.

Wildlife:

Birds: Seed eaters- Cockatoos. **Nectar feeders-** honeyeaters attracted to flowers.

Foraging birds- Olive-backed oriole, pied currawongs help with seed dispersal.

Insects and pollinators: Major source of nectar for native and honeybees. Larval food plant for common Pencil-Blue and Bronze Flat butterflies.

Mammals: Nectar rich flowers attract microbats. Possums/gliders eat leaves and flowers.

Habitat/shelter: considered excellent habitat tree attracting a wide variety of birds, insects and mammals. Rough bark provides shelter for smaller insects and larvae.

Callitris glaucophylla White Cypress Pine/Murray Pine



Growth rate: Slow. **Height:** to 20m. **width:** to 4m

Natural habitat: Dry sclerophyll woodland or open forest. Often with White Box, Yellow Box, Ironbark, Blakely's Red Gum, Kurrajong, and Bullock.

Habit: Hardy tree up to 20m, relatively slow to mature but long-lived. Single trunk, bluish-grey foliage and rough, deeply furrowed bark. Young plants sensitive to fire, although older trees more tolerant.

Growing Tips

- Well drained sandy loamy soil
- Tolerates extended dry periods and frosts

Regeneration: From seed. Seedlings extremely palatable to livestock and rabbits. Fencing required to encourage regeneration. Establishes reasonably well when direct seeded.

Shade and shelter: Trees provides dense, low-level cover in windbreaks, providing shelter virtually to ground-level.

Wildlife

Birds: Seed-eater: Cockatoos, galahs and parrots feed on seed bearing cones.

Insect-eaters: Grey crowned babbler, brown tree creeper, varied sittella, and black-chinned honeyeater forage for insects in the foliage and bark. Often inhabited by superb parrot, turquoise parrot and diamond firetails.

Insects/pollinators: Thick fibrous bark supports abundant supply of grubs and insects not found in such quantities in eucalypts. Pollen yielded in useful quantities and benefits bees.

Habitat/shelter: a critical habitat tree that provides food, shelter and nesting sites. Mature trees, particularly when growing with bull oak and Grey Box, important habitat for Grey-crowned Babbler and Apostlebird. Dense low cover offers protection for various small mammals. The bark and foliage provide habitat for squirrel gliders.

Eucalyptus albens White Box



Growth rate: moderate **Height:** to 25m **Width:** to 15m

Natural habitat: White box and white cypress frequently grow together in same ecological communities forming grassy woodlands, open forests. Often along side kurrajong, yellow and grey box. Often dominant tree species.

Habit: Long-lived hardy eucalypt with a broad, dense crown, whitish patches on grey bark. Creamy-white flowers appear in May-Sep. Heavy flowering usually every 2-3 years.

Growing tips

- Relatively fertile, well-drained deep, sandy loam soil
- Tolerates frost, drought and short periods of wet

Regeneration: From seed, during favourable seasons such as wet summers, particularly in absence of competitive exotic grasses. Establishes reasonably well when direct seeded.

Shade and shelter: Useful medium to high-level cover in windbreaks. Excellent shade for livestock and dwellings.

Land protection: Useful for recharge control plantings as uses large amounts of ground water. Useful in erosion control due to large spreading roots.

Wildlife:

Birds: Nectar-feeders: Honeyeaters, including Regent, lorikeets, parrots, including Swift. Important nectar source over winter when sources are scarce.

Insect-eaters: Red wattle birds, Pardalotes, weebills, friarbirds, whistlers, thornbills, silvereyes small honeyeaters. Swift parrots and pardalotes feed on lerps.

Insects/pollinators: Native bees, moths, butterflies, flies drawn to flowers.

Mammals: squirrel gliders feed on trunk sap, lerps, nectar and insects.

Shelter/habitat: Hollows provide refuge and nesting sites for birds and squirrel gliders.

Eucalyptus bridgesiana Apple box/But But



Growth rate: moderate **Height:** to 20m **Width:** to 15m

Habitat: Grassy woodlands on drier sites. Frequently occurs in White Box-Yellow Box and Blakely's Red Gum woodlands. Listed as a revegetation species in Thurgoona/Wirlinga area.

Habit: Large long-lived eucalypt with spreading crown. Rough, fibrous, brown-grey bark on trunk and larger branches. White flowers in Dec-March.

Growing tips

- Free draining loam, clay loam and alluvial soils.
- Drier sites along creek lines in lower rainfall areas
- Moderately tolerant of frost, drought, wind

Regeneration: From seed. Fencing recommended to preserve trees and encourage regeneration.

Shade and shelter: Useful medium-level cover in windbreaks. Excellent shade due to large spreading crown. Appears to tolerate pressure from stock camps compacting the soil.

Land protection: Useful in gully erosion control as back-up to fibrous-rooted understorey.

Wildlife:

Birds: Nectar-feeders: honeyeaters, including Regent, spinebills, friarbirds, lorikeets.

Insect-eaters: pardalotes, wrens and whistlers.

Seed-eaters: Cockatoos and parrots.

Insects/pollinators: Good nectar flows, favoured by bees. Honey produced by bees feeding on the small white flowers is of high quality. Pollen is high quality, rich in protein and good pre-winter feed for honeybee hives. Sawfly larvae feed on leaves.

Mammals: Sugar and Squirrel Gliders drink sap by creating gouges in the bark. They also search for large wood-boring insect larvae. Wombats occasionally dig down and chew roots. Brush-tailed and ringtail possums also frequent visitors.

Shelter/habitat: A vital habitat tree due to its prolific autumn nectar and hollow-forming nature in mature trees- nesting sites for birds and mammals.