FACT SHEET

SUITABLE SPECIES FOR REVEGETATING GULLIES

Good vegetation coverage is very effective in providing long-term gully stability. The combined root systems of trees, shrubs and grasses bind together cobbles, gravel, sand and soil.

TOE

The area where the gully floor and side walls meet (the toe), is the most susceptible part of a gully to erosion. Stabilisation requires the establishment of a good cover of vegetation. Some good species to use include;

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	REVEGETATION INFORMATION
Alpine Bottlebrush	***Callistemon pityoides***	Prefers periodically wet ground near swamps and watercourses
Broad-leaf Cumbungi	***Typha orientalis***	
Common Reed*	***Phragmites australis***	Likes damp to saturated soil and will also grow in deep brackish water. Is commonly seen growing along stream banks in the region, very useful at stabilising stream banks and undercuts, and can tolerate deep shade
Common Rush	***Juncus usitatus***	Will grow in shallow water as well as the bank because it likes damp to well saturated soil
Cumbungi*	***Typha spp.***	Grows on damp or saturated soils, usually in stationary or slow flowering water up to two metres deep, has the potential to blanket areas of slow moving water
Purple Loosestrife	***Lythrum salicaria***	damp mud or wet sand, perennial herb to 1.5m, dies back in winter, re-shoots from crown
Red Stem Wattle*	***Acacia rubida***	dry, alluvial soils, including steep well drained banks
Rice Sedge	***Cyperus difformis***	poorly drained soils, grass-like perennial tussock, to 2m
River Clubrush	***Schoenoplectus validus***	damp or saturated soils, perennial to 3m, survives periodic wet, prevents erosion
River Tea Tree	***Leptospernum obovatum***	sandy, gravelly sites and rock outcrops, excellent for protecting stream banks,
Rushes	***Juncus spp.***	damp or saturated soils, perennial to 1m, survives periodic wet conditions
Silver Wattle	***Acacia dealbata***	dry sites, frost and drought hardy, vigorous spreading and anchoring root system, regenerates easily by seed and suckering
Spiny Headed Mat Rush	***Lomandra longifolia***	height to 80cm, dense, fibrous root system
Tussock Sedge **Tassle Sedge** **Tufted Sedge**	***Carex appressa*** ***Carex fascicularis*** ***Carex gaudichaudiana***	Sedges: generally grow in poorly drained soils along streams and wetlands, copes with periodic wet and dry conditions. Tassle and Tufted Sedge: perennial tussocks, helps prevent erosion

BANK FACE

Shrubs and grasses are generally best for revegetation of banks. Many of the following species can also be planted as River Corridor Species.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	REVEGETATION INFORMATION
Australian Anchor Plant	*Discaria pubescens*	near streams, shrub 1-2m
Bertya	*Bertya rosmarinifolia*	prefers near streams, height 1-2m
Blackthorn	*Bursaria lasiophylla*	thorny shrub, grows readily along river, creeks and gullies, wide spreading root system that binds the soil effectively, 2-4m
Box Micranteum	*Micrantheum hexandrum*	rocky sites near streams, shrub 2-4m
Burgan	*Kunzea ericoides*	near streams, shrub 2-4m, may invade cleared country
Cauliflower Bush	*Cassinia longifolia*	shallow soils, shrub 1-3.5m
Common Cassinia	*Cassinia aculeata*	shrub 1.3-5m
Common Fringe-myrtle	*Calytrix tetragona*	rocky, gravelly soils and sand, shrub 1-2m
Crimson Bottlebrush	*Callistemon citrinus*	damp, sandy flats and near swamps, shrub 1-3m
Dagger Wattle	*Acacia siculiformis*	prefers sandy or rocky soils, very hardy
Giant Hop-Bush	*Dodonaea viscoasa* subsp. *spatulata*	rocky outcrops, dry sandy soils, shrub to 6m
Hemp Bush	*Gynatrix pulchella*	near streams, shrub 2-4m,
Long-leaf Lomatia	*Lomatia myricoides*	Will grow on poorer soils, along creeks and gullies, shrub 2-5m, intolerant of high phosphorus alluvial sites
Narrow-leaf Bitter Pea	*Daviesia mimosoides*	various soils, shrub to 2m, hardy, useful for poor open sites, regenerates quickly after fire
Narrow-leaf Hopbush	*Dodonea viscosa* subsp. *angustissima*	rocky outcrops, dry sandy soils, shrub 1-4m
Ovens Wattle	*Acacia pravissima*	common near streams and on damp sheltered sites, shrub to small tree 3-8m
Prickly Grevillea	*Grevillea juniperina*	sand or rock near rivers, creeks, shrub 1-2.5m, suitable for low phosphorus soils
Poa Tussocks* (Tussock Grass)	*Poa sieveriana, Poa labillarbiera*	perennial, prefers dry, alluvial soils on stream banks and low-lying sites, unpalatable for stock
Pomaderris species	*Pomaderris andromedifolia, angustifolia, subcapita, aspera, eriocephala, betulina*	in scrub, usually near streams, shrub 1-4m
River She-Oak	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	along streams, roots bind banks
River Tea-Tree	*Leptospermum obovatum*	sandy, alluvial soils and rocky outcrops, periodically wet sites along watercourses, shrub 2-3m, excellent for streambank protection, thinning may be

		in riverbed
Slender Tea-Tree	***Leptospermum brevipes***	near streams, damp or rocky sites, shrub 2-4m
Small-fruited Hakea	***Hakea microcarpa***	rocky soils, next to watercourses and swamps, shrub to 2m, not tolerant of phosphorus, therefore no suited to rich, alluvial soils
Swamp Paperbark	***Melaleuca ericifolia***	poorly drained soils, swamps and stream flats
Swamp Tea-Tree	***Leptospermum myrtifolium***	periodically wet soils, near streams, swamps and soaks, shrub 1-2.5m, may invade cleared, wet areas
Tussock Grass	***Poa labillardieri***	grows readily along stream banks, unpalatable for stock
Woolly Grevillea	***Grevillea lanigera***	Small shrub, grows readily in lighter soils along watercourses, well draining sandy or rocky soils with clay subsoil, will regenerate naturally during good seasons, soil with low phosphorus content
Woolly Tea-Tree	***Leptospermum lanigerum***	wet, sandy or alluvial soils and rocky sites, shrub 2-6m

Who can help?

Landcare, Yass Office C/- DLWC (02) 6226 1433
Department Land and Water Conservation, Yass. (02) 6226 1433

FURTHER REFERENCES

Rizvi, S.A and Crouch R.J. *Gully Stabilisation: 20 Promising Native Species.* CaLM Technical Paper 2, Department of Conservation and Land Management, Sydney, 1993.