## 7.2 NATIVE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

### What is native vegetation management ?

Native vegetation management is the management of native trees, shrubs and grasses to increase the viability of rural communities, maintain biodiversity and to prevent land and water degradation. (DLWC 1998)

For the purpose of this Plan, "remnant vegetation" does not necessarily refer to 'untouched' vegetation, as much of the catchment has been ringbarked, cleared, grazed or burnt since settlement. Much of the vegetation that remains today represents regrowth from this era, with many of the stands showing evidence of these past activities. It is important that these areas are preserved, as they may represent important samples of Yass area vegetation communities.

### Why is native vegetation important ?

Protecting and managing areas of native remnant vegetation can have multiple benefits in promoting sustainable catchment health. These include:

- *providing windbreaks, shade and shelter for stock*
- *enhancing economic value (agroforestry, firewood, property value)*
- *providing a source of seed for regeneration*
- *reducing groundwater levels and recharge*
- *filtering nutrients and pollution in the stream bank zone*
- *controlling erosion*
- *increasing and maintaining biodiversity*
- *providing wildlife habitat and corridors.*
- *preserving aesthetic values*

Shade and shelter provided by native vegetation can increase production. Sheep on sheltered plots produced 35% more wool and 6kg more liveweight than those without shelter, during a five year study at Armidale. Shelter also reduced lambing losses by up to 50% (Dengate).

Native vegetation also provides an important aesthetic function in attracting tourism to farming areas, and plays an important role in local and regional cultural history.

### What causes native vegetation decline ?

Native vegetation decline has occurred through *direct loss* of vegetation, *fragmentation* of vegetation and *degradation* of those areas (DLWC 1998).

Clearing, continuous grazing and dieback are the primary causes of native vegetation decline in the Yass area. Clearing in the catchment dates back to 1898 with much of the remaining vegetation consisting of small remnants or individual paddock trees. These small, segmented remnants are generally not protected from grazing pressure and as a result, are more susceptible to the pressures influencing dieback and tree decline. This can affect reproduction, species diversity and exposure of remnants to weather and the impacts from adjoining landuse (fertiliser/herbicide drift, weeds and stock) known as the 'edge effect'. Many isolated paddock trees in the catchment are also old and in

their later stages of life, reducing their ability to recover from dieback.

## How is it affecting the Yass catchment ?

Urban expansion and poor grazing management are the major pressures on native vegetation in the catchment, leading to fragmentation and increased vulnerability of vegetation to pests and disease. Clearing of native tree cover in the Yass Valley has also been significant and has contributed to rising groundwater levels and increased saline discharges in the catchment (DLWC 2000b). This has also contributed to pollution of watercourses and erosion, adversely affecting water quality in the Yass River.

In the Yass area, a combination of the above factors has contributed to extensive dieback and tree decline. In particular, impacting on Blakely's Red Gum (*Eucalyptus blakelyi)* causing severe defoliation of both young and old stands primarily as a result of psyllid (insect) attack. Dieback has also been noted in stands of Red Stringybark (*Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*) and to a lesser degree in Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*).

## Native vegetation in the catchment

Native vegetation cover in the Yass Valley sub-catchment is 22,671 hectares representing over 14% of the sub-catchment. This has been assessed as a 'high resource stress' affecting biodiversity and water quality (DLWC 2000b).

## Priority actions

The overall objectives of the suggested action plans are to:

1. protect existing remnants
2. revegetate degraded areas
3. establish vegetation corridor links, and,
4. improve biodiversity, habitat and aesthetics.

## Local Actions to Date

**2000/2001**

- Dieback Revegetation Project
- Picaree Hill Conservation Project

**1999/2000**

- Burrinjuck Webs of Green Vegetation Enhancement and Protection Project
- Burrinjuck Revegetation for Biodiversity Project
- Yass Area Dieback Revegetation Project
- Jerrawa Creek Catchment Green Corridors Project
- Yass Shire Vegetation Management Plan
- Tyrone Tree Corridor Project
- Jerrawa Creek Wildlife Corridor Project

**1998/1999**

- Jerrawa Creek Wildlife Corridor
- Jerrawa Creek Catchment Green Corridors
- Tyrone Creek Corridor
- Burrinjuck Remnant Bush Preservation and Revegetation
- Yass Shire Vegetation Management Plan
- Burrinjuck Webs of Green
- Murrumbateman Missing Links
- Yass Area Dieback Revegetation

**1997/1998**

- Jerrawa Creek Catchment Green Corridors
- Burrinjuck Remnant Bush Preservation and Revegetation
- Yass Shire Vegetation Management Plan
- Gundaroo Common Native vegetation survey
- Re-greening the Greenways
- Wee Jasper Nature Conservation Group.

**1996/1997**

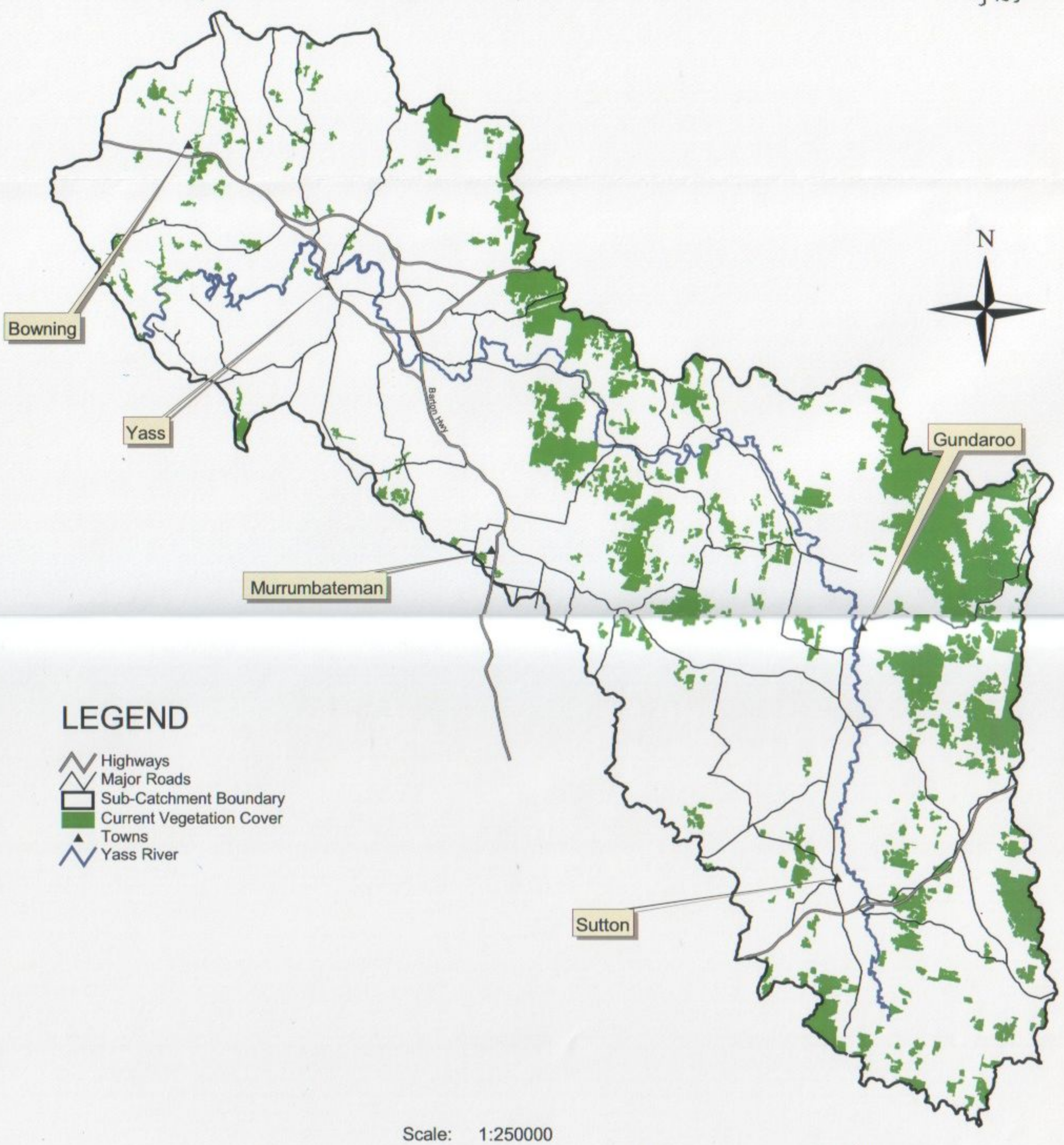
- Burrinjuck remnant bush preservation and revegetation
- Yass Shire Vegetation Management Plan
- Landcare guide for the hobby farm and bush block
- Murrumbateman - gully fencing, revegetation and erosion control

**See also in the Appendix:**
**Section 6.4** Vegetation
**Section 7.2** Native Vegetation
**Table 3:** Threatened Flora in the Yass Area
**Table 4:** Noxious Weeds in the Yass Area
**Table 5:** Threatened Fauna in the Yass Area

# YASS VALLEY SUB-CATCHMENT

## Map 10: Vegetation Cover

Yass Area Network of Landcare Groups
Working together




LEGEND

- Highways
- Major Roads
- Sub-Catchment Boundary
- Current Vegetation Cover
- Towns
- Yass River

Scale: 1:250000

10 0 10 20 Kilometres

DISCLAIMER

The Yass Area Network of Landcare Groups and/or contributors accepts no responsibility for the result of action taken or decisions made on the basis of the information contained herein or for errors, omissions or inaccuracies presented here. Whilst all care is taken to ensure a high degree of accuracy, users are invited to notify of any map discrepancies.

SOURCE: NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service, 2001

# 2. NATIVE VEGETATION ACTION PLAN

| WHAT WILL WE DO ? | WHY ARE WE DOING IT ? |
|---|---|
| Retain and enhance remnant vegetation and increase area of native vegetation. | To maintain and improve ecological health to ensure sustainable production and conservation. |

## HOW DOES IT CONTRIBUTE TO MURRUMBIDGEE CATCHMENT BLUEPRINT TARGETS ?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salinity √ | Soil Health √ | Biodiversity √ | Community Building √ |

**HOW WILL WE DO IT ?**

(codes in brackets indicate Matching Blueprint Actions)

**Identify the problem**

NV1. Use assessment kits to assess the quality of native vegetation.

NV2. Seek expert advice to establish local reasons for decline (eg dieback).

**Implement management practices**

NV3. Create an extensive network of vegetation to link revegetation and remnant protection activities (eg Wamboin Greenways). (BMA1, PrMA3)

NV4. Protect and manage remnant native vegetation on private land. (PrMA3, PrMA4)

NV5. Promote revegetation of native ecological communities listed as threatened or endangered, through fencing, reducing competition etc. (BMA6, BMA7)

NV6. Develop and encourage the use of local vegetation communities seedstock where possible. (PrMA4)

**On-ground works**

NV7. Enhance the health of remnants by encouraging natural regeneration and re-introducing a large range of local native understorey plants. (PrMA3, PRMA4)

NV8. Manage weeds and feral animals.

NV9. Retain dead standing and fallen timber for habitat. (BMA6)

NV10. Fence areas of important native vegetation & manage grazing appropriately.

NV11. Support more research on germination of native vegetation especially native grasses.

**Promote and educate**

NV12. Raise awareness of the importance of remnant vegetation. (BMA1, CBMA11)

NV13. Encourage local government to identify and protect high quality vegetation, particularly where it will be affected by development. (BMA1, BMA7)

NV14. Encourage financial rebates or incentive schemes for revegetation works (BMA7)

NV15. Develop identification information sheets for native perennial pasture management - grazing techniques, fencing, fires, allowing for seed set. (SMA8, PrMA1)

NV16. Promote native farm forestry through trial farm forestry sites.

**Monitor**

NV17. Monitor revegetation and remnant management activities to improve techniques, species selection and strategies. (BMA5)

**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE**

# NATIVE VEGETATION

## What is native vegetation management?

Native vegetation is made up of trees, shrubs, grasses and all other plants native to Australia. Native vegetation management includes working with the community to increase and improve native vegetation cover and to better manage existing vegetation.

## Why do we need to manage it ?

Native vegetation provides ecological, social and economic benefits. It contributes to biodiversity, protects from land degradation, maintains water quality, acts as a carbon sink, and provides for recreation, natural heritage, and research.

It provides fodder, products such as timber and honey, and habitat for beneficial pest predators. It also has important social, economic and cultural values for Aboriginal people.

## What can I do ?

Manage remnant native vegetation to improve its condition. Ensure your revegetation or new plantings are consistent with your whole farm plan. Think about where they will provide the most benefit to your farming system. They might be to provide livestock shade and shelter, protect buildings, prevent groundwater recharge, stabilise stream banks or provide wood production.

## How do I do it?

### Retain

- Retain patches of native vegetation and try to link with other patches.
- Retain large trees, leaf litter, sticks and logs under remnant vegetation.

### Protect

- Fence native vegetation areas to protect from stock
- Avoid fragmenting existing areas of vegetation by roads or fences.
- Keep a buffer between native vegetation remnants and other intensive land uses

### Manage

- Manage grazing to allow regrowth of vegetation (ie don't graze in seed setting/flowering, or germination periods)
- Look after existing patches of remnant vegetation to allow natural regeneration
- Use appropriate native species when planting vegetation, particularly in existing vegetation areas
- Retain tree stumps, fallen trees, dead trees and understorey vegetation for habitat for pest predators
- Control weeds
- Minimise disturbance to soil and vegetation to maintain ground cover, keep weeds out and allow the understorey plants to establish.
- Reduce chemical and fertiliser drift from adjacent farm activities.

**Who can help ?**

Department of Land and Water Conservation, Yass phone (02) 6226 1433
Greening Australia, ACT phone (02) 6253 3035

**FACT SHEET**

# VEGETATION ESTABLISHMENT TECHNIQUES

*Fencing and weed control are vital for successful vegetation establishment !*

## TUBESTOCK

Tubestock are seedlings grown in narrow tubes of between 10-30 cm high and approximately 6-9 months old. They will establish and grow quickly under the right conditions.

## When do I plant ?

Plant seedlings in early spring when soil moisture is high. If the soil tends to dry out in late spring, planting in early autumn is suitable. The site should be already ripped (usually best done in summer), along contour lines if planting on a hill, and should be sprayed at least twice in the preceding autumn and spring.

## Where and what do I plant ?

Greening Australia has site specific species lists outlining species suitable for different areas, for example wet or dry areas, stony hills, deep soils, acid and saline soils. See contact details below.

## What to remember when planting tubestock

- Water seedlings well before planting.
- Make sure the planting hole is as close as possible in size to the tubestock.
- Break-off any roots sticking out the bottom of the tube before planting.
- Remove the seedling from the tube (holding it upside down) with one knock, trying to minimise damage.
- Ensure the stem of the seedlings is no deeper in the soil than in the tube.
- Leave a small depression around the seedling to allow water to collect.
- Water immediately after planting.
- If mulching, keep mulch away from direct contact with the stem.
- Fence the area to protect seedlings from stock and pest animals.
- Remember to keep free of weeds.
- Blocks of plantings or lanes of at least 20m wide are much more beneficial to the landscape than narrow tree lanes.

*It is best to plant close to existing patches of vegetation than in an open location.*

## DIRECT SEEDING

Direct seeding is where seed is directly drilled into the ground. It is significantly cheaper than planting tubestock, and takes a lot less time. Historically, it is slightly less successful than planting tubestock. Greening Australia will do direct seeding on a contract basis or a direct seeding machine can be hired from the Yass Area Network of Landcare Groups.

## When do I plant?

It is recommended that herbicide applications up to 12 months before planting are necessary to reduce competition from weeds and grasses, and to build up soil moisture. Spring is the best time to carry out direct seeding. Fence the area before planting.

## Where and what do I plant?

See Greening Australia for site specific species recommendations (contacts below). A seed mix of 30-40 species is recommended with seeding rates of 0.5 to 1kg per hectare or 200 to 400 grams per kilometre of tree line. Seed can be bought or collected from nearby remnant vegetation.

## For further information

*Greenotes*, Greening Australia ACT & SE NSW PO Box 538, Jamison Centre, ACT 2614 ph (02) 6253 3035 fax (02) 6253 3145 email gaact@netinfo.com.au

- Greenotes #5 Collecting Australian Native Tree Seed
- Greenotes #6 Propagating Australian Native Trees

**Who can help ?**
Greening Australia ACT & SE phone (02) 6253 3035
Department of Land and Water Conservation, Yass phone (02) 6226 1433
The Farm Foresty Network, see Greening Australia.

**FACT SHEET**

# REVEGETATION ESTABLISHMENT

## Why should I establish native vegetation ?

Native vegetation provides many environmental benefits to flora and fauna through providing habitat and food sources. However, it also contributes to farm productivity through providing shelter, alternative grazing areas and providing habitat for beneficial pest predators.

## What can I do ?

- Use local native species including trees, shrubs and grasses.
- Concentrate on expanding and enhancing existing vegetation remnants.
- Retain existing clumps of remnant vegetation. Where trees already exist it is easier and cheaper to fence them off and encourage regeneration.
- Link shelterbelts together and with existing vegetation to provide additional food, shelter and corridors for wildlife.
- Revegetate along creeks and gullies.
- Include local native understorey plants (shrubs) that flower at different times throughout the year to attract a variety of wildlife.
- Revegetated areas can become a shelter and habitat for pest species. Develop pest animal management plans for these areas and consult local agencies regarding appropriate control measures.

## Who can help ?

- Contact your local Landcare group, Greening Australia or the list of local nurseries for local plant selection.
- Refer to Greening Australia "Green Notes" for plant establishment guidelines.

**FACT SHEET**

# NATIVE SEED COLLECTION

## Why should you collect native seed?

The cost of seed is a major part of the cost of revegetation projects. Collecting your own seed keeps costs down, and also ensures the best source of seed from local species suited to local conditions.

## How do you collect seed?

- ❖ Seeds of native plants are usually found in a pod, woody capsule or cone. The seed is ready to be collected as the seed matures (usually December-January).

  For eg wattles and the pea flower family in our region produce pods that open as they mature and can be picked when they are brown and just starting to open.

- ❖ Collect the seeds in calico bags, pillowslips or cardboard boxes.

- ❖ Dry them in a warm dry place on a sheet or newspaper until seed has been shed. This may take anywhere between a few days to several weeks.

  Banksia cones and Hakea fruits may need to be put in a very slow over for an hour or more to encourage them to open up and release their seed.

- ❖ Store the dried seed in jars in a cool place away from sunlight.

## REMEMBER!

- ! Only collect seed from healthy trees and shrubs that have minimal insect damage and healthy leaves and foliage.

- ! Choose seed from a site that has several healthy specimens of the desired species.

- ! Never collect seed from a single remnant tree.

- ! Collect seed from different parent trees of the same species within a distance of 100 metres apart. This will ensure a good genetic diversity.

**Who can help?**
Yass Landcare Office C/- DLWC Yass, (02) 6226 1433

**FACT SHEET**

# NATIVE PLANT PROPAGATION

*Here are some useful tips for propagating native plants.*

## How do I treat the seed before sowing?

- Boil 6 times the volume of water relative to the volume of seed. Add seed to boiling water after turning off heat (but while still boiling).
- Allow to stand for at least 3-4 hours, or overnight.
- Use the seed immediately or after drying (dry seed is easier to handle than wet seed).

  If drying, lay out seed on hessian, shadecloth etc until dry.

## What type of soil mix should I use?

The basic soil mix includes coarse river sand, loam and peat, used in equal proportions. A small amount of slow release pelleted fertiliser with a low phosphorus content can be mixed in with the soil.

## How should I sow the seedlings?

- Ensure the soil mix is moist (not wet).
- Make a small depression in soil and drop in seeds (4-6 seeds each for small seeds such as eucalyptus, 2-4 seeds for acacias and other large seeds).
- Large seeds should be covered with 3-5 mm layer of the soils mix and watered gently.
- Smaller seeds should be covered with a thin layer of coarse, washed river sand and gently sprayed with water. Try not to move the seeds and sand when watering.

## How do I take care of the seedlings?

- Keep the seedlings moist, but not wet.
- Keep them in open sun or part shade with good air circulation to prevent fungal disease.
- Leave all seedlings to grow until they develop their second set of leaves. Then select the healthiest - one per tube - and cut the rest off at soil level.
- To 'harden off' seedlings, place them in full sun and water less frequently 3-4 weeks before planting. These seedlings can be planted when 10 cm tall. Otherwise, wait until they are about 25-30 cm tall, and then plant.

**Who can help?**
Yass Landcare Office C/- DLWC Yass, (02) 6226 1433

FACT SHEET

# GRAZING MANAGEMENT IN NATIVE VEGETATION

## Why should I manage grazing in areas of native vegetation?

Unmanaged grazing in areas of native vegetation does not allow regeneration of native plants. It can also result in high levels of damage to plants, introduction of weeds, and soil compaction. However, grazing does not have to be completely stopped.

## How do I manage grazing?

These strategies will depend on the condition of the native vegetation.

FENCES
To control grazing access, native vegetation needs to be fenced.

TIMING
Avoid grazing during flowering and seeding of native plants, usually between September and January. Avoid stocking during significant regeneration events, such as rainfall during seeding.

DURATION
Control the length of time stock are left to graze. For highly degraded areas, crash-grazing (high stock rate over a short period) is effective in reducing weed cover to allow natural seed regeneration.

STOCKING RATE
The best method is varying stocking rates.

**Who can help?**
NSW Department of Agriculture, Yass Office (02) 6226 2199

**FACT SHEET**

# REVEGETATING AREAS AFFECTED BY DIEBACK IN BLAKELY'S REDGUM

## What is dieback?

Dieback refers to the thinning of a tree's crown or canopy. In Red Gum, this is due to the removal of foliage by intense insect attack. It ultimately results in the death of the tree due to a lack of enough leaf area to photosynthesize.

Extensive dieback can affect;

- soil structure
- watertable levels
- salinity
- loss of shelter
- flora & fauna biodiversity
- landscape

Dieback in Red Gum is primarily caused by psyllid (lerp) attack. Research suggests the main causes of lerp infestations are loss of predators, a reduction in the number of trees in the landscape through clearing, and a weakening of the vigour of the tree due to stress.

## Lerps !

Psyllids (lerps) are 1-2mm long, feed on sap and can fly long distances. They shelter beneath a white, fan shaped covering or cocoon called a "lerp" attached to leaves. They feed by injecting toxin into the leaf causing the leaf to die. They breed three to four times a year with eggs hatching after one to two weeks. The newly-hatched psyllids immediately commence feeding.

## Reducing the impact of dieback

Revegetation is the most effective way to reduce the impact of dieback caused by insect attack. Revegetation will reduce stress on the tress and attract natural predators of the insects.

## Things you can do

- ❖ fence trees (mature trees in clumps of 5 - 10) from stock to encourage revegetation
- ❖ encourage a diverse understorey including indigenous grasses, wildflowers, shrubs and trees which provide shelter for predatory fauna.
- ❖ choose plants with a range of flowering times
- ❖ choose a range of plant shapes & sizes to attract diversity of birds & insects
- ❖ monitor the revegetation areas for evidence of a range of birds & insects, their preferred plants and changes in the conditions of trees.

**Who can help?**
NSW Department of Land and Water Conservation, Yass Office (02) 6226 1433

**FACT SHEET**

# RECOMMENDED SPECIES FOR UNDERSTOREY REVEGETATION (RED GUM / YELLOW BOX WOODLANDS)

The following species are readily available and are reliable for direct seeding

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Preferred Habitat | Description* | Flowering |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Acacia buxifolia* | Box-leaf Wattle | acid, skeletal, rocky outcrops | **S**, shrub 1-2m | Aug-Oct |
| *Acacia brownii* | Juniper Wattle | poorly drained sandy soils | prickly shrub 0.5-2m | Mar-Sept |
| *Acacia cultriformis* | | | | |
| *Acacia dealbata* | Silver Wattle | dry, acid skeletal soils | **S**, tree 2-7m | July-Oct |
| *Acacia decora* | Western Silver Wattle | dry rocky outcrops, red loams | rounded, spreading shrub 1-4m | Aug-Sept |
| *Acacia genistifolia* | Spreading Wattle | dry, shallow soils | **S**, shrub 1-2m | May-Oct |
| *Acacia implexa* | Lightwood | sandy, shallow, dry | **S**, small tree 5-15m | Dec-Mar |
| *Acacia lanigera* | Woolly Wattle | shallow, rocky/quartz slopes | shrub 1-2m | Winter to Spring |
| *Acacia melanoxylon* | Blackwood | prefers deeper soils | **S**, small-large tree 6-30m | Aug-Oct |
| *Acacia paradoxa* | Hedge Wattle | dry, shallow soils | **S**, small, spreading shrub 2-4m | Aug-Nov |
| *Acacia rubida* | Red Stem Wattle | dry soils | **S**, shrub-small tree 2-10m | Aug-Oct |
| *Acacia verniciflua* | Varnish Watltle | sandy, shallow, rocky soils | **S**, shrub 1-4m | July-Nov |
| *Acacia vestita* | Hairy Wattle | dry hillsides | spreading shrub 1-4m | Aug-Oct |
| *Bursaria lasiophylla* | Bursaria | dry | **S**, shrub to small tree1-8m | Nov-Feb |
| *Bothriochloa macra* | | | **S**, | |
| *Bursaria spinosa* | Bursaria | dry sites, gullies | **S**, shrub | Nov-Feb |
| *Cassinia aculeata* | Common Cassinia (Dogwood) | sandy, clay | **SC**, shrub 2-3m | Nov-Feb |
| *Chionocloa pallida* | Redanther Wallaby Grass | | **DS**, | |
| *Dodonaea viscosa subsp. viscosa* | Giant Hop-bush | clay, sandy | **S**, tall shrub 1-6m | Sept-Mar |
| *Eucalyptus blakelyi* | Blakely's Red Gum | dry, well drained | **S**, tree 10-24m | Aug-Sept |
| *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* | Apple Box | clay | **S**, tree 8-25m | Jan-Mar |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Preferred Habitat | Description* | Flowering |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Eucalyptus melliodora* | Yellow Box | wet/poorly drained | **S**, tree 12-30m | Sept-Feb |
| *Gompholobium hueglii* | Giant Wedge Pea | poor sandstone soils | **S**, shrub 1-3m | Aug-Nov |
| *Hakea sericea* | Bushy Needlewood | hill country, within scrub | shrub 2-5m | May-Sept |
| *Hardenbergia violacea* | | | **S**, | |
| *Hovea heterophylla* | | | **S**, | |
| *Hovea lineraris* | | | **S**, | |
| *Indigofera australis* | Austral Indigo | poor shallow soils | **S**, shrub 0.5-2m | Aug-Sept |
| *Juncus species* | Rush | | **SD**, | |
| *Kunzea ericoides* | Burgan | clay, sandy, wet/poor drained | **S**, | Nov-Feb |
| *Kunzea parvifolia* | Violet Kunzea | rocky slopes | **S**, shrub 0.5-2.5m | Oct-Dec |
| *Leptospermum juniperum* | Prickly Tea-Tree | poorly drained soil | prickly shrub 1-4m | Oct-Mar |
| *Leptospermum lanigerum* | Woolly Tea-Tree | along streams, swampy flats | shrub to small tree 2-6m | Sept-Dec |
| *Leptospermum multicaule* | Silver Tea-tree | dry hills | **SC**, shrub 0.5-2m | Spring |
| *Melaleuca ericifolia* | Melaleuca | poorly drained, swamps stream flats | shrub-small tree 2-9m | Oct-Nov |
| *Melichrus urceolatus* | | | | |
| *Microlaena stipoides* | Weeping Grass | tolerant of low soil pH | S, small-med. perennial | Nov-Feb |
| *Vittadinia spp.* | | | **S**, | |

*Developed with the assistance of Rainer Rehwinkel (NPWS) and John Weatherstone*

* *Method of Propagation: **S** - seed, **C** - cutting, **D** - Division*

## SUPPLEMENTARY LIST for UNDERSTOREY REVEGETATION

The following species are suitable for understorey revegetation, but may be more difficult to obtain

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Preferred Habitat | Description* | Flowering |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Acacia gunii* | Ploughshare Wattle | | **S**, small shrub | Late Winter |
| *Aristrida ramosa* | Purple Wiregrass | sandy | **S**,med.-large tussock grass | Dec-Feb |
| *Brachyloma daphnoides* | Daphne Heath | poor, dry, rocky or sandy hills | small, heathy shrub, to 1m | Aug-Sept. |
| *Bracteantha viscosa* | Sticky Everlasting | | **S**, perennial forb 80cm | |
| *Bulbine bulbosa* | Bulbine Lily | rocky sites | **S**, perinnial 40cm | Oct-Dec |
| *Calytrix tetragona* | Common Fringe-myrtle | rocky, sandy or gravelly sites | **S**, heathy shrub 1-2m+ | Sept-Dec |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Preferred Habitat | Description* | Flowering |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Carex appressa* | Tall Sedge | wet sites, above creeks | **D**, perinnial, 40-120cm | |
| *Cassinia longifolia* | Shiny Cassinia (Cauliflower Bush) | dry, shallow | **SC**, shrub 1-3.5m | Dec-Mar |
| *Cassinia quinquefaria* | Cassinia | | **SC**, shrub 1-3m | Jan-Mar |
| *Cheiranthera linearis* | Finger Flower | | shrub to 30cm | |
| *Chrysoccephalum apiculatem* | Common Everlasting (Yellow Buttons) | | **SDC**, upright/creeping perinnial 7-60cm | Late Winter-Spring |
| *Cryptandra amara* | Bitter Cryptandra | | heathy shrub -35cm | |
| *Cymbopogon refractus* | Barbed Wire Grass | | **S**, | |
| *Danthonia spp.* | | | **S**, | |
| *Daviesia species* | Pea | dry rocky or sandy sites | **S**, shrubs 0.5-2m | Aug-Dec |
| *Dianella spp.* | Flax Lily | | **SD**, tufted perinnial - 80cm | Nov -Feb |
| *Dichantheum sericeum* | QLD Bluegrass | | **S**, | |
| *Dillwynia sericea* | | | **S**, | |
| *Epacris spp.* | Heaths | near swamps, streams | small heath 0.5-2m | various |
| *Exocarpus cupressiformis* | Cherry Ballart | shallow soils | small tree 3-8m | Dec-May |
| *Exocarpus strictus* | Pale-fruit Ballart | | shrub 1-2.5m | Aug-Nov |
| *Glycine clandestina* | Twining Glycine | | **S**, creeping pereinnial | |
| *Gonocarpus tetragynus* | Common Raspwort | | **S**, perennial -35cm | Sept - Feb |
| *Grevillea alpina* | Cat's Claw | stoney, sandy ground | shrub to 2.5m | July-Sept |
| *Grevillea juniperina* | Prickly Grevillea | sand or rock near rivers | **SC**, prickly shrub 1-2.5m | Oct-Jan |
| *Grevillea lanigera* | Woolly Grevillea | sandy, rocky sites | **SC**, shrub 1-2m | Aug-Dec |
| *Haloragis heteophylla* | Swamp Raspwort | wet, drainage lines | **C**, sparse perennial 20cm | Summer |
| *Helichrysum thyrsoideum* | Sticky Everlasting | rocky highland sites | shrub 1-2m | Nov-Feb |
| *Hibbertia obtusifolia* | Grey Guinea Flower | | **SC**, | |
| *Isotoma fluviatilis* | Swamp Isotome | wet, drainage lines | **CD** | Nov-Feb |
| *Leucochrysum albicans* | Hoary Sunray | | **S**, | Sept-Feb |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Preferred Habitat | Description* | Flowering |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Lissanthe strigosa* | Peach Heath | rocky ground | **S**, shrub -1m | |
| *Melaleuca armillaris* | Giant Honey-myrtle | sands, granite outcrops | large shrub-tree 2-14m | Nov-Feb |
| *Poa species* | Poa | | **D** | |
| *Pomaderris angustifolia* | Pomaderris | near streams | dense shrub 1-3m | Oct |
| *Pomaderris betulina* | Birch Pomaderris | near streams | shrub 1-3m | Oct |
| *Pultenaea foliosa, procumbens or subspicata* | Bush Peas | dry | **SC**, low shrub -2m | Spring |
| *Sorghum leiocladum* | Wild Sorghum | | **S**, | Dec-Feb |
| *Stipa species* | Grass | | **SD**, | |

*Developed with the assistance of Rainer Rehwinkel (NPWS) and John Weatherstone*

* *Method of Propagation:* ***S*** *- seed,* ***C*** *- cutting,* ***D*** *- Division*

## EXPERTS, CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

**Bywong Nursery**
RMB 265 Millyn Road
Bungendore NSW 2621
Phone (02) 6236 9280

**Geoff Butler (ecologist)**
RMB 834 Birchman Grove
GEARY"S GAP NSW 2621
Phone (02) 6236 9158

**Lyndfield Park Nursery**
John Weatherstone
RMB 647 Hume Highway
GUNNING NSW 2581
Phone (02) 4845 1282

**Hazelbrook Wholesale Nursery**
18 William Street
OAKS ESTATE ACT 2600
Phone (02) 6297 2379

**Dan and Dan Forestry Services**
Hume Highway
YASS NSW 2582
Phone (02) 6226 2955

**Yarralumla Nursery**
Banks Street
YARRALUMLA ACT 2600
(02) 6207 2444

**Econuts**
21 McIntosh Circle
MURRUMBATEMAN NSW 2582
Phone (02) 6227 5634

**Kurrajong Wholesale Nursery**
Kambah Pool Road
Westwood Farm opp Gleneagles Estate
KAMBAH ACT 2902
Phone (02) 6231 8699

**Danganelly Native Nursery**
Towan
VIA GOULBURN NSW 2580
Phone (02) 4829 8135

**Go Tree Nursery**
Tea Drinking Creek, McCarthy Road
VIA HALL NSW 2616
Phone (02) 6227 5416

**Raysw Trees**
Ray Debritt
55 Swan Drive, Fernleigh Park
QUEANBEYAN NSW
Phone (02) 6299 3847

**Southern Tablelands Farm Forestry Network**
Sophie Clayton ph (02) 6207 2494
fax (02) 6207 2544
sophie.clayton@act.gov.au

**Greening Australia ACT & SE NSW**
Kubura Place
ARANDA ACT
Ph (02) 6253 3035

**NSW State Forests**
95 Castle Hill Rd
WEST PENNANT HILLS
1300 655 687

**Australian Forest Growers Association**
24 Napier Close
DEAKIN ACT
(02) 6285 3833

**National Parks & Wildlife Service**
6 Rutledge St
QUEANBEYAN NSW
(02) 6297 6144

**Department of Land & Water Conservation**
PO Box 23
YASS NSW
(02) 6226 1433

**Note:** this may not be a complete list of all suppliers in the region and buyers should also consult local directories for further information. The Yass Area Network of Landcare Groups does not endorse any particular supplier.