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NOTE: This booklet includes only a small range of the 1800 plants known to be indigenous to the Greater Taree Local Government Area. It provides information and photos on 127 species, which are more commonly used in horticulture, attractive for cultivation and widespread across the region. The summary table in the rear of the booklet provides further information on these species and an additional 198 species, including species suitable for bushland revegetation and others less common to the region.
Contents

Introduction ........................................................................................................... p3
What are Indigenous Plants? ................................................................................. P4
Why use Indigenous Plants? ............................................................................... p4
Genetic Purity Issues .......................................................................................... p5
Which plants are Suitable for Cultivation? ......................................................... p6
Where do you obtain Indigenous Plants? ............................................................. p6
The Plants: ............................................................................................................. P7
  - Trees .............................................................................................................. p8
  - Shrubs .......................................................................................................... p31
  - Small Plants ................................................................................................. p55
  - Ground Covers .............................................................................................. p61
  - Climbers ....................................................................................................... p62
  - Ferns ............................................................................................................. p67
  - Orchids ......................................................................................................... p68
Propagation ........................................................................................................... p69
Planting Instructions ............................................................................................ p70
Low Water Consumption Gardens ...................................................................... p72
Plant Me Instead .................................................................................................. p73
Don’t Plant Me At All! ......................................................................................... p75
Plants for Particular Uses .................................................................................. p77
Bush food & Aboriginal Cultural Uses ................................................................. p78
Local Reserves to Visit to see Indigenous Plants ............................................... p81
Further Information ............................................................................................ p82
Sources of Plants ................................................................................................. p84
Key for Plant Selection Table ............................................................................. p85
Quick Reference Guide: Plant Selection Table .................................................. p86
Common Name Index ............................................................................................ p99
Introduction

Many people live in the Manning Valley area because of the natural environment and its leafy surroundings. Indigenous plants are the region’s natural inhabitants and are a key element to making this area attractive and unique.

Using indigenous plants in gardens and landscaping projects not only helps to retain the visual character of our region, but also provide homes and food for our native wildlife.

Because indigenous plants are adapted to the local climate and soil conditions, they usually thrive with little or no maintenance. So encouraging landholders to use indigenous plants will help to reduce water consumption and fertiliser use in gardens, and the ongoing costs associated with plant maintenance. This is also applicable to revegetation sites, with the most successful and resource effective projects incorporating indigenous plants.

Using indigenous plants will also avoid the problem of many garden plants ‘going bush’ and becoming environmental weeds by out-competing local native species.

Most importantly, using indigenous plants in preference to other natives and exotics will help to retain the integrity and diversity of our local ecosystems and the native wildlife they support.

This booklet has been prepared by Greater Taree City Council to highlight the many benefits of using indigenous plants and to assist the community in the identification, selection and use of indigenous plants in gardening and revegetation projects.
What are Indigenous Plants?

Indigenous plants are the natural inhabitants of our region, that is to say they are the naturally occurring plants found in this part of Australia before the arrival of the Europeans.

There are a number of alternative names for indigenous plants including ‘local native plants’ or Australian native plants from our local area.

There are some slight but important differences between the following terms:

‘Indigenous’ means native to our area, so the term ‘local native’ is used similarly.

‘Native’ means the same, but is generally used to refer to plants from Australia, not necessarily from the local area.

‘Endemic’ has a different meaning and is often wrongly used. Endemic plants are those found in an area and nowhere else in the world. There are about 6 plants endemic to Barrington Tops, and another 5 plants endemic to the Lansdowne Escarpment. So, of the 1800 plants indigenous to our region, only 15 are actually endemic, as most of the others are also found elsewhere.

Why use Indigenous Plants?

Indigenous plants live and belong here, so maintaining their presence is important as they:

- have evolved to the local climatic conditions, so are adapted to survive the seasonal changes we experience;
- are relied upon by native wildlife for food and shelter;
• give our area its unique visual character;
• support animals that control pest outbreaks, so help to foster an ecological balance;
• have evolved to grow in the local soils, so do not need additional fertilisers or frequent watering to perform well;
• avoid the weed issues that can arise from using exotic or non-local native plants which may spread into native bushland; and
• have cultural uses for the local Aboriginal community such as traditional bush food and medicine.

Overall, natural vegetation in good condition is the cheapest vegetation to manage, as it is self-sustaining in replacement plants, relatively resistant to weed invasion, and requires only minimal inputs compared to mulching, fertilising and slashing. This also supports the use of indigenous plants in assisted revegetation projects, which aim to restore natural vegetation communities.

Genetic Purity Issues

Using indigenous plants from our region is sometimes not enough. Plants should also be grown from locally sourced seeds and reproductive material. This is important because:

• Many local native plants are widespread and can be found growing from as far south as Tasmania to the north of Queensland. Local forms of these plants should be sourced where available, as they are often better adapted to the local climate and soils.

• Using plants from non-local sources can cause genetic problems by breeding with local populations, which can result in the loss of the local adaptations. It is therefore better to plant non-local plants than to plant local plants from non-local sources to avoid this problem.
Which Plants are Suitable for Cultivation?

Not all indigenous plants are easy to grow. The following groups of plants have special growth requirements, which can sometimes make them difficult to cultivate:

- **Ground Orchids** – these plants live in intricate relationships with special soil fungi, and have complex pollination requirements, which makes their cultivation next to impossible.
- **Heath Plants** – many are adapted to low nutrient sandy soils and do not grow well in fertile soils in other locations.
- **Swamp Plants** – many rely on constant moisture regimes that are difficult to replicate in cultivation.
- **Ferns and Plants from Moist Sheltered Gullies** – these environments are also difficult to replicate and plants can dry out easily if not provided with sufficient moisture and shelter from winds.

Remember that many plants indigenous to this region will only grow in specific habitat types, so you should plant them in conditions that are suitable for them to thrive. For example, swamp plants will not grow well planted on dry ridge-tops, nor the reverse. However, there are plants such as some rainforest trees, which do very well in ‘non-rainforest’ situations.

Where do you obtain Indigenous Plants?

Do not collect indigenous plants from the wild, especially from National Parks and Flora Reserves. This is illegal without a special permit or landholder permission.
Many indigenous plants rarely survive transplanting anyway if their long deep taproots are disturbed.

It is best to purchase plants from nurseries that specialise in the propagation and supply of indigenous plants, to ensure they are from local seed sources. A list of suppliers is provided in the back of this booklet.

The Plants

The plants in this booklet are arranged in alphabetical order within the following groups:

- Trees (over 5m tall)
- Shrubs (1-5m tall)
- Small Plants (< 1m tall)
- Ground Covers (< 30cm tall, and wide-spreading)
- Climbers (vines)
- Ferns
- Orchids

Key to Symbols

☀ = Water Needs   ☀ = Low water needs
☀☀ = Medium water needs
☀☀☀ = High water needs

❄ = Frost Hardiness   ❄ = Tolerates light frosts
❄❄ = Tolerates moderate frosts
❄❄❄ = Tolerates heavy frosts
**Acacia binervata**  
**Two-veined Hickory**  
**SIZE:** Small Tree 4-7m x 4-6m. Very fast growing.  
**HABITAT:** Moist forests. Prefers moderate to high rainfall.  
**FLOWERS:** Cream to lemon yellow ball flowers in late winter.  
**FOLIAGE:** Attractive weeping glistening foliage, on arching to weeping branches.  
**HARDINESS:** Frost hardy and moderately drought hardy.  
**OTHER:** Bird-attracting – parrots eat the seeds.

---

**Acacia binervia**  
**Coast Myall**  
**SIZE:** Small Tree 5-7m x 4-6m. Very fast growing and moderately long-lived (approx 20 years).  
**HABITAT:** Coastal or near-coastal areas.  
**FLOWERS:** Yellow flowers in spikes late winter to early spring.  
**FOLIAGE:** Attractive silver foliage. Looks dramatic if planted in front of plants with dark green foliage.  
**HARDINESS:** Frost and drought hardy.  
**OTHER:** Excellent in coastal areas – tolerant of salt exposure. Bird-attracting – parrots eat the seeds.

---

**Acacia leiocalyx**  
**Blake’s Wattle**  
**SIZE:** Small Tree 4-6m x 3-6m. Very fast growing and moderately long-lived (approx 20 years).  
**HABITAT:** Dry woodlands and forests, often with Spotted Gums and Ironbarks. Widespread in a range of conditions.  
**FLOWERS:** Stunning cream to yellow rod flowers in late winter to early spring.  
**FOLIAGE:** Attractive dark green foliage plant, good dense crown makes it a useful screen.  
**HARDINESS:** Very drought and frost hardy.  
**OTHER:** Bird-attracting – parrots eat the seeds.
**Acacia elata**  
**Cedar Wattle**

**SIZE:** Small to Medium Tree 7-10m x 4-6m. Moderately fast growing and one of the longest lived wattles (25 years or longer).

**HABITAT:** Prefers moist sheltered forests.

**FLOWERS:** Cream ball flowers very late spring to early summer.

**FOLIAGE:** Large ferny (bipinnate) glossy, dark green leaves.

**HARDINESS:** Likes moist soils, so not very drought hardy.  

![ Moderate Tolerance to Drought](image)

**OTHER:** Bird-attracting – parrots eat the seeds.

---

**Acacia maidenii**  
**Maiden's Wattle**

**SIZE:** Small Tree 4-6m x 4-6m. Very fast growing and moderately long-lived (15-20 years).

**HABITAT:** Widespread, hardy in range of conditions.

**FLOWERS:** Creamy yellow cylindrical spikes in spring.

**FOLIAGE:** Long dark green leaves.

**HARDINESS:** Likes moist conditions, dislikes drying out.  

![ Moderate Tolerance to Drought](image)

**OTHER:** Bird-attracting – parrots eat the seeds. Distinctive pale corky dots on stems make it easy to identify.

---

**Acacia melanoxylon**  
**Blackwood**

**SIZE:** Small Tree 5-8m x 4-6m. Fast growing and moderately long-lived (15-20 years).

**HABITAT:** Widespread, hardy in range of conditions. Prefers moist shady forests and sheltered gullies.

**FLOWERS:** Creamy yellow to cream balls in late spring to early summer.

**FOLIAGE:** Long dark green leaves. Good dense screen plant.

**HARDINESS:** Frost hardy. Does not like severe droughts when young. Susceptible to fire damage.  

![ Moderate Tolerance to Drought](image)

**OTHER:** Bird-attracting – parrots eat the seeds.
Indigenous Plants of Greater Taree

Acacia binervia

Acacia binervata

Acacia elata

Acacia maidenii
**Acmena smithii**  
**Lilly-pilly**

**SIZE:**  
Tree 5-9m x 4-6m, or larger with age.  
Slow to moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:**  
Very widespread in range of habitats.

**FLOWERS:**  
Creamy white followed by fleshy fruits.

**FOLIAGE:**  
Dark green 2-4cm long x 1.5-2.5cm wide.

**HARDINESS:**  
Very hardy, once established, of frosts and droughts. Prefers good moisture levels.

**OTHER:**  
A small-leaved form is also common in the region, sometimes known as var. minor.

**Allocasuarina littoralis**  
**Black She-oak**

**SIZE:**  
Small Tree 4-7m x 4-6m, or larger with age.  
Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:**  
Very widespread in a range of habitats.

**FLOWERS:**  
Inconspicuous, followed by woody cones.

**FOLIAGE:**  
Dark green needle-like.

**HARDINESS:**  
Very hardy, once established, of frosts and droughts. Good bonsai.

**OTHER:**  
Dark furrowed bark gives the plant its common name, and is an attractive feature. Cones are eaten by Glossy Black Cockatoos.

**Allocasuarina torulosa**  
**Forest She-oak**

**SIZE:**  
Small Tree 4-7m x 4-6m. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:**  
Widespread in a range of situations and soils.

**FLOWERS:**  
Inconspicuous, followed by woody cones.

**FOLIAGE:**  
Fine dark green needle-like, often reddish-ringged, which gives the plant one of its common names – Rose She-oak.

**HARDINESS:**  
Very hardy, once established, of frosts and droughts.

**OTHER:**  
Cones are eaten by Glossy Black Cockatoos. Attractive corky bark is another feature. Good bonsai.
**Angophora costata** Smooth-barked Apple

**SIZE:** Tree 10-15m x 7-10m, or larger with age.

**HABITAT:** Natural on coastal sand plain, so prefers sandy, well-drained soils.

**FLOWERS:** Creamy white flowers in spring-summer. Excellent for attracting a huge range of insect pollinators.

**FOLIAGE:** Long green Eucalypt-like leaves.

**HARDINESS:** Drought hardy once established. Does not like heavy frosts while young.

**OTHER:** Stunning peachy coloured bark in summer, which peels to new creamy white bark. Can drop limbs.

---

**Angophora floribunda & A. subvelutina** Rough-barked Apple

**SIZE:** Tree 10-15m x 7-10m, larger in time.

**HABITAT:** River flats inland for *A. subvelutina*; *A. floribunda* is found more on dry hillsides and ridgelines.

**FLOWERS:** Creamy white during summer.

**FOLIAGE:** Eucalypt-like, broader in *A. subvelutina*.

**HARDINESS:** Drought hardy once established. Frost hardy.

**OTHER:** Branches are sinuous and stunning when seen against the skyline.

---

**Banksia aemula** Wallum Banksia

**SIZE:** Small Tree 4-6m x 3-4m. Gnarled lumpy trunk.

**HABITAT:** Coastal sandy heathlands and woodlands.

**FLOWERS:** Greenish yellow cones autumn to early winter.

**FOLIAGE:** Saw-tooth edged stiff leaves.

**HARDINESS:** Drought hardy when established. Frost hardy.

**OTHER:** Excellent autumn-winter nectar-producer for honey-eating birds and possums. *B. serrata* is very similar but not as common in our region.
**Banksia ericifolia**

**Heath Banksia**

**SIZE:** Small Tree 4-6m x 4-6m, larger with age.

**HABITAT:** Grows naturally along the coast on poorly drained sandy soils (around swampy flats).

**FLOWERS:** Long cones 20-30cm, orange with red-orange styles, during autumn-winter.

**FOLIAGE:** Small dark green leaves about 2cm long.

**HARDINESS:** In cultivation it is hardy and adaptable to many situations and soils. Frost and drought hardy.

**OTHER:** Attracts nectar-feeding wildlife.

---

**Banksia integrifolia**

**Coastal Banksia**

**SIZE:** Tree 6-10m x 4-6m, larger with age.

**HABITAT:** Small tree with two forms – one coastal and one inland mountain areas.

**FLOWERS:** Pale yellow cones in autumn-winter.

**FOLIAGE:** Dark green above and silvery beneath.

**HARDINESS:** Drought hardy once established. Coastal form dislikes heavy frosts when young.

**OTHER:** Excellent autumn-winter nectar-producer for honey-eating birds and possums. Good bonsai.

---

**Brachychiton acerifolius**

**Flame Tree**

**SIZE:** Tree 6-10m x 2-4m, larger with age.

**HABITAT:** Widespread in rainforest areas, but has a patchy distribution. Part shade to sun and moist fertile soils.

**FLOWERS:** Small red waxy bell flowers in summer.

**FOLIAGE:** Large lobed shiny mid green foliage – attractive.

**HARDINESS:** Drought hardy once established. Dislikes heavy frosts when young. Adaptable to many situations.

**OTHER:** Spectacular in summer when it loses its leaves and is covered in waxy red bell flowers.
Indigenous Plants of Greater Taree

Acacia melanoxylon

Allocasuarina littoralis

Banksia ericifolia

Banksia integrifolia
Brachychiton discolor  
**Lacebark**

**SIZE:** Tree 5-7m x 2-3m. Slow growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Dry rainforests, so used to low erratic rainfall patterns and is very drought hardy.

**FLOWERS:** Felty pink bell flowers in summer. Plant is almost leafless when in flower.

**FOLIAGE:** Velvety green lobed leaves.

**HARDINESS:** Drought hardy, but knocked back by moderate frosts when young.

**OTHER:** Trunk is green with lacy white vein patterns.

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Brachychiton populneus  
**Kurrajong**

**SIZE:** Tree 6-10m x 3-5m, larger with age.

**HABITAT:** Grows in wide range of habitats, often dry.

**FLOWERS:** Creamy white bells - dark red inside.

**FOLIAGE:** Dark green heart-shaped leaves.

**HARDINESS:** Very drought hardy and frost hardy.

**OTHER:** Seeds are eaten by birds. Seed pods contain hairs which can irritate if handled. Seeds were also used by Aborigines as food, but require roasting as they are poisonous when raw.

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Caldcluvia paniculosa  
**Soft Corkwood**

**SIZE:** Tree 6-10m x 3-5m.

**HABITAT:** Rainforest tree – moist sheltered gullies.

**FLOWERS:** Creamy white fluffy sprays in spring with pinkish-red fruits in summer.

**FOLIAGE:** Pinnate leaves. Leaflets with toothed margins.

**HARDINESS:** Not frost hardy, nor very drought hardy. Prefers moist gullies, no frosts and protection from drying winds.

**OTHER:** Good rainforest gully plant and striking when in fruit.
Indigenous Plants of Greater Taree

Banksia aemula

Brachychiton acerifolius

Brachychiton populneus

Caldcluvia paniculata
**Casuarina glauca**  
**Swamp Oak**

**SIZE:** Tree 6-10m x 3-5m. Fast growing.

**HABITAT:** Grows in swampy areas near the coast, often semi-saline.

**FLOWERS:** Inconspicuous, followed by woody cones.

**FOLIAGE:** Greyish, needle-like.

**HARDINESS:** Very hardy once established, of frosts and droughts. Excellent coloniser for revegetation.

**OTHER:** Suckers, so can be difficult to control.

---

**Ceratopetalum gummiferum**  
**NSW Xmas Bush**

**SIZE:** Small Tree 4-7m x 4-6m. Moderate to slow growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Widespread in a range of soils and situations.

**FLOWERS:** Creamy white flowers in spring, followed by stunning red fruits around Christmas time.

**FOLIAGE:** Dark green leaves have three leaflets.

**HARDINESS:** Hardy in range of soils and situations. Frost and drought hardy once established. Likes to be well mulched to maintain good soil moisture levels.

**OTHER:** Well known plant grown for its attractive fruits. Some clones have redder fruits than others.

---

**Corymbia gummifera**  
**Red Bloodwood**

**SIZE:** Tree 8-15m x 4-7m, or larger with age.

**HABITAT:** Widespread in a range of soils and situations.

**FLOWERS:** Massed creamy white flowers in summer.

**FOLIAGE:** Dark green eucalypt-like leaves.

**HARDINESS:** Very hardy in wide range of conditions. Frost and drought hardy.

**OTHER:** Flowers are main food source of flying foxes during summer. Timber is red. Scaly grey bark.
**Corymbia intermedia**  
**Pink Bloodwood**

**SIZE:** Tree 8-15m x 4-7m, or larger with age.

**HABITAT:** Widespread in a range of soils and situations.

**FLOWERS:** Massed creamy white flowers in summer.

**FOLIAGE:** Dark green eucalypt-like leaves.

**HARDINESS:** Very hardy in wide range of conditions. Frost and drought hardy.

**OTHER:** Flowers are main food source of flying foxes during summer. Timber is pink. Scaly grey bark.

---

**Corymbia maculata**  
**Spotted Gum**

**SIZE:** Tree 8-15m x 4-7m, or larger with age.

**HABITAT:** Widespread on shallow poor nutrient soils – an indicator species for poor soils.

**FLOWERS:** Creamy white heads in summer.

**FOLIAGE:** Dark green eucalypt-like leaves.

**HARDINESS:** Very hardy in a wide range of conditions. Frost and drought hardy once established. Young seedlings dislike heavy frosts.

**OTHER:** Creamy white trunks spotted with darker patches are very attractive, especially when set-off against dark green foliage.

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**Cupaniopsis anacardioides**  
**Tuckeroo**

**SIZE:** Tree 5-8m x 4-6m, or larger with age. Slow growing.

**HABITAT:** Widespread along the coast in sheltered areas behind dunes. Common in Littoral Rainforest.

**FLOWERS:** Creamy white heads in spring, then orange fruits.

**FOLIAGE:** Grey-green pinnate leaves.

**HARDINESS:** Tolerates light frost and periods of droughts once established. Young seedlings dislike heavy frosts.

**OTHER:** Fruits attract birds. Slow growing so obtain good sized plants for gardens, or use in conjunction with faster colonisers in revegetation projects.
Eucalyptus globoidea  White Stringybark

SIZE:  Tree 15-20m x 5-8m, or larger with age.
HABITAT:  Near-coastal areas (inland to Mt George)
FLOWERS:  Creamy white in summer.
FOLIAGE:  Dark green eucalypt leaves. Young leaves are bristly hairy with wavy edges.
HARDINESS:  Very hardy in a wide range of conditions. Frost and drought hardy once established.
OTHER:  Bark is thick and fibrous, a stringybark type.

Eucalyptus microcorys  Tallowwood

SIZE:  Tree 15-20m x 5-8m, larger with age.
HABITAT:  Widespread in moist deep fertile soils – an indicator species of good rich fertile soil conditions.
FLOWERS:  Creamy white in late winter to early spring.
FOLIAGE:  Dark green eucalypt leaves.
HARDINESS:  Very hardy in a wide range of conditions. Frost and drought hardy once established.
OTHER:  Bark is orange to red-brown and has tiny mica-like flecks. Primary koala food tree.

Eucalyptus pilularis  Blackbutt

SIZE:  Tree 15-20m x 5-8m, larger with age. Very old trees contain hollows and are important for wildlife.
HABITAT:  Widespread in a range of situations and soils.
FLOWERS:  Creamy white in spring-summer.
FOLIAGE:  Dark green eucalypt leaves.
HARDINESS:  Very hardy in a wide range of conditions. Frost and drought hardy once established.
OTHER:  Lower trunk has dark grey bark, while upper branches are smooth and white-barked. This contrast in bark types is very attractive.
Eucalyptus propinqua & E. punctata
Grey Gums

SIZE: Tree 15-20m x 5-8m.
HABITAT: *Eucalyptus punctata* is often found south of Nabiac, while *E. propinqua* is more common north of Nabiac.
FLOWERS: Creamy white in early summer.
FOLIAGE: Dark green eucalypt leaves.
HARDINESS: Very hardy in a wide range of conditions. Frost and drought hardy once established.
OTHER: *E. punctata* has larger fruits. *E. propinqua* is a primary koala food tree.

Eucalyptus robusta
Swamp Mahogany

SIZE: Tree 10-15m x 5-8m. Moderate growth rate.
HABITAT: Swamppy low-lying areas near the coast.
FLOWERS: Creamy white flowers in autumn to early winter.
FOLIAGE: Dark green eucalypt leaves.
HARDINESS: Prefers good moisture levels – performs badly if it is planted in dry areas.
OTHER: Primary koala food tree. Excellent nectar producer to attract parrots, lorikeets and honeyeaters.

Eucalyptus saligna & E. grandis
Sydney Blue Gum & Flooded Gum

SIZE: Tree 15-20m x 5-8m, taller with age. Fast growing.
HABITAT: Flooded Gums grow on lower slopes and drainage lines, and Sydney Blue Gum on mid to upper slopes.
FLOWERS: Creamy white flowers in winter.
FOLIAGE: Dark green eucalypt leaves.
HARDINESS: Both prefer deep rich soils and high rainfall or moisture levels. Frost hardy. Moderately drought hardy. Drops branches so don’t plant near buildings.
OTHER: Both are similar with striking white trunks, and are difficult to tell apart (minor differences in fruit).
**Eucalyptus signata**  
*Scribbly Gum*

**SIZE:** Tree 15-20m x 5-8m, taller with age. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Grows naturally on sandy soils near the coast, often in association with Smooth-barked Apples.

**FLOWERS:** Creamy white in summer.

**FOLIAGE:** Dark green eucalypt leaves.

**HARDINESS:** Drought and frost hardy. Prefers well-drained soils and doesn’t perform well in poorly drained soils.

**OTHER:** Trunks are creamy white with signature-like scribbles (made by insects burrowing under the outer bark layer).

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**Eucalyptus siderophloia**  
*Grey Ironbark*

**SIZE:** Tree 15-20m x 5-8m, larger with age.

**HABITAT:** Widespread in a range of situations and soils, particularly shallow soils and dry locations.

**FLOWERS:** Creamy white in early summer.

**FOLIAGE:** Dark green eucalypt leaves.

**HARDINESS:** Very hardy in a wide range of conditions. Frost and drought hardy once established.

**OTHER:** Grey furrowed iron bark. Several other Ironbarks grow in this region and are difficult to tell apart including *E. placita, E fibrosa* and *E. paniculata*.

---

**Eucalyptus tereticornis**  
*Forest Red Gum*

**SIZE:** Tree 15-20m x 5-8m, taller with age. Fast growth.

**HABITAT:** Widespread in many soils and situations.

**FLOWERS:** Creamy white flowers in spring.

**FOLIAGE:** Green eucalypt leaves.

**HARDINESS:** Drought and frost hardy.

**OTHER:** Several rare Red Gums (*E. glaucina & E. seeana*) are very similar. Creamy white trunks with mottled grey patches. Primary koala food tree.
Ficus coronata  
**Creek Sandpaper Fig**

**SIZE:** Small Tree 4-6m x 3-5m. Fast to moderate growth.

**HABITAT:** Widespread along drainage lines and creeks.

**FLOWERS:** Inconspicuous, followed by edible fruits in summer, which are an Aboriginal food.

**FOLIAGE:** Distinctive sandpapery rough-textured leaves, which were used as sandpaper by early pioneers.

**HARDINESS:** Dislikes dry windy exposed sites, prefers moist sheltered creekline locations.

**OTHER:** Important food plant for many pigeons and other bird species. Good coloniser for revegetation sites.

---

Ficus macrophylla  
**Moreton Bay Fig**

**SIZE:** Tree 15-20m x 20-25m. Giant with age. May live for 300-1000 years or more.

**HABITAT:** Tree of coastal floodplains. Likes moist rich alluvial soils of river floodplains. Good bonsai.

**FLOWERS:** Tiny, inconspicuous, followed by edible fruits.

**FOLIAGE:** Large dark green attractive leaves.

**HARDINESS:** Dislikes poor shallow soils or dry locations. Trees are frost and drought hardy once established.

**OTHER:** Important food plant for many pigeons and other bird and animal species.

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Ficus obliqua  
**Small-leaved Fig**

**SIZE:** Tree 15-20m x 10-15m, larger with age. One of the Strangler Figs that often germinate on tree trunks and send roots down to ground level.

**HABITAT:** Moist sheltered gullies, often in Subtropical Rainforest.

**FLOWERS:** Inconspicuous, followed by small orange figs.

**FOLIAGE:** Small dark green leaves less than 10cm long.

**HARDINESS:** Likes moist sheltered gully locations. Dislikes frosts.

**OTHER:** Important food plant for many pigeons and other bird and animal species.
Indigenous Plants of Greater Taree

Ceratopetalum gummiferum

Corymbia maculata

Eucalyptus propinqua

Ficus coronata
**Ficus superba var henneana**  
**Deciduous Fig**

- **SIZE:** Tree 15-20m x 10-15m. Slow growing.
- **HABITAT:** Floodplains and other moist fertile forests.
- **FLOWERS:** Inconspicuous, followed by edible figs.
- **FOLIAGE:** Small mid green leaves less than 15cm long.
- **HARDINESS:** Moist fertile soils. Frost hardy, as it is deciduous in winter.
- **OTHER:** Important food plant for many pigeons and other bird and animal species.

**Hakea archaeoides**  
**Lansdowne Spider Hakea**

- **SIZE:** Small Tree 4-6m x 2-3m. Moderate growth rate.
- **HABITAT:** Endemic (restricted to) in forests between Lansdowne and Wauchope. Moist shady forest on slopes adjacent creeks.
- **FLOWERS:** Pendulous clusters of reddish-orange flowers in spring, which are very attractive.
- **FOLIAGE:** Leaves 15-20cm long and about 1cm wide.
- **HARDINESS:** Prefers moist fertile soils and part shade or at least shelter from drying summer winds. Open soils.
- **OTHER:** Threatened species protected by law.

**Hakea salicifolia**  
**Willow-leaf Hakea**

- **SIZE:** Small Tree 4-6m x 2-3m. Fast to moderate growth.
- **HABITAT:** Widespread in a range of soils and situations.
- **FLOWERS:** Creamy white flowers in leaf axils in spring, followed by knobbly woody fruits, which are designed to protect the seeds from fire.
- **FOLIAGE:** Leaves 15-20cm long and about 1cm wide.
- **HARDINESS:** Very frost and drought hardy.
- **OTHER:** Used as a rootstock for grafting plants. Fruits are chewed by Cockatoos.
**Hymenosporum flavum**  
*Native Frangipani*

**SIZE:** Small Tree 5-8m x 2-4m. Fast growing when young.  
**HABITAT:** Widespread in many soils and situations.  
**FLOWERS:** Golden yellow aging to creamy white, and deliciously perfumed. Flowers in spring.  
**FOLIAGE:** Glossy attractive foliage 10cm long x 4cm wide.  
**HARDINESS:** Frost and drought hardy.  
**OTHER:** Excellent courtyard plant for its perfume. A dwarf form is known in cultivation, which forms a shrub, but is not commonly available.

**Jacksonia scoparia**  
*Dog Wood*

**SIZE:** Small Tree 4-5m x 2-3m. Moderate growth rate when young, slowing down when older.  
**HABITAT:** Widespread in a range of soils and situations.  
**FLOWERS:** Sprays of pale apricot flowers, which are scented. Flowers in spring.  
**FOLIAGE:** Greyish wispy leafless branchlets.  
**HARDINESS:** Very drought and frost hardy. Also wind hardy.  
**OTHER:** Good bonsai subject. Dark furrowed trunks and silvery branchlets.

**Melaleuca armillaris**  
*Bracelet Honey-myrtle*

**SIZE:** Small Tree 6-8m x 4-5m, larger with age. Fast growing when young.  
**HABITAT:** Grows on exposed headlands on the coast.  
**FLOWERS:** Creamy white bottlebrush flowers. Pink form known in cultivation. Flowers during late spring.  
**FOLIAGE:** Narrow needle-like leaves 1mm wide x 20mm long.  
**HARDINESS:** Very hardy in coastal exposure – salt and winds.  
**OTHER:** Does fall apart when old, so replace when it ages.  
**FLOWERS:** Flowers attract nectar-feeders.
Hakea archaeoides  Hymenosporum flavum

Jacksonia scoparia  Hakea salicifolia
Melaleuca ericifolia  
**Swamp Paperbark**

**SIZE:** Small Tree 4-6m x 4-6m. Fast growing when young.

**HABITAT:** Coastal swampy flats.

**FLOWERS:** Small creamy white bottlebrush-like heads 1-1.5cm long, in late spring to early summer.

**FOLIAGE:** Narrow needle-like leaves 1mm wide x 15mm long.

**HARDINESS:** Very hardy in wind. Frost tolerant. Drought hardy when established, but prefers some moisture.

**OTHER:** Suckers to form spreading thickets. Spreading can be difficult to control in cultivation, so only use where it has room to spread.

Melaleuca linariifolia  
**Snow-in-Summer**

**SIZE:** Small Tree 6-10m x 3-5m, larger with age. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Swampy or poorly drained soils on coast and inland.

**FLOWERS:** Very fluffy creamy white flowers in summer.

**FOLIAGE:** Narrow leaves 2-3mm wide x 20mm long.

**HARDINESS:** Drought hardy once established, but prefers moisture. Frost hardy.

**OTHER:** Attractive papery bark is an ornamental feature. Good bonsai subject.

Melaleuca nodosa  
**Ball Honey-myrtle**

**SIZE:** Small Tree 4-5m x 2-3m. Fast growing when young.

**HABITAT:** Likes poorly drained locations, often on sandy soils.

**FLOWERS:** Small pale yellow bottlebrush-like clusters - 20mm.

**FOLIAGE:** Narrow needle-like leaves 1mm wide x 15mm long.

**HARDINESS:** Drought and frost hardy. Performs best with good moisture levels.

**OTHER:** Attractive papery bark. Has distinctive ball-like fruit clusters. Good bonsai subject.
Melaleuca quinquenervia  Broad-leaf Paperbark

**SIZE:**
Small to Medium Tree 6-12m x 3-6m, taller with age.
Fast growing when young.

**HABITAT:**
Coastal swamps, often sandy soils.

**FLOWERS:**
Creamy white to pale yellow bottlebrush-like flowers 50mm long in spring to summer.

**FOLIAGE:**
Five-veined leaves 50-70mm long x 15-25mm wide.

**HARDINESS:**
Prefers moisture, but is drought hardy once established. Frost hardy.

**OTHER:**
Attractive papery bark. Vigorous large root system, so not good near paths or pavements. Bark used by Aborigines for wrapping. Good bonsai subject.

Melaleuca styphelioides  Prickly-leaf Paperbark

**SIZE:**
Small Tree 6-10m x 3-5m, taller with age.

**HABITAT:**
Swampy locations on a range of soils. Creeklines.

**FLOWERS:**
Small creamy white flower spikes in spring.

**FOLIAGE:**
Small twisted prickly leaves 10-15mm long x 2-3mm wide. Prickly so not good near pedestrian areas.

**HARDINESS:**
Prefers moisture, but is drought hardy once established. Frost hardy. Good bonsai subject.

**OTHER:**
Attractive papery bark. Moderate growth rate.

Melia azederach  White Cedar

**SIZE:**
Tree 6-10m x 8-12m, taller with age. Fast growing when young. Good coloniser for revegetation work.

**HABITAT:**
Widespread in a range of soils and situations, but more common in dry rainforest inland from Taree.

**FLOWERS:**
Sprays of small stary lilac-cream flowers in spring.

**FOLIAGE:**
Large bipinnate leaves are deciduous in winter, which makes the pale orange fruits (held over winter) very obvious and ornamental. Good for solar winter access as drops its leaves to let winter sun in.

**HARDINESS:**
Very drought and frost hardy.

**OTHER:**
Parrots eat the fruits, which are toxic to humans.
Melaleuca ericifolia

Melaleuca linariifolia

Melaleuca nodosa

Melaleuca stypheloides
**Nematolepis squamea**  
**Satinwood**

**SIZE:** Small Tree 4-6m x 2-3m. Fast growing when young.
**HABITAT:** Sandy soils along the coast and in sheltered gullies.
**FLOWERS:** Starry white flowers in profusion in spring.
**FOLIAGE:** Striking due to the silvery backs which shimmer when leaves are turned in the wind. Leaves 10cm long x 1.5-2cm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Drought and frost hardy. Prefers well-drained soils and may rot if planted in poorly drained locations.

**OTHER:** Previously known as *Phebalium squameum*.

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**Syncarpia glomulifera**  
**Turpentine**

**SIZE:** Tree 7-12m x 4-6m. Moderate growth rate.
**HABITAT:** Poor well-drained or shallow soils preferred.
**FLOWERS:** Starry white flowers in profusion in spring-summer.
**FOLIAGE:** Dull green, paler beneath. Foliage 4-6cm long x 2-3cm wide. Leaves are arranged in whorls.

**HARDINESS:** Drought and frost hardy. Prefers well-drained soils, and may rot if planted in poorly drained locations.

**OTHER:** Rot-resistant wood used for fence and wharf posts.

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**Syzygium paniculatum**  
**Magenta Lilly-pilly**

**SIZE:** Small Tree 6-8m x 2-4m, larger with age. Moderate growth rate.
**HABITAT:** Moist sheltered gullies, often in rainforest.
**FLOWERS:** Creamy white fluffy flowers in spring, followed by magenta fleshy edible fruits in autumn.
**FOLIAGE:** Dark leaves are attractive and form a dense screen.

**HARDINESS:** Does not like hot dry sunny spots – prefers moist sheltered shady sites. Not frost hardy.

**OTHER:** Edible fruits are an Aboriginal food.
Acacia falcata  Sickle Wattle

SIZE: Shrub 3-4m x 2-3m. Very fast growing.
HABITAT: Widespread in a range of soils and situations.
FLOWERS: Pale yellow ball flowers in winter.
FOLIAGE: Greyish-green leaves - 15cm long x 2-3cm wide.
OTHER: Excellent revegetation pioneer. Seeds attract parrots.

Acacia floribunda  White Sallow Wattle

SIZE: Large Shrub 4-6m x 4-6m, larger with age. Very fast growing when young.
HABITAT: Widespread in a range of soils and situations.
FLOWERS: Pale yellow in rod-like spikes in late winter.
FOLIAGE: Dark green leaves about 10cm x 1cm wide.
HARDINESS: Moderately drought hardy, and very frost hardy.
OTHER: Can get heavily infested with woody galls, which disfigure plants and make them less attractive. Seeds attract parrots.

Acacia implexa  Lightwood

SIZE: Small Tree or large upright Shrub 4-6m x 2-3m.
HABITAT: Grows mainly in well drained forest and ridgelines.
FLOWERS: Pale yellow ball flowers in clusters in late spring to early summer.
FOLIAGE: Dark green sickle-shaped leaves 15-20cm x 1cm.
HARDINESS: Very drought hardy and frost hardy. Dislikes poorly drained locations. Very long-lived for a wattle (approx 15-20 years or more).
OTHER: Can get heavily infested with woody galls, which disfigure plants and make them less attractive. Seeds attract parrots.
Indigenous Plants of Greater Taree

Melia azederach

Nematolespis squamea

Syzygium paniculatum

Acacia implexa
**Acacia irrorata**  
**Green Wattle**

**SIZE:** Large Shrub to Small Tree 4-6m x 4-6m. Very fast growing when young. Excellent revegetation coloniser.

**HABITAT:** Widespread in a wide range of soils and situations.

**FLOWERS:** Pale yellow ball flowers in late winter.

**FOLIAGE:** Bipinnate ferny divided leaves.

**HARDINESS:** Hardy in frosts and droughts. Fairly short-lived.

**OTHER:** Can get heavily infested with woody galls, which disfigure plants and make them less attractive. Seeds attract parrots.

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**Acacia longifolia**  
**Sallow Wattle**

**SIZE:** Large Shrub to Small Tree 4-6m x 4-6m. Very fast growing. Good revegetation coloniser.

**HABITAT:** Widespread in a range of sites and soils.

**FLOWERS:** Yellow rod flowers in late winter.

**FOLIAGE:** Dark green 15-20cm x 1cm.

**HARDINESS:** Drought and frost hardy.

**OTHER:** Seeds attract parrots.

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**Acacia obtusifolia**  
**Blunt-leaf Wattle**

**SIZE:** Large Shrub to Small Tree 3-4m x 3-4m. Very fast growing when young.

**HABITAT:** Grows mainly in mountain top or ridgeline sites.

**FLOWERS:** Creamy to pale yellow in summer. One of the few summer-flowering wattles.

**FOLIAGE:** Dark green 20-30cm long x 1-2cm, with unusual ‘withered’ edges.

**HARDINESS:** Very drought and frost hardy.

**OTHER:** Seeds attract parrots.
**Acacia longifolia.**

*var sophorae*

**Coastal Wattle**

**SIZE:** Large Shrub 2-4m x 3-5m.

**HABITAT:** Coastal sand-dunes. Not found inland.

**FLOWERS:** Yellow rod flowers in late winter to early spring.

**FOLIAGE:** Dark green 15-20cm long x 1.5-2cm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Very hardy in coastal wind and salt exposure.

💧💧💧 Drought and frost hardy too. Does not like poorly drained soil.

**OTHER:** Very similar to *Acacia longifolia* but this species is restricted to coastal dunes. Seeds attract parrots. Can get heavily infested with woody galls, which disfigure plants and make them less attractive.

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**Acacia suaveolens**

**Sweet Wattle**

**SIZE:** Shrub 1.5-3m x 1-2m. Fast growing.

**HABITAT:** Coastal or near-coastal sandy soils.

**FLOWERS:** Sweetly scented pale yellow flowers in winter.

**FOLIAGE:** Silvery-grey leaves 10-20cm long x 1cm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Hardy in droughts and frosts. Dislikes poor drainage.

💧💧💧💧 Spindly open shrubs which are not dense or good screens. Seeds attract parrots and are an Aboriginal food plant due to their large size.

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**Acacia ulicifolia**

**Juniper Wattle**

**SIZE:** Shrub 1-2m x 1-2m. Very fast growing.

**HABITAT:** Widespread in a range of soils and situations.

**FLOWERS:** Cream to yellow ball flowers in autumn - spring.

**FOLIAGE:** Very small prickly leaves 1-2cm long x 2-3mm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Hardy in droughts and frosts. Fairly short lived.

💧💧💧💧 Good for planting to deter pedestrian access. Don’t plant near paths though, as its prickly leaves will spike people walking past. Seeds attract parrots.
Acacia longifolia var. sophorae

Acacia suaveolens

Acacia ulicifolia

Acacia obtusifolia
**Aotus ericoides**  
**Common Aotus**

**SIZE:** Shrub 1-2m x 1-2m. Fairly fast growing.

**HABITAT:** Coastal sandy dry heathlands.

**FLOWERS:** Small golden pea flowers with red stripes are produced in winter to early spring.

**FOLIAGE:** Small dark green shiny leaves 1-2cm x 2mm.

**HARDINESS:** Frost hardy but dislikes severe droughts.

**OTHER:** Is sensitive to high phosphorous levels in soils, so can be difficult to cultivate – dies if soils are too rich.

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**Asterolasia correifolia**  
**Correa-leaved Lemon Stars**

**SIZE:** Shrub 1.5-2m x 1-1.5m. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Moist sheltered shady forests, often near streams.

**FLOWERS:** Creamy yellow starry flowers are very attractive.

**FOLIAGE:** Rounded-oblong finely hairy leaves 2-3cm x 1cm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Likes moist sheltered conditions in part shade. Will grow in sunny spots as long as it does not dry out. Not drought hardy, and only light frosts tolerated.

**OTHER:** Very attractive plant in flower, so plant it where it can be enjoyed.

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**Babingtonia similis**  
**Twiggy Baeckea**

**SIZE:** Tall shrub 3-6m x 2-3m. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Widespread in forests, often along rocky watercourses.

**FLOWERS:** Clusters of tiny cream tea-tree like flowers in late spring to early summer.

**FOLIAGE:** Narrow dark green leaves 2mm wide x 2cm long.

**HARDINESS:** Very hardy once established. Tolerates frosts and droughts.

**OTHER:** Gets twiggy with age, so best replaced or hard-pruned to keep it fresh. Dwarf form available in cultivation. Formerly known as *Baeckea virgata*. 
**Banksia oblongifolia**  
**Swamp Banksia**

**SIZE:** Shrub 2-3m x 2-3m. Slow growing.

**HABITAT:** Swampy sandy flats near the coast.

**FLOWERS:** Limey yellow cone flowers in autumn.

**FOLIAGE:** Leathery leaves, dark green above, silvery below, and toothed margins.

**HARDINESS:** Frost and drought hardy once established.

**OTHER:** Good food plant for nectar-feeding wildlife.

**Banksia paludosa**  
**Swamp Banksia**

**SIZE:** Shrub 2-3m x 2-3m. Slow growing.

**HABITAT:** Swampy sandy flats near the coast.

**FLOWERS:** Limey yellow cone flowers in autumn.

**FOLIAGE:** Leathery leaves, dark green above, silvery below, with toothed margins.

**HARDINESS:** Frost and drought hardy once established.

**OTHER:** Good food plant for nectar-feeding wildlife. Very similar to the Swamp Banksia.

**Banksia robur**  
**Large-leaved Banksia**

**SIZE:** Shrub 2-3m x 2-3m. Very slow growing.

**HABITAT:** Swampy sandy flats near the coast.

**FLOWERS:** Limey yellow cone flowers in autumn.

**FOLIAGE:** Large leathery leaves, dark green above, silvery below, with toothed margins. 20-30cm long x 5-7cm wide. Good bonsai plant.

**HARDINESS:** Frost and drought hardy once established, but not as drought hardy as the previous two Banksias.

**OTHER:** Dramatic large foliage is very ornamental. Good food plant for nectar-feeding wildlife.
Aotus ericoides  Asterolasia correifolia
Banksia paludosa  Banksia robur
### Banksia spinulosa

**Hairpin Banksia**

**SIZE:** Large Shrub 2.5-4m x 3-4m. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Forests, on a range of soils and situations.

**FLOWERS:** Golden yellow to golden brown cone flowers in autumn, 20-30cm tall.

**FOLIAGE:** Narrow foliage 3mm wide x 10-15cm long, with silver undersides and toothed edges.

**HARDINESS:** Frost and drought hardy once established.

**OTHER:** Excellent nectar producer for attracting wildlife. Very ornamental flowers have black styles, which look like hairpins. Can show signs of phosphorous toxicity (yellowing leaves), which can be treated by adding iron to the soil to lock up the phosphorous.

### Boronia mollis

**Soft Boronia**

**SIZE:** Shrub 1-2m x 1-2m. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Moist sheltered forests, often along creeklines.

**FLOWERS:** Pink starry flowers in autumn and winter.

**FOLIAGE:** Soft (minutely hairy) pinnate leaves.

**HARDINESS:** Frost hardy but resents severe droughts. Best planted in sheltered locations where it is protected.

**OTHER:** Foliage is scented.

### Boronia pinnata

**Pinnate Boronia**

**SIZE:** Shrub 1-2m x 1-2m. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Coastal sandy heathlands and woodlands.

**FLOWERS:** Starry pink flowers with four petals, late winter.

**FOLIAGE:** Scented pinnate leaves, mid-green in colour.

**HARDINESS:** Frost hardy and moderately drought hardy once established. Dislikes poor drainage and rich soils.

**OTHER:** Very stunning plant in flower, but difficult to grow in areas other than on the coastal sandy soils, as it dislikes the higher nutrient levels in other soils.
**Bursaria spinosa**  
*Sweet Bursaria*

**SIZE:** Shrub 2-4m x 1.5-3m. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Widespread in a range of soils and situations.

**FLOWERS:** Creamy white starry flowers in summer, followed by ornamental russet seed capsules in autumn.

**FOLIAGE:** Small dark green leaves 1-3cm long x 5-7mm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Exceptionally hardy plant, tolerating frosts and severe droughts.

**OTHER:** Excellent plant for its hardiness and the fact that it flowers in summer when few other plants are in flower. Great for attracting a range of butterflies and other insects.

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**Callistemon acuminatus**  
*Wavy Bottlebrush*

**SIZE:** Shrub 1.5-2m x 1.5-2m. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Uncommon, but in coastal swampy areas and in moist forest gullies.

**FLOWERS:** Red bottlebrush flowers in spring and autumn.

**FOLIAGE:** Leaves 10-12cm long and 1-1.5cm wide, with distinctive wavy edges.

**HARDINESS:** Hardy in droughts and frosts.

**OTHER:** Attractive ornamental, and wavy leaves add interest.

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**Callistemon comboynensis**  
*Comboyne Bottlebrush*

**SIZE:** Shrub 1.5-2m x 1.5-2m. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Rocky outcrops and mountain peaks.

**FLOWERS:** Red bottlebrush flowers in spring and autumn.

**FOLIAGE:** Leaves 10cm long x 1cm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Very hardy in droughts and frosts. Grows on mountain rock outcrops so hardy in exposed sites.

**OTHER:** Attractive ornamental.
Banksia spinulosa

Boronia pinnata

Bursaria spinosa

Callistemon comboynensis
**Callistemon linearifolius**  
**Bottlebrush**

**SIZE:** Shrub 2-3m x 2-3m. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Coastal swampy flats.

**FLOWERS:** Red bottlebrush flowers in spring, and often again in autumn.

**FOLIAGE:** Narrow dark green leaves 10-15cm long x 3-4mm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Very hardy in droughts and frosts. Grows in swampy locations but is well adapted to survive dry periods between wet periods.

**OTHER:** Attractive ornamental plant. Open and sparse, so not good for screening.

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**Callistemon linearis**  
**Narrow-leaved Bottlebrush**

**SIZE:** Shrub 2-3m x 2-3m. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Coastal swampy flats.

**FLOWERS:** Red bottlebrush flowers in spring, and often again in autumn.

**FOLIAGE:** Narrow dark green leaves 10-15cm long x 3-4mm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Very hardy in droughts and frosts. Grows in swampy locations but is well adapted to survive dry periods between wet periods.

**OTHER:** Attractive ornamental plant. Open and sparse, so not good for screening. Very similar to the last species.

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**Callistemon pachyphyllus**  
**Wallum Bottlebrush**

**SIZE:** Shrub 2-3m x 2-3m. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Wallum Swamps (swampy areas behind coastal Dunes).

**FLOWERS:** Red bottlebrushes in spring and autumn.

**FOLIAGE:** Leaves 8-12cm long x 1-2cm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Very hardy in droughts and frosts.

**OTHER:** Attractive ornamental plant. Open and sparse, so not good for screening.
Clerodendrum floribundum  
**Lolly Bush**

**SIZE:** Small Tree 4-6m x 2-3m. Fast growing.

**HABITAT:** Widespread in a range of soils and situations.

**FLOWERS:** Creamy white tubular flowers heads during spring.

**FOLIAGE:** Dark green leaves.

**HARDINESS:** Hardy in droughts and frosts. Does not like poorly drained soils.

**OTHER:** Very ornamental in flower and fruit – fruits are glossy black inside red calyces.

Cordyline stricta  
**Narrow-leaved Palm-lily**

**SIZE:** Tufted Plant (used like a shrub) 2-4m tall x 1-2m. Slow growing. Good indoor plant.

**HABITAT:** Widespread in a range of soils and situations, normally in moist forests and along drainage lines.

**FLOWERS:** Sprays of lilac flowers in spring.

**FOLIAGE:** Dark green strap-like leaves in cabbage-like heads on tall bare trunks.

**HARDINESS:** Very hardy in frosts and moderately hardy in droughts – does best in moist situations.

**OTHER:** Similar to the ornamental cultivated Cordylines with red leaves, but this species has narrower dark green leaves. Plant in groups for best effect.

Correa reflexa  
**Common Correa**

**SIZE:** Shrub 1-1.5m x 1-1.5m. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Forests in a range of soils and situations.

**FLOWERS:** Green tubular bells in autumn-winter. Red-flowered form grows along the coast. Bird-attracting.

**FOLIAGE:** Oval-shaped finely-hairy leaves 2-3cm x 2cm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Hardy in frosts, and moderately drought hardy. Does not like poorly drained soils.

**OTHER:** Very ornamental plant, but fragile in strong winds.
Callistemon pachyphyllus  Clerodendrum floribundum

Cordyline stricta  Correa reflexa
Dodonaea cuneata  
**Wedge-leaved Hop-bush**

**SIZE:** Shrub 2-4m x 1.5-3m. Fast growing.

**HABITAT:** Dry forests.

**FLOWERS:** Tiny insignificant greenish flowers in spring, followed by ornamental hop-like fruits in summer.

**FOLIAGE:** Short wedge-shaped dark green leaves 2-3cm long x 1cm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Exceptionally drought and frost hardy. Also hardy in windy exposed sites.

**OTHER:** Good backdrop plant – for screening and providing shelter.

Dodonaea viscosa ssp. angustifolia  
**Sticky Hop-bush**

**SIZE:** Large Shrub 3-5m x 2-3m. Fast growing.

**HABITAT:** Dry forests.

**FLOWERS:** Tiny insignificant greenish flowers in spring, followed by ornamental hop-like fruits in summer.

**FOLIAGE:** Long dark green leaves 10-12cm long x 1cm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Exceptionally drought and frost hardy. Also hardy in windy exposed sites.

**OTHER:** Sparser and more open than the previous species.

Elaeocarpus reticulatus  
**Blueberry Ash**

**SIZE:** Tall Shrub 4-6m x 2-3m. Very slow growing.

**HABITAT:** Moist sheltered forests, often along gullies.

**FLOWERS:** Pendulous pink or white fringed bells in spring.

**FOLIAGE:** Dark green leaves 15cm long x 2cm wide with finely toothed edges.

**HARDINESS:** Frost hardy and moderately drought hardy.

**OTHER:** Very ornamental when in flower. Excellent backdrop or screen plant when not in flower. Blue fruits after flowering are also ornamental.
**Eupomatia laurina**  
*Copper Laurel*

**SIZE:** Large Shrub to Small Tree 4-5m x 3-5m. Slow growing.

**HABITAT:** Moist sheltered forests.

**FLOWERS:** Creamy white starry flowers in spring.

**FOLIAGE:** Named ‘Copper Laurel’ because the leaves go a coppery colour in winter in cold locations.

**HARDINESS:** Hardy in moderate frosts and mild droughts. Prefers moist sheltered conditions to perform well.

**OTHER:** Aboriginal bushfood plant.

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**Goodenia ovata**  
*Hop Goodenia*

**SIZE:** Shrub 1-1.5m x 1.5-2.5m. Very fast growing.

**HABITAT:** Moist sheltered forests, often along creeklines.

**FLOWERS:** Cheery buttery yellow flowers almost all year.

**FOLIAGE:** Glossy light green fresh-looking foliage.

**HARDINESS:** Hardy in frosts, but dislikes droughts and can become twiggy in dry conditions.

**OTHER:** Excellent coloniser plant for instant cover, but not long-lived and tends to become twiggy with age. Can grow rapidly to 1m x 1m within 6 months of planting, so is an excellent fast-growing cover plant.

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**Grevillea granulifera**  
*Mt George Grevillea*

**SIZE:** Shrub 3-4m x 2-3m. Fast to moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Grows in serpentinite soils or occasionally granitic sands on stony ridge tops and hillsides in Open Forest from Mt George to Barrington Tops.

**FLOWERS:** Pinkish red flowers almost all year, peak in spring.

**FOLIAGE:** Grey-green leaves 4-7cm long x 1cm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Hardy in frosts and droughts. Can become twiggy in dry conditions, so mulch well and cut back regularly.

**OTHER:** Excellent bird-attracting plant, as flowers are produced on-and-off during most of the year.
Indigenous Plants of Greater Taree

Dodonaea triquetra

Elaeocarpus reticulatus

Eupomatia laurina

Goodenia ovata
**Hakea laevipes**  
*Heathland Hakea*

**SIZE:** Shrub 1.5m x 1m. Moderate to slow growing.

**HABITAT:** Exposed coastal headlands and mountain peaks.

**FLOWERS:** Creamy white flowers in spring in leaf axils.

**FOLIAGE:** Leathery grey-green leaves with conspicuous veins.

**HARDINESS:** Very drought and frost hardy, and hardy in exposed windy sites.

**OTHER:** Ornamental woody fruits, which are eaten by cockatoos. New growths are often coppery coloured and an ornamental contrast to the grey-green older foliage.

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**Hakea teretifolia**  
*Dagger Hakea*

**SIZE:** Shrub 2-3m x 2-3m. Slow growing.

**HABITAT:** Sandy coastal heath sites, often swampy.

**FLOWERS:** Creamy white flowers in autumn.

**FOLIAGE:** Needle-like stiff prickly leaves 6-7cm long.

**HARDINESS:** Very hardy in frosts, and moderately drought hardy once established. Prefers sand over moist poorly drained subsoils.

**OTHER:** Fruits are dagger-shaped, and leaves are also prickly, so use near pedestrians with caution.

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**Indigofera australis**  
*Austral Indigo*

**SIZE:** Shrub 1.5-2.5m x 1.5-2.5m. Very fast growing.

**HABITAT:** Widespread in a range of soils and situations.

**FLOWERS:** Stunning sprays of pink-magenta pea flowers in spring. Rare white flowered forms also occur.

**FOLIAGE:** Pinnate leaves with rounded leaflets.

**HARDINESS:** Hardy in droughts and frosts, but gets twiggy if conditions are too dry. Mulch well to keep moist.

**OTHER:** Truly beautiful shrub which should be widely cultivated. Fast growing to full size within 18 months, but still moderately long-lived.
**Kunzea ambigua**

**White Kunzea**

**SIZE:** Shrub 2-3m x 3-4m. Moderately fast growing.

**HABITAT:** Coastal woodlands.

**FLOWERS:** Creamy white flowers in summer. Good for attracting insects and birds, as it produces nectar and not many plants flower during summer.

**FOLIAGE:** Small narrow leaves under 1cm long.

**HARDINESS:** Very drought and frost hardy.

- Also hardy in coastal salt spray and windy sites.

**OTHER:** Unruly plant which sends out long lanky branches, so best if regularly tip-pruned to keep bushy.

---

**Lasiopetalum ferrugineum**

**Rusty Velvet-bush**

**SIZE:** Small Shrub 1-1.5m tall x 2-3m wide. Slow to moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Grows in coastal or near-coastal forests.

**FLOWERS:** Papery pinkish lantern flowers in spring.

**FOLIAGE:** Dusty grey leaves 4-6cm long x 3mm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Moderately hardy in frosts and also adapted to dry periods.

**OTHER:** Flowers are prolific but not conspicuous as they hang below the stems.

---

**Lasiopetalum macrophyllum**

**Large-leaved Velvet-bush**

**SIZE:** Shrub 3-4m x 2-3m wide. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Grows mainly on rocky creeklines.

**FLOWERS:** Pinkish papery lantern flowers in spring.

**FOLIAGE:** Leaves 5-7cm long x 2-4cm wide. Dark green above and paler beneath.

**HARDINESS:** Hardy in droughts and frosts.

- Attractive foliage plant. Flowers hang beneath branches and are not conspicuous.
Indigenous Plants of Greater Taree

Hakea teretifolia
Indigofera australis
Kunzea ambigua
Leptospermum petersonii
Leptospermum petersonii  
*Lemon-scented Tea-tree*

**SIZE:** Large Shrub to Small Tree 4-6m x 2-3m. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Grows mainly on rocky outcrops and mountain peaks, so tough in dry, exposed rocky locations.

**FLOWERS:** Creamy white tea-tree flowers in spring.

**FOLIAGE:** Lemon-scented leaves 2cm long x 3mm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Very hardy in droughts and frosts and tolerant of exposed windy sites.

**OTHER:** Excellent performer in cultivation and often used as a small street tree.

Logania albiflora  
*White Logania*

**SIZE:** Shrub 2.5-4m x 2-2.5m. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Edges of mangrove swamps along the coast.

**FLOWERS:** Perfumed white flowers in spring.

**FOLIAGE:** Dark green leaves 7-10cm long x 1cm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Very hardy in dry nutrient poor soils. Frost hardy.

Tip prune regularly to keep from becoming leggy.

**OTHER:** Perfumed flowers borne in profusion in spring, so plant where the perfume can be enjoyed.

Myoporum acuminatum  
*Mangrove Boobialla*

**SIZE:** Large Shrub 3-4m x 3-4m. Fast to moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Edges of mangrove swamps along the coast.

**FLOWERS:** White flowers in spring to summer.

**FOLIAGE:** Large dark green sticky-looking leaves 15-20cm long x 2-3cm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Very hardy in coastal salt exposure, and tolerates frosts. Dislikes dry periods if planted away from its natural swamp-edge habitat.

**OTHER:** Good fire-retardant plant, so plant between houses and bushfire prone areas.
Myoporum boninense ssp. austral. Coastal Boobialla

SIZE: Large Shrub 3-4m x 3-4m. Fast to moderate growth rate.

HABITAT: Coastal sand dunes.

FLOWERS: White flowers in spring to summer.

FOLIAGE: Green leaves 10-15cm x 2cm wide.

HARDINESS: Very hardy in coastal salt exposure, and tolerates   droughts and frosts.

OTHER: Good fire-retardant plant, so plant between houses and bushfire prone areas.

Pomaderris lanigera Woolly Pomaderris

SIZE: Shrub 1.5-2.5m x 1.5-2.5m. Moderate growth rate.

HABITAT: Forests in a wide range of soils and situations.

FLOWERS: Cauliflower-like heads of small yellow flowers during spring.

FOLIAGE: Hairy oval-shaped leaves 6-8cm x 4-5cm wide.

HARDINESS: Very drought and frost hardy.

OTHER: Grows well in tough sites on poor shallow soils.

OTHER: Very ornamental shrub which should be more widely cultivated. Stunning massed flowering displays in spring. Good dense screen plant.

Prostanthera incisa Cut-leaf Mint-bush

SIZE: Shrub 2-3m x 2-3m. Moderate growth rate.

HABITAT: Various forest situations on a range of soils.

FLOWERS: Mauve mint-bush flowers in spring.

FOLIAGE: Small aromatic leaves with deeply toothed margins.

HARDINESS: Frost hardy and moderately drought hardy – prefers moist sheltered conditions to dry sunny spots.

OTHER: Aromatic leaves, so plant near paths and windows where the perfume can be enjoyed. Foliage is being tested for its anti-fungal/anti-viral agents for food preserving.
Indigenous Plants of Greater Taree

Prostanthera rotundifolia  
Round-leaf Mint-bush

**SIZE:**  Shrub 2-3m x 2-3m. Moderate growth rate.
**HABITAT:**  Rocky exposed mountain peaks.
**FLOWERS:**  Mauve mint-bush flowers in spring.
**FOLIAGE:**  Rounded dark green aromatic leaves.
**HARDINESS:**  Frost and drought hardy. Hardy on poor shallow soils in rocky locations.
**OTHER:**  Forms good dense screen plant. Aromatic leaves, so plant near paths and windows where the perfume can be enjoyed.

Pultenaea villosa  
Hairy Bush-pea

**SIZE:**  Shrub 1-1.5m x 1.5-2m. Very fast growing.
**HABITAT:**  Dry forests, often on shallow soils.
**FLOWERS:**  Small golden-orange pea flowers with red marks in profusion during later winter to early spring.
**FOLIAGE:**  Small in-rolled leaves up to 6mm long.
**HARDINESS:**  Hardy in frosts and droughts.
**OTHER:**  Good coloniser but relatively short-lived. Cut-back hard to rejuvenate every few years in cultivation. Attracts seed-eating birds when in fruit.

Rulingia dasyphylla  
Shrubby Rulingia

**SIZE:**  Shrub 2-2.5m x 3-4m. Very fast growing.
**HABITAT:**  Coastal heath and near-coastal forests.
**FLOWERS:**  Creamy starry flowers in clusters at stem tips in spring.
**FOLIAGE:**  Dusty furry green leaves 4-6cm long.
**HARDINESS:**  Hardy in moderate frosts and droughts.
**OTHER:**  Good fast-growing plant for colonising revegetation sites and attractive in flower.
Pomaderris lanigera

Prostanthera incisa

Prostanthera rotundifolia

Pultenaea villosa
**Westringia fruticosa**  \( \text{Coastal Rosemary} \)

**SIZE:** Shrub 1.5-3m x 2-3m. Slow growing.

**HABITAT:** Coastal cliff tops and exposed heath.

**FLOWERS:** White or pale mauve mint-bush-like flowers around stem tips in spring – summer.

**FOLIAGE:** Small greyish leaves up to 1cm long, white beneath.

**HARDINESS:** Hardy in severe frosts and droughts.

**OTHER:** Good hedge plant – prunes well and is normally \( \star \star \star \) dense and tightly branched.

**Dianella caerulea**  \( \text{Blue Flax-lily} \)

**SIZE:** Clump 1m x 1m. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Widespread in a range of soils and situations.

**FLOWERS:** Starry nodding blue flowers in spring.

**FOLIAGE:** Strappy dark green leaves 15-25cm long x 1cm.

**HARDINESS:** Frost and drought hardy.

**OTHER:** Flowers are followed by small purple berries in summer.

**Dianella congesta**  \( \text{Coastal Flax-lily} \)

**SIZE:** Clump 1m x 1-2m wide (spreading). Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Coastal areas within 100m of the high tide mark.

**FLOWERS:** Starry blue flowers on a stalk, which is bent over at the tip like a walking-stick. Flowers in spring.

**FOLIAGE:** Dark green leaves 15-20cm long and 1-2cm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Drought hardy and moderately frost hardy, and very tolerant of exposure to salt spray.

**OTHER:** Flowers are followed by purple berries. Coastal species, which spreads by underground rhizomes, so is also useful for revegetation and stabilisation of sandy coastal soils.
**Dianella longifolia**  
**Smooth Flax-lily**

**SIZE:** Clump 1m x 1m. Fast to moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Widespread in a range of forests.

**FLOWERS:** Branched stems to 1m with small nodding blue-purple flowers in spring to early summer.

**FOLIAGE:** Long narrow green leaves 40-50cm long and up to 1cm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Very drought and frost hardy.

**OTHER:** Purple fruits follow the flowers, and are edible. They are an Aboriginal bushfood and taste like nashi pears, with crunchy black seeds inside white flesh.

**Hibbertia aspera**  
**Rough Guinea-flower**

**SIZE:** Shrub 0.5-1m x 1-1.5m. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Widespread in range of forested soils and sites. Often grows in shallow soils and rocky locations.

**FLOWERS:** Small yellow flowers < 1cm wide.

**FOLIAGE:** Small leaves < 1cm long and < 5mm wide, with whitish undersides.

**HARDINESS:** Very frost and drought hardy.

**OTHER:** Forms tangled shrubs, which can be useful as dense barriers along paths to control pedestrian traffic.

**Hibbertia diffusa**  
**Low Guinea-flower**

**SIZE:** Small Plant 0.1m x 0.6m wide. Moderate growth.

**HABITAT:** Forests on a range of soils.

**FLOWERS:** Buttery yellow flowers about 1.5cm wide, borne in profusion in late winter and spring.

**FOLIAGE:** Dark green shiny leaves 2cm long and 5-7mm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Moderately to very drought and frost hardy.

**OTHER:** Excellent rockery plant and plant for well-mulched embankments.
**Hibbertia empetrifolia**  
**Tangled Guinea-flower**

**SIZE:** Shrub 1-1.5m x 1-1.5m. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Widespread in a range of soils and situations, often on poor shallow soils.

**FLOWERS:** Massed display of small bright yellow flowers can almost cover the plants in late winter to early spring.

**FOLIAGE:** Small dark green leaves 1cm long x 3mm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Very drought and frost hardy.

**OTHER:** Stunning in massed flower.

---

**Isolepis nodosa**  
**Knobby Club-rush**

**SIZE:** Clump 1m x 0.5m. Fast growing.

**HABITAT:** Grows in coastal areas or in near-coastal swamps.

**FLOWERS:** Inconspicuous individually, but the plants bear knobby round clusters of flowers and fruits near the tops of the rush-like stems, which are ornamental.

**FOLIAGE:** Rush-like (round, hollow, upright) stems. Leaves are reduced to small basal bracts.

**HARDINESS:** Tolerant of frosts and salt spray. Does not perform well in areas which dry out. Likes well-mulched or moist soils to stay green through dry periods.

**OTHER:** Good vertical accent plant – providing a sense of vertical movement.

---

**Lomandra hystrix**  
**Tall Mat-rush**

**SIZE:** Clumps 1.5m x 1m. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Grows along rocky creeklines in shady forests.

**FLOWERS:** Sprays of small creamy yellow flowers in spring.

**FOLIAGE:** Strap-like leaves to 75-100cm long x 1-1.5cm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Tough and hardy in frosts and droughts, though performs best with some moisture.

**OTHER:** Very similar to and often confused with *Lomandra longifolia*, which has less-branched flower spikes and is smaller (< 60cm tall).
**Lomandra longifolia**  
**Spiny-head Mat-rush**

**SIZE:**  
Clump 1m x 1m. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:**  
Widespread in a range of soils and situations.

**FLOWERS:**  
Sprays of small creamy yellow flowers in spring.

**FOLIAGE:**  
Strap-like leaves to 50-60cm long x 1cm wide.

**HARDINESS:**  
Tough and hardy in frosts and droughts, though performs best with some moisture.

**OTHER:**  
There is an undescribed species/form known as ‘Coastal Form’ which has wider (1.5cm), greyer leaves and found within 100m of the coast, and is useful for coastal salt-exposed sites on well-drained soils (dislikes poor drainage).

---

**Poa labillardieri**  
**Large Tussock-grass**

**SIZE:**  
Clump 1m x 1m. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:**  
Moist forests and creeklines. Often part shade.

**FLOWERS:**  
1m tall branched heads of tiny flowers and seeds.

**FOLIAGE:**  
Narrow leaves 40cm long x 1-2mm wide.

**HARDINESS:**  
Frost hardy and tolerates mild droughts. Will brown off badly in severe drought or if planted in dry situations, causing a potential fire-hazard.

**OTHER:**  
Plant in moist locations for best results.

---

**Tetratheca thymifolia**  
**Thyme-leaved Black-eyed Susan**

**SIZE:**  
Small Plant 0.5m x 0.5m. Moderate to slow growth.

**HABITAT:**  
Forests, often in well-drained rocky locations.

**FLOWERS:**  
Nodding pink-lilac flower with 4 petals and dark centres (hence ‘black-eyed’ name).

**FOLIAGE:**  
Small leaves 1cm long x 2mm wide, in whorls around the stems at regular intervals.

**HARDINESS:**  
Very drought and frost hardy. Intolerant of poor drainage.

**OTHER:**  
Attractive plant which should be seen more often in cultivation.
Lomandra longifolia

Poa labillardieri

Tetratheca thymifolia

Thelionema caespitosa
**Thelionema caespitosa**  
*Tufted Blue-lily*

**SIZE:** Clump 1m x 1m. Moderate to slow growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Moist seepage areas in forests and heaths.

**FLOWERS:** Blue star flowers held facing upwards, with yellow stamens. Sometimes bears creamy yellow flowers.

**FOLIAGE:** Grass-like foliage 30-40cm x 1cm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Hardy in frosts, but dislikes droughts. Mulch well.

**OTHER:** Stunning eye-catching flowers in electric blue.

---

**Goodenia ovata prostrata**  
*Hop Goodenia*

**SIZE:** Low spreading plants 10-15cm tall x 3-4m wide. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Selected cultivated form, rare in the wild.

**FLOWERS:** Bright cheery yellow flowers most of the year.

**FOLIAGE:** Semi-glossy healthy-looking mid-green leaves.

**HARDINESS:** Frost hardy and survives moderate droughts, but will brown off old leaves in periods of extreme dryness.

**OTHER:** Excellent tough groundcover for embankments.

---

**Hardenbergia violacea**  
*Purple Coral-pea*

**SIZE:** Variable – some plants are low groundcovers, some are shrubby, and others are climbers. Fast growing.

**HABITAT:** Forests on a range of soil types.

**FLOWERS:** Sprays of pea flowers in late winter are purple, rarely white or pink.

**FOLIAGE:** Dark green oval-shaped leaves 7-15cm long x 2-3cm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Very frost and drought hardy. Dislikes poor drainage.

**OTHER:** Fast growing but not very long lived. Replace every 5-7 years, or hard prune to rejuvenate.
Viola hederacea  
**Native Violet**

**SIZE:** Groundcover 0.1m x 2-3m. Moderate to slow growth.

**HABITAT:** Moist sheltered forests, particularly in moist drainage lines and seepage areas.

**FLOWERS:** White with purple markings borne on 5-7cm tall stalks. Produced all year but peak in spring.

**FOLIAGE:** Semi-circular dark green leaves 3-5cm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Frost hardy but dislikes droughts. Use only in moist sheltered sites protected from hot sun and winds.

**OTHER:** Good in fernery conditions. Performs well as a lawn alternative in low-traffic situations.

---

Clematis aristata  
**Austral Clematis**

**SIZE:** Climber 2-5m. Moderate-fast growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Widely distributed in a range of forest locations.

**FLOWERS:** Creamy white starry flowers in late winter.

**FOLIAGE:** Three-leaflets and twining stalks to aid in climbing.

**HARDINESS:** Moderate frost hardiness and drought tolerance.

**OTHER:** Spectacular sight in flower, festooned over shrubs.

---

Clematis glycinoides  
**Forest Clematis**

**SIZE:** Climber 2-5m. Moderate-fast growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Widely distributed in a range of forest locations.

**FLOWERS:** Creamy white starry flowers in late winter.

**FOLIAGE:** Three-leaflets, and twining stalks to aid it climbing.

**HARDINESS:** Moderate frost hardiness and drought tolerance.

**OTHER:** Almost identical to *Clematis aristata*, differing only in small details of the flowers and leaves.

---

CLIMBERS
Indigenous Plants of Greater Taree

Viola hederacea

Clematis aristata

Eustrephus latifolius

Geitonoplesium cymosum
**Eustrephus latifolius**  
**Wombat Berry**

**SIZE:** Climber 2-4m tall. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Widely distributed in forests. Range of soil types.

**FLOWERS:** Nodding pale pink flowers in summer, followed by orange fruits in autumn to early winter. Fruits are more ornamental and conspicuous than the flowers.

**FOLIAGE:** 3-4cm long x 1.5-2cm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Very frost and drought hardy. Has tuberous roots, which help it to survive droughts.

**OTHER:** Edible roots are an Aboriginal bushfood. Ornamental, particularly in fruit.

**Geitonoplesium cymosum**  
**Scrambling Lily**

**SIZE:** Climber 1-3m. Moderate to slow growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Widely distributed in forests. Range of soil types.

**FLOWERS:** Small nodding creamy white flowers in spring to summer, followed by blackish small pea-sized fruits.

**FOLIAGE:** Similar to Wombat Berry, but leaflets are narrower, up to 8mm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Moderately frost hardy and very drought hardy.

**OTHER:** Early settlers used to cook and eat new shoots similar to Asparagus.

**Glycine clandestina**  
**Twining Glycine**

**SIZE:** Climber 1-1.5m. Very fast growing.

**HABITAT:** Widespread in a range of situations.

**FLOWERS:** Sprays of small light purple pea flowers, mainly in spring, but sometimes throughout the year.

**FOLIAGE:** Leaves have three-leaflet, with each leaflet 2.5-4cm long x 5-8mm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Very frost hardy, and moderate to very drought hardy.

**OTHER:** Fast-growing but relatively short lived lasting 2-3 years.
**Hardenbergia violacea**  
**Purple Coral-Vine**

**SIZE:** Variable - some forms are climbers, others are groundcovers or shrub-like.

**HABITAT:** Prefers dry sunny locations in forests and woodlands. Does not like moist shady positions.

**FLOWERS:** Sprays of peas in late winter which are normally purple, but are rarely pink or white.

**FOLIAGE:** Narrow egg-shaped leaves 10-15cm long x 2-4cm.

**HARDINESS:** Very frost and drought hardy. Dislikes poor drainage.

**OTHER:** Can be short lived – rejuvenate by hard pruning.

**Hibbertia dentata**  
**Trailing Guinea-flower**

**SIZE:** Climber to 1m tall, often happy to scramble along the ground if there is nothing for it to climb.

**HABITAT:** Often found in dry forests near the coast.

**FLOWERS:** Yellow flowers in late winter - spring, 4cm diameter.

**FOLIAGE:** Often brownish-tinted, oval-shaped 4-6cm long x 3-4cm wide, with toothed edges.

**HARDINESS:** Very drought hardy and moderately frost hardy.

**OTHER:** Mulch well to improve its performance, and provide a mesh for it to climb if preferred.

**Hibbertia scandens**  
**Climbing Guinea-flower**

**SIZE:** Climber 2-3m tall. Moderate growth rate.

**HABITAT:** Widespread in many different situations.

**FLOWERS:** Huge buttery yellow flowers 5-6cm diameter, in spring to early summer.

**FOLIAGE:** 10-15cm long x 3-5cm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Frost and drought hardy. Dislikes poor drainage and very shady locations.

**OTHER:** Flowers smell like mothballs! Orange ripe seeds in late summer are also ornamental.
Glycine clandestina

Hardenbergia violacea

Hibbertia scandens

Pandorea pandorana
Pandorea pandorana  

**Wonga Vine**

**SIZE:** Climber 3-5m tall. Moderate to fast growing.

**HABITAT:** Widespread in forests, often moister forests.

**FLOWERS:** Sprays of creamy white to creamy yellow bell flowers with dark red markings inside their throats. Borne in spring.

**FOLIAGE:** Pinnate dark green leaves.

**HARDINESS:** Frost and drought hardy. Dislikes poor drainage and very dense shade. Likes its feet in the shade and leaves in the sun.

**OTHER:** Fruits in summer are like two canoes, with papery seeds between them. Wind distributed.

---

**Ferns**

Blechnum cartilagineum  

**Gristle Fern**

**SIZE:** Clumps 50cm tall x 60-75cm wide. Slow growth.

**HABITAT:** Moist shady sheltered forests.

**FLOWERS:** Nil.

**FOLIAGE:** Attractive fronds, particularly the new growths, which are often pinkish-red.

**HARDINESS:** Moderately frost and drought hardy once established, but prefers moist sheltered sites.

**OTHER:** Very attractive new growths in pinks and reds.

---

Doodia aspera  

**Common Rasp-fern**

**SIZE:** 15-25cm tall and spreading 50-75cm wide or more. Slow growing.

**HABITAT:** Widespread in forests, mainly moist sheltered sites.

**FLOWERS:** Nil.

**FOLIAGE:** Dark green rough fronds and pinkish new growths.

**HARDINESS:** One of the hardiest ferns, very tough in frosts and droughts.

**OTHER:** Pinkish new growths are particularly attractive.
Dendrobium speciosum  
**Rock Orchid**

**SIZE:** Large clumps 60cm tall x 1m wide. Very slow growing.

**HABITAT:** Rock faces, ledges or scree slopes.

**FLOWERS:** 50cm long sprays of creamy yellow flowers are perfumed and produced in spring.

**FOLIAGE:** Leathery leaves 20-30cm long x 5-7cm wide.

**HARDINESS:** Can become sunburnt by intense light. Tolerates moderate frosts and droughts once established.

**OTHER:** Heady perfume in flower – can be grown in pots and taken indoors so the perfume can be enjoyed.
Propagation

Many plants are easy to propagate for yourself, and by growing your own plants you can ensure the stock are from local seed.

To collect seeds: ensure you have permission to collect from the property, collect fruits when they are ripe (some are seasonal and others are held on plants all year). Place fruits in paper bag in sun for a few days to open. Separate seed, place in packets, and refrigerate until use to maintain maximum viability.

The following is a quick guide to propagation using a range of methods:

**Hot Water Treatment of Seeds**
(simulates fires, cracks the seed-coats, and allows germination of hard-coated seeds):
Wattles (Acacia spp.)
Peas (species of Pultenae, Viminaria, etc)

**Bog Sowing**
(sow and sit the pot in shallow tray of water until germination)
Paperbarks (Melaleuca spp)
Bottlebrushes (Callistemon spp)
Eucalypts & Bloodwoods (Eucalyptus & Corymbia spp)

**Surface Sowing**
( press into soil surface, but do not cover)
Daisies (range of genera in the Asteraceae family)

**Difficult to Germinate**
(may require complex treatments, e.g. hot water followed by leaching, hormones or chemicals to stimulate germination)
Geebungs (Persoonia spp)
Planting Instructions

Before Planting

- Select plants suited to the site conditions so they require the least after-care.
- Select the timing of planting to ensure the best establishment – during the wet season for water availability, or avoiding frosty times in cold locations.
- Select healthy plants that are not diseased, overgrown or root-bound.
- Water the plants well the day before planting.

When Planting

- Dig a hole larger than the pot.
- Carefully remove the plant from the pot, and if roots are dense around the lower edge then cut/tease (avoid this by selecting plants which are not overgrown).
- Mix the surrounding soil (dug from the hole) with some compost/old manure and backfill around the plant. You can add fertiliser but this is rarely necessary with indigenous plants.
- Ensure the level of the plant is the same as it was in the pot. Never plant plants higher, but trees and shrubs can be planted slightly lower (2-5cm) to provide more trunk support and ensure surface roots are well covered with soil.
- Water the plant in. This is vital as it removes air pockets in the soil, which can dry out and kill small feeder roots.
- Mulch the plant. Avoid close to the trunk – mulch can cause rot.
- Stake (just to mark the location – don’t tie a plant to a stake if possible, to encourage strong trunk formation), and guard the plant (guards to protect from animal browsing – can be solid plastic or mesh).
After Planting

- Water regularly if natural rainfall is insufficient.
- Reduce weed competition to ensure rapid establishment.
- Monitor for pest attacks and take appropriate control action.

**PLANTING DIAGRAM**
Low Water Consumption Gardens

You can reduce your water-consumption in the garden by:

- Selecting plants (like indigenous plants), which have low water needs, i.e. that are suited to the local climatic conditions.
- Grouping plants with similar water requirements together, e.g. ferns and high-water consumption plants can be grouped in a shady sheltered location where they will not dry out, and where they can be given extra water when required. Low-water consumption plants can be used in areas that have more sun and exposure.
- Watering plants deeply and infrequently. This encourages deep roots, which seek out deep moisture sources. Frequent small waterings encourages shallow roots, which then become dependent on frequent watering.
- Timing your watering when they have best effect – evening watering in warmer months (plants uptake water mostly overnight), and early mornings in winter (to avoid wet plants being frozen by allowing water to soak in and dry off by the evening).
- Use drip-irrigation instead of above ground sprays – drip irrigation delivers water to the root zone where it is required. Watering onto leaves is mostly evaporated into the air.
- Improving the quality of your soil so that it can hold more water (adding compost to most soils is recommended, and adding bentonite to sandy soils can be beneficial).
- Mulch your garden beds well - 50-75mm deep mulch can reduce water loss from the soil by 75%. Mulches can be a range of materials from pebbles to woodchips. Woodchip mulches are good because they also break down into topsoil, so enrich the soil and feed plants too.
Plant Me Instead!

Consider planting indigenous plants instead of other cultivated plants, to support local wildlife. This list does not indicate that the exotic plants listed here are necessarily weeds, but because of the many advantages, indigenous plants should be considered over exotic plants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Cultivated Plants</th>
<th>Possible Indigenous Alternatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acacia saligna (Golden Willow Wattle)</td>
<td>Acacia maidenii, A. blakei, A. binervia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anigosanthos hybrids/species (Kangaroo Paws)</td>
<td>Crinum pedunculatum, Lomandra hystrix, Thelionema caespitosum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus and Protoasparagus spp (Climbing Asparagus Ferns)</td>
<td>Lygodium microphyllum, Doodia aspera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddlejia davidii (Butterfly Bush) &amp; B madagascarensis</td>
<td>Leptospermum spp, Jacksonia scoparia, Pomaderris lanigera, Rulingia dasyphylla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camellia hybrids (Camellias)</td>
<td>Acmena smithii, Indigofera australis, Pomaderris lanigera, Syzygium paniculatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canna x generalis (Canna Lilies)</td>
<td>Alpinia caerulea, Crinum pedunculatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamomum camphora (Camphor Laurel)</td>
<td>Acacia maidenii, A. melanoxylon, Alphitonia excelsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coprosma repens (Mirror Bush)</td>
<td>Myoporum insulare, Acmena smithii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordyline terminalis rubra (Cordyline)</td>
<td>Cordyline stricta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corymbia torelliana (Cadagi)</td>
<td>Indigenous Eucalypts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotoneaster spp. (Cotoneaster)</td>
<td>Leptospermum spp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delairea odorata (Cape Ivy)</td>
<td>Clematis aristata or C. glycinoides, Hibbertia scandens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dioscorea bulbillifera (Aerial Potato)</td>
<td>Dioscorea transversa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duranta repens ‘Sheena’s Gold’ (Golden Duranta)</td>
<td>Indigofera australis, Pomaderris lanigera, Melia azaderach, Toona ciliata, Brachychiton acerifolius, B discolor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gleditsia triacanthos (Honey Locust)</td>
<td>Melia azaderach, Toona ciliata, Brachychiton acerifolius, B discolor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedychium spp (Flowering Gingers)</td>
<td>Alpinia caerulea Blue Ginger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inga edulis (Ice-cream Bean)</td>
<td>Ficus coronata, F. rubiginosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacaranda acutifolia (syn J. mimosaeifolia) (Jacaranda)</td>
<td>Melia azaderach, Toona ciliata, Brachychiton acerifolius, B discolor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Cultivated Plants</td>
<td>Possible Indigenous Alternatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ligustrum lucidum &amp; L sinense</strong> <em>(Privets)</em></td>
<td><strong>Dodonaea cuneata, Elaeocarpus reticulatus</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lilium formosanum</strong> <em>(Formosan Lily)</em></td>
<td><strong>Crinum pedunculatum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lonicera japonica</strong> <em>(Honeysuckle)</em></td>
<td><strong>Clematis aristata or C. glycinoides, Hibbertia scandens</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Magnolia hybrids</strong> <em>(Magnolias)</em></td>
<td><strong>Banksia robur, Clerodendrum floribundum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nephrolepis cordifolia</strong> <em>(Fishbone Fern)</em></td>
<td><strong>Blechnum spp, Doodia aspera &amp; other native ferns</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nerium oleander</strong> <em>(Oleander)</em></td>
<td><strong>Acacia falcata, Clerodendrum floribundum, Rulingia dasyphylla</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Olea africana</strong> <em>(African Olive)</em></td>
<td><strong>Leptospermum petersenii</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Syagrus romanzoffianum</strong> <em>(Cocos Palm)</em></td>
<td><strong>Indigenous Palms – Archontophoenix cunninghamii, Livistona australis</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pennisetum setaceum</strong> <em>(Fountain Grass)</em></td>
<td><strong>Pennisetum alopecuroides, Themeda australis</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phyllostachys aurea &amp; P. nigra</strong> <em>(Running Bamboos)</em></td>
<td><strong>Poa labillardieri, Phragmites australis</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pyracantha spp.</strong> <em>(Firethorns)</em></td>
<td><strong>Leptospermum spp</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Robinia pseudoacacia</strong> <em>(Robinia)</em></td>
<td><strong>Melia azaderach, Toona ciliata, Brachychiton acerifolius, B discolor</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Senna pendula glabrata and Senna septemonalis</strong> <em>(syn. S. x floribunda)</em> <em>(Bean Trees)</em></td>
<td><strong>Senna acclinis</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Solanum seaforthianum</strong> <em>(Purple Climbing Nightshade)</em></td>
<td><strong>Clematis aristata or C. glycinoides, Glycine clandestina, Hardenbergia violacea, Hibbertia scandens</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tecoma stans</strong> <em>(Golden Bells)</em></td>
<td><strong>Hymenosporum flavum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thunbergia alata</strong> <em>(Black-eyed Susan)</em></td>
<td><strong>Clematis aristata or C. glycinoides, Glycine clandestina, Hardenbergia violacea, Hibbertia scandens</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tradescantia albiflora</strong> <em>(Wandering Jew)</em></td>
<td><strong>Goodenia ovata prostrate, Viola hederacea</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Triadica sebifera</strong> <em>(Chinese Tallowwood) (syn Sapium sebiferum)</em></td>
<td><strong>Melia azaderach, Toona ciliata, Brachychiton acerifolius, B discolor</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Watsonia meriana 'bulbillifera'</strong> <em>(Bulbil Watsonia)</em></td>
<td><strong>Lomandra longifolia or L. hystrix, Thelionema caespitosum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yucca spp</strong> <em>(Yuccas)</em></td>
<td><strong>Lomandra hystrix, Cordyline stricta</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Don’t Plant Me At All!

Some plants can escape from gardens and become weeds. Do not dump lawn clippings or garden prunings in bushland areas, as they contain seeds and propagules, which may enable a garden plant to escape into the bush. Try to avoid planting the following plants which are known to become problem weeds in our local area:

- **Acacia karroo**: Karoo Thorn
- **Acetosa sagittata**: Turkey Rhubarb
- **Alternanthera philoxeroides**: Alligator Weed
- **Anredera cordifolia**: Madeira Vine
- **Arauja sericifera (A. hortum)**: Moth Vine
- **Aristolochia elegans**: Dutchman’s Pipe
- **Asparagus spp.**: Asparagus Fern
- **Baccharis halimifolia**: Groundsel Bush
- **Bassia scoparia**: Kochia
- **Bryophyllum spp**: Mother of Millions
- **Buddleja davidii**: Buddleia
- **Cabomba caroliniana**: Cabomba
- **Caesalpinia decapetala**: Mysore Thorn
- **Cardiospermum grandiflorum**: Balloon Vine
- **Celtis sinensis**: Chinese Celtis
- **Cestrum nocturnum**: Green Cestrum
- **Cinnamomum camphora**: Camphor Laurel
- **Cortaderia selloana & C jubatum**: Pampas Grass
- **Delairea odorata (Senecio odoratus)**: Cape Ivy
- **Eichhornia crassipes**: Water Hyacinth
- **Equisetum spp.**: Horsetail
- **Erythrina crista-galli**: Cockspur Coral
- **Erythrina x sykesii**: Coral Tree
- **Gaura lindheimeri & G parviflora**: Clockweed
- **Gloriosa superba**: Glory Lily
- **Gymnocronis spilanthoides**: Senegale Tea
- **Harrisia martinii**: Harrisia Cactus
- **Hieraceum aurantiacum**: Hawkweed
Hygrophila costata & H. polysperma
Ipomoea cairica
Lagarosiphon major
Lantana camara and hybrids
Ligustrum lucidum & L sinense
Lonicera japonica
Ludwigia longifolia
Lycium ferocissimum
Macfadyena unguis-cati
Miconia sp.
Myriophyllum aquaticum
Nephrolepis cordifolia
Ochna serrulata
Opuntia spp.
Passiflora subpeltata
Pennisetum setaceum
Pistia stratioites
Protoasparagus aethiopicus
Protoasparagus scandens
Pueraria lobata
Rubus fruticosus sp. agg.
Sagittaria platyphylla & S montevidensis
Salvinia molesta
Sansiviera trifasciata
Senna pendula
Schinus terebinthifolia
Sorghum x almum
Sorghum halepense
Tamarix aphylla
Thunbergia grandiflora
Toxicodendron succedanea
Tradescantia spp.
Watsonia meriana
Wedelia trilobata
Hygroperma
Morning Glory
Lagarosiphon
Lantana
Privets
Japanese Honeysuckle
Long-leaved Willow Primrose
African Boxthorn
Cats Claw Creeper
Miconia
Parrot’s Feather
Fishbone Fern
Mickey Mouse Plant
Prickly Pear
White Passion Flower
Mexican Feather Grass
Water Lettuce
Asparagus Fern
Climbing Asparagus
Kudzu
Blackberry
Arrowheads
Salvinia
Mother-in-laws-tongues
Easter Cassia
Broad-leaved Pepper
Columbus Grass
Johnsons Grass
Athel Tree
Blue Trumpet Vine
Rhus Tree
Wandering Jew
Bubil Watsonia
Singapore Daisy
Plants for Particular Uses

Hedges/Screens:
- **Acacia melanoxylon** - Blackwood
- **Acmena smithii** - Lilly-pilly
- **Banksia spinulosa** - Hairpin Banksia (Needs 3m width)
- **Callistemon salignus** - Pink-tipped Bottlebrush
- **Elaeocarpus reticulatus** - Blueberry Ash
- **Melaleuca ericifolia** - Swamp Paperbark (Suckers)
- **Melaleuca linariifolia** - Snow-in-Summer
- **Prostanthera rotundifolia** - Round-leaved Mint-bush

Fire-retardant Plants:
- **Brachychiton acerifolius** - Flame Tree
- **Brachyciton populneus** - Kurrajong
- **Carpobrotus glaucescens** - Native Pigface
- **Correa reflexa** - Native Fuchsia
- **Dichondra repens** - Kidney Weed
- **Melia azaderach** - White Cedar
- **Pittosporum revolutum** - Wavy-leaved Pittosporum
- **Pittosporum undulatum** - Sweet Pittosporum
- **Viola hederacea** - Native Violet

Indoor Plants:
- **Acacia elata** - Cedar Wattle
- **Brachychiton acerifolius** - Flame Tree
- **Caldcluvia paniculata** - Soft Corkwood
- **Cordyline stricta** - Narrow-leaved Cabbage-tree
- **Elaeocarpus reticulatus** - Blueberry Ash
- **Ficus macrophylla** - Moreton Bay Fig

Deciduous Trees:
- **Melia azaderach** - White Cedar
- **Toona ciliata** - Red Cedar
Bushfoods & Aboriginal Cultural Uses

Edible Leaves:
- Hydrocotyle spp.
- Lomandra longifolia
- Plantago debilis
- Pseudognaphalium luteo-album
- Rumex brownii
- Urtica incisa

Pennyworts
Spiny-head Mat-rush (bases)
Forest Plantain
Jersey Cudweed
Native Dock
Scrub Nettle (cook to remove stinging)

Edible Fruits or Seeds:
- Acacia spp.
- Acmena smithii
- Acronynchia oblongifolia
- Amyema spp.
- Billardiera scandens spp.
- sericophylla
- Cassytha spp.

Wattles (roasted when green)
Lilly-pilly (flesh of fruits)
Lemon Aspen (lemony fruits)
Mistletoes (flesh inside fruits)
Common Appleberry (when very ripe, may burn if not ripe)
Dodder-laurels (soft flesh Around hard central seed)
She-oaks (seeds)
Native Grapes (flesh of fruits)
Lolly Bush (flesh of fruits)
Narrow-leaved Cabbage-tree Laurels (fruits)
Pale Flax-lily (fruits)
Lovegrasses (seeds as flour)
Copper Laurel (fruits)
Cherry Ballart (flesh of fruits)
Pale-fruitied Ballart (flesh)
Figs (fruits)
Saw Sedges (seeds, ground)
**Lomandra longifolia**
Spiny-head Mat-rush (seeds, ground up into flour)

**Microlaena stipoides**
Weeping Grass (seeds like rice)

**Passiflora spp.**
Passionfruits (flesh of fruits – warning some contain purging chemicals)

**Persoonia spp.**
Geebungs (flesh of fruits)

**Portulacca oleracea**
Pigweed (seeds as flour/meal)

**Psychotria lonicerioides**
Hairy Psychotria (flesh of fruits)

**Rubus spp.**
Native Raspberries (fruits)

**Syzygium spp.**
Lilly-Pilly (flesh of fruits)

**Edible Nectar:**
Banksias
Bottlebrushes
Grevilleas
Lomatias

**Edible Roots/Tubers:**
Pixie Caps, Mosquito Orchids
Native Gingers
Vanilla Lily
River Club-rushes
Spider Orchids
Bird Orchids
Helmet Orchids
Native Yam (after treatment)
Hyacinth Orchids
Donkey Orchids
Wombat Berry
Potato Orchids
Onion Orchids
Leek Orchids
Greenhood Orchids
Sun Orchids
Water Ribbons
Other Uses:

**Acacia spp.** Wattles (saps as glue/gum)

**Centella asiatica** Swamp Pennyworts (leaves as anti-inflammatory)

**Chamaesyce spp.** Spurges (sap burns skin spots)

**Cyathea australis** Rough Tree-fern (heart)

**Dicksonia antarctica** Soft Tree-fern (heart)

**Eucalyptus spp.** Eucalypts (oils as decongestants)

**Ficus coronata** Sandpaper Fig (leaves as Sandpaper)

**Geitenoplesium cymosum** Scrambling Lily (new shoots eaten)

**Lepidozamia peroffskyana** Shining Palm (seeds after extensive special treatment to remove toxins)

**Macrozamia communis** Burrawang (seeds after extensive special treatment to remove toxins)

**Melaleuca spp.** Paperbarks (barks as wrapping)

**Mentha australis** Native Mint (decongestant)

**Prostanthera spp.** Mint Bushes (decongestants)

**Pteridium esculentum** Bracken (base sap on stings)

**Xanthorrhoea spp.** Grass Trees (glue from scapes)

**WARNING:** Some plants are poisonous. Do not eat plants if you are uncertain of their identification, and test all plants by applying the following procedure to ensure they are safe:

1. Rub on lower lip and wait 24hrs for reaction
2. Put in mouth, swill around/spit out and wait 24hrs
3. Taste and swallow small amount and wait 24hrs for reaction
Local Reserves to Visit to see Indigenous Plants in the wild

Blackhead Rainforest Reserve (near Blackhead Bowling Club)
Boorgana Nature Reserve (near Comboyne)
Brimbin Nature Reserve (NW of Taree)
Cattai Wetlands (NE of Coopernook)
Coorabakh National Park (Lansdowne Escarpment)
Coocumbac Island Nature Reserve (Manning River, Taree)
Crowdy Bay National Park (north of Harrington to Laurieton)
Ellenborough Falls Reserve (north of Elands)
Farquhar Park (north of Old Bar Park, over river mouth)
Harrington Rainforest Reserve (eastern edge of Harrington)
Khappinghat Nature Reserve (NW of Diamond Beach)
Killabakh Nature Reserve (between Killabakh and Comboyne)
Lansdowne Brush (ESE of Lansdowne)
Manning Point Rainforest Reserve (end of Manning Point Road)
Old Bar Park (east of Old Bar village)
Redhead Rainforest Reserve (end of Redhead Road)
Saltwater National Park (south of Wallabi Point)
Talawahl National Park (near Nabiac)
Tappin Tops National Park (Dingo Tops, NW of Wingham)
Wallamba Nature Reserve (near Nabiac)
Wingham Brush (south-east edge of Wingham)
Further Information


Rotherham et. al. (1975) “Flowers and Plants of New South Wales and Southern Queensland” Reed: Sydney.


Useful Websites & Contacts

Association of Societies for Growing Australian Plants: www.farrer.riv.csu.edu.au/ASGAP

Australian Native Food Plants: www.teachers.ash.org.au/bushtucker

Australian Plants Society: www.austplants-nsw.org.au/

Bushland Friendly Nursery Scheme: www.bfns.org.au

Flora of NSW: www.plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au


Nursery & Garden Industry – Flora for Fauna: www.floraforfauna.com.au

Save Water: www.savewater.com.au

Hunter-Central Rivers Catchment Management Authority
98 Victoria St, Taree,
PH: 6551 8994
www.hcr.cma.nsw.gov.au

Landcare Groups
Via Greater Taree City Council’s Community Support Officer
2 Pulteney St, Taree
PH: 6592 5399
www.landcareonline.com
Sources of Plants

Many commercial nurseries are now stocking indigenous plants from our region, and can order them in for you (ask for them to be from local seed sources).

Commercial Nurseries:

Daralea Garden Shop
42 Chatham Avenue, Taree
PH: 6552 1382

Nature’s Care Nursery
Cnr Muldoon St & Whitbread St, Taree
PH: 6552 3163

The Plant Seller
55 Old Wingham Road, Taree
PH: 6552 1152

Wingham Nursery and Florist
5 William Street, Wingham
PH: 6553 4570

Specialist Revegetation Nurseries:

Dingo Creek Rainforest Nursery *
Bulga Road, Bobin
PH: 6550 5167

Killabakh Gumnut Flora Nursery *
Comboyne Rd, Killabakh
PH: 6550 5734

Sustainable Natural Resources Group
3 Farmborough Close, Cundletown
PH: 0428 860 639

ID Landscape Management
120 Wharf Rd, Johns River
PH: 6556 5099

*Denotes Bushland Friendly Nurseries as at date of publication. Ask your nursery if they are a member of the Bushland Friendly Nursery Scheme, which shows a commitment to avoiding the propagation and sale of environmental weeds.
Key for Plant Selection Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aborig.</th>
<th>Aboriginal Cultural Use</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire Ret.</td>
<td>Fire Retardant Plant</td>
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<td>No information included in main text of booklet</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Requires little water</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Requires moderate amounts of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Requires regular watering</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tolerates light frosts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tolerates moderate frosts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sp</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Su</td>
<td>Summer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Au</td>
<td>Autumn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wi</td>
<td>Winter</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Koala 1 | Primary Food Species |
| Koala 2 | Supplementary Food Species |

| Reveg 1 | Revegetation – use as primary coloniser of bare sites |
| Reveg 2 | Revegetation – use as secondary coloniser amongst other plants |
| Reveg 3 | Revegetation – use in tertiary plantings, once other plants provide cover |
# Quick Reference Guide: Plant Selection Table

<p>| Botanical Name          | Common Name         | Size | Height (m) | Width (m) | Growth | Water | Frost | Flower | Season | Koala | Birds | Coast | Near Coast | Inland | Aborig. | Hedge | Fire Ret. | Indoor | Reveg 1 | Reveg 2 | Reveg 3 | No Info. | Text | Picture |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------|------------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------------|--------|---------|--------|----------|--------|---------|--------|----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| Acacia binervata        | Two-veined Hickory  | Tree | 4-7        | 4-6       | Fast   |       |     | Yellow | Sp     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     |            |        | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | 8      | 10      |         |          |
| Acacia binervia         | Coast Myall         | Tree | 5-7        | 4-6       | Fast   | ✓     |     | Yellow | Sp     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     |            |        | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | 8      | 10      |         |          |
| Acacia leeiocalyx       | Blake’s Wattle      | Tree | 4-6        | 3-6       | Fast   | ✓     |     | Yellow | Sp     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     |            |        | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | 8      |         |          |          |
| Acacia brownii          | Heath Wattle Small  | 0.5  | 1-1.5      | Slow     |       |     |     | Gold   | Wi     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓          | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | 3       |         |          |          |
| Acacia elata            | Cedar Wattle        | Tree | 7-10       | 4-6       | Fast   | ✓     |     | Cream  | Sp     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓          | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | 9      |         |          |          |
| Acacia elongata         | Swamp Wattle        | Shrub| 3-4        | 1-3       | Fast   | ✓     |     | Yellow | Sp     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓          | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        |         |        |          |          |
| Acacia falcata          | Sickle Wattle       | Shrub| 3-4        | 2-3       | Fast   | ✓     |     | Yellow | Sp     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓          | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | 31     | 3       | 3       | 30      |
| Acacia floribunda       | White Sallow Wottle | Shrub| 4-6        | 4-6       | Fast   | ✓     |     | Yellow | Sp     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓          | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | 31     |         |          |          |
| Acacia impexa           | Lightwood           | Shrub| 4-6        | 2-3       | Fast   | ✓     |     | Yellow | Sp     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓          | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | 31     | 3       | 3       | 30      |
| Acacia irrorata         | Green Wattle        | Shrub| 4-6        | 4-6       | Fast   | ✓     |     | Yellow | Sp     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓          | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | 33     |         |          |          |
| Acacia longifolia       | Sailor Wattle       | Shrub| 4-6        | 4-6       | Fast   | ✓     |     | Yellow | Sp     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓          | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | 33     |         |          |          |
| Acacia longissima       | Long-leaved Wattle  | Shrub| 4-6        | 4-6       | Fast   | ✓     |     | Yellow | Su     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓          | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      |         |          |          |
| Acacia maidenii         | Maiden’s Wattle     | Tree | 4-6        | 4-6       | Fast   | ✓     |     | Yellow | Su     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓          | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | 9      | 10      |         |          |
| Acacia melanoxylon      | Blackwood           | Tree | 5-8        | 4-6       | Mod    | ✓     |     | Yellow | Sp     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓          | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | 9      | 14      |         |          |
| Acacia myrtifolia       | Myrtle Wattle       | Shrub| 1-2        | 1-1.5     | Mod    | ✓     |     | Yellow | Sp     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓          | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        |         |        |          |          |
| Acacia obtusifolia      | Blunt-leaved Wattle | Shrub| 3-4        | 3-4       | Mod    | ✓     |     | Yellow | Su     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓          | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | 33     | 35      |         |          |
| Acacia longifolia var. | Coastal Wattle      | Shrub| 2-4        | 3-5       | Fast   | ✓     |     | Yellow | Sp     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓          | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | 34     | 35      |         |          |
| Acacia suaveolens       | Sweet Wattle        | Shrub| 1.5-3      | 1-2       | Mod    | ✓     |     | Cream  | Wi     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓          | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | 34     | 35      |         |          |
| Acacia ulicifolia       | Juniper Wattle      | Shrub| 1-2        | 1-2       | Fast   | ✓     |     | Yellow | Wi     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓          | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | 34     | 35      |         |          |
| Acmena smithii          | Lilly-pilly         | Tree | 5-9        | 4-6       | Slow   | ✓     |     | Cream  | Sp     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓          | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | 11     |         |          |          |
| Acronychia oblongifolia | Lemon Aspen         | Shrub| 4-6m       | 2-3m      | Slow   | ✓     |     | Green  | Au     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓          | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        |         |        |          |          |
| Adiantum aethiopicum    | Common Maidenhair   | Fern | 0.1-0.2    | 1-1.5     | Slow   | ✓     |     | Nil    | -       | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓          | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | 8      |         |          |          |
| Adiantum formosum       | Black-stemmed       | Fern | 0.4-0.6    | 1-2       | Slow   | ✓     |     | Nil    | -       | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓          | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | 8      |         |          |          |
| Adiantum hispidulum     | Rough Maidenhair    | Fern | 0.2-0.4    | 1         | Slow   | ✓     |     | Nil    | -       | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓          | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | 8      |         |          |          |
| Alectryon spp           | Alectryon           | Tree | 5-7        | 3-5       | Slow   | ✓     |     | Nil    | Green  | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓          | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | 8      |         |          |          |
| Allocasuarina littoralis| Black She-oak       | Tree | 4-7        | 4-6       | Mod    | ✓     |     | Dark   | Red    | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓          | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | ✓      | ✓       | ✓      | ✓        | 11     | 14      |         |          |</p>
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Indigenous Plants of Greater Taree
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Indigenous Plants of Greater Taree
| Botanical Name             | Common Name               | Size   | Height (m) | Width (m) | Growth | Water | Frost | Flower | Season | Koala | Birds | Coastal | Near Coastal | Inland | Aborig. | Hedge | Fire Ret. | Indoor | Reveg 1 | Reveg 2 | Reveg 3 | Reveg 3 | No Info | Text | Picture |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------|------------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|---------|--------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|-------|
| Solanum lacinatum         | Kangaroo Apple            | Shrub  | 2-3        | 2-3       | Very  Fast | ♦ ♦ ♦  | Purple | Sp     | Su     |       |       |         |              |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |         |
| Syncarpia glomulifera     |                           | Tree   | 7-10       | 3-5       | Mod    | ♦     | ♦ ♦ ♦ | Cream  | Sp     |       |       |         |              |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |
| Synoum glandulosum        | Scentless Rosewood        | Tree   | 5-8        | 2-4       | Mod    | ♦ ♦ ♦ | ♦     | Cream  | Sp     |       |       |         |              |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |
| Stenocarpus salignus      | Beefwood                  | Shrub  | 3-5        | 2-3       | Slow   | ♦ ♦ ♦ | ♦     | Cream  | Sp     |       |       |         |              |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |
| Swainsona galegifolia     | Smooth Darling Pea        | Small  | 1-1.5      | 1-2       | Very  Fast | ♦   | ♦ ♦ ♦ | Hot Pink | Sp     |       |       |         |              |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |
| Syzygium paniculatum      | Magenta Lilly Pilly       | Tree   | 6-8        | 2-4       | Mod    | ♦ ♦ ♦ | Nil   | Cream  | Su     |       |       |         |              |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |
| Tasmannia insipida        | Native Pepper             | Shrub  | 2-4        | 2-3       | Slow   | ♦ ♦ ♦ | ♦ ♦ ♦ | Cream  | Sp     |       |       |         |              |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |
| Tetratheca thyrsifolia    | Thyme-leaved Black-eyed Susan | Small  | 0.5        | 0.5       | Slow   | ♦     | ♦ ♦ ♦ | Pink   | Sp     |       |       |         |              |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |
| Thelionema caespitosa     | Tufted Blue-lily          | Small  | 1          | 1         | Slow   | ♦ ♦ ♦ | ♦ ♦ ♦ | Blue   | Sp     |       |       |         |              |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |
| Tripladenia cunninghamii  | Shiny Lily                | Small  | 0.2-0.3    | 0.5-0.7   | Slow   | ♦ ♦ ♦ | ♦     | Pink   | Sp     |       |       |         |              |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |
| Trochocarpa laurina       | Tree Heath                | Shrub  | 3-5        | 2-3       | Slow   | ♦ ♦ ♦ | ♦ ♦ ♦ | Cream  | Sp     |       |       |         |              |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |
| Viola hederacea           | Native Violet             | Ground Cover | 0.05 – 0.1 | 1-2       | Mod    | ♦ ♦ ♦ | ♦ ♦ ♦ | Cream  | Sp     |       |       |         |              |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |
| Waterhousia floribunda    | Ironwood                  | Tree   | 8-12m      | 6-8m      | Mod    | ♦ ♦ ♦ | ♦     | Cream  | Sp     |       |       |         |              |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |
| Westringia fruticosa      | Coastal Rosemary          | Shrub  | 1.5-3      | 2-3       | Slow   | ♦     | ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ | White Mauve | Sp     |       |       |         |              |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |
| Wilkiea hugheliana        | Veiny Wilkea              | Tree   | 5-8        | 3-4       | Slow   | ♦ ♦ ♦ | ♦     | Cream  | Sp     |       |       |         |              |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |
| Xanthorrhoea macronema    | Bottlebrush Grass-tree    | Small  | 1          | 1.5       | Very  Slow | ♦   | ♦ ♦ ♦ | Cream  | Sp     |       |       |         |              |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |
| Xanthorrhoea spp.         | Grass-trees               | Small  | 1-2        | 1-2       | Very  Slow | ♦   | ♦ ♦ ♦ | Cream  | Sp     |       |       |         |              |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |
| Zieria smithii            | Coastal Sandfly           | Shrub  | 1-2        | 1-2       | Fast   | ♦     | ♦ ♦ ♦ | Cream  | Sp     |       |       |         |              |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |           |        |         |        |
# Common Name Index

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<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>Aotus, Common</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Apple, Rough-barked</td>
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<td>37</td>
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<td>Baeckea, Twiggy</td>
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<td>59</td>
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<td>45</td>
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<td>Blue-lily, Tufted</td>
<td>61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boobialla, Coastal</td>
<td>52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boobialla, Myoporum</td>
<td>51</td>
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