

Species list

Gunning/ Dalton

Dry areas—hill tops and slopes

Trees for Dry Forests (upper slopes and hill tops)

<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping She-oak
<i>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</i>	Long-leaf Box
<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>	Red Stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i>	Brittle Gum
<i>Eucalyptus rossii</i>	Inland Scribbly Gum

Trees for Woodlands (mid to lower slopes)

<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i>	Blakely's Red Gum
<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Argyle Apple
<i>Eucalyptus melleodora</i>	Yellow Box
<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>	Snow Gum
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box

Shrubs for Dry Forests and Woodlands

<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver wattle
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Early wattle
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Hickory/Lightwood
<i>Acacia lanigera</i>	Woolly wattle
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo thorn
<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta wattle
<i>Daviesia latifolia</i>	Hop Bitter-pea



Gang-gang cockatoos eat the seeds of *Eucalyptus* species.
Photo: Julie Clark

Wet areas—moist gullies, creeks and rivers

Trees and Shrubs

<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	Apple Box
<i>Eucalyptus rubida</i>	Candlebark
<i>Eucalyptus stellulata</i>	Black Sallee
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Ribbon Gum
<i>Callistemon sieberi</i>	River bottlebrush



The Brown Thornbill feeds on insects in dense shrubs such as the Silver Wattle (*Acacia dealbata*). Photo: Julie Clark