

# NAMBUCCA VALLEY VEGETATION & PLANTING GUIDE



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

“The Nambucca Valley is part of the traditional lands of the Gumbaynggirr Nation. We acknowledge that the local Gumbaynggirr people are the traditional owners of this land. Before European settlement, the Nambucca Valley was rich in biodiversity, its oceans, rivers and forests providing abundant resources to the Gumbaynggirr people.”

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It has been compiled by the Nambucca Valley Conservation Association and Nambucca Valley Landcare. Any feedback regarding this publication would be most welcome.

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## INTRODUCTION

Vegetation and trees in particular are an essential component of the landscape and have a substantial influence on the character of individual properties, neighbourhoods, towns, farms and the landscape as a whole.

The presence of suitable trees provides scenic and environmental amenity and wildlife habitat. Trees minimise land and water degradation and soil erosion, soften the impact of urban features and provide shade and shelter for humans, stock and wildlife.

Retaining native vegetation and planting suitable native species, rather than introduced species, will provide many benefits to the whole community. Retaining or planting native species that are local to the Nambucca Valley will help to conserve and improve biodiversity. Apart from improving flora and fauna habitat, water quality and landscape quality, other benefits of local native vegetation include saving water, improved plant growth, native bird attraction and successful integration into existing land uses. Local native plants are unlikely to become a weed problem. The warm, sub-tropical climate of the mid-north coast provides favourable conditions for many introduced plants to become environmental weeds, some causing large scale degradation. Many environmental weeds can be difficult to control and are, for landowners, expensive and laborious to remove.

Due to its topography the Nambucca Valley has a large range of aspects, soils and micro-climates that all provide varying conditions for plants. Selecting an appropriate local native species for a particular situation or conditions can be difficult, particularly for newcomers to the area.

It is hoped that this Vegetation Guide for the Nambucca Valley will assist you in planning and managing vegetation on your urban or rural property.

## USING THIS GUIDE – KEY CONSIDERATIONS

Whether you have an urban block, a rural residential block or a larger rural holding the same considerations apply before removing plants or planting new ones.

### REMOVAL OF PLANT

#### Weeds

- Identify weed
- Establish appropriate removal method. Using the wrong method may exacerbate the problem unknowingly
- Determine correct disposal of plant material, eg. seeds, flowers
- Will removal leave bare soil that may erode easily? eg. steep slopes, beside a water course
- Do I need approval from Nambucca Shire Council or other authorities? (see page 5)
- Perhaps it is in a sensitive area. eg. Camphor laurels in the riparian zone ie. beside the river
- Do I need to replace weeds with native species?
- Can I keep up with the follow-up work that is necessary for success? (do not remove too much at once)

Contact the Nambucca Shire Council Weeds Officer or Nambucca Valley Landcare for assistance. (Refer to page 39 for contact details)

#### Established trees, shrubs

- Identify tree
- Establish appropriate removal method, considering safety, liability etc.
- Do I need approval from Nambucca Shire Council or other authorities?
- Is the tree protected, threatened or endangered? (see lists in page 37,38)
- Will tree removal:-
  - expose you to the elements eg. sun, wind?
  - impact visually on you or your neighbours?
  - impact on amenity of the area?
  - impact on wildlife? Is the tree used by wildlife for nesting or feeding? Does it have nesting hollows?
  - is there an alternative to removal to improve the situation? eg. branch lopping or gutter and pool guards?
  - Can the tree be replaced by a more suitable native species? (see page 21)

#### Regrowth, forests

It is very important to maintain existing native vegetation wherever possible.

Before logging or clearing any native vegetation speak with an officer from the Northern Rivers Catchment Management Authority in Grafton (ph: 02 6642 0622) for clearing or the Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) in Kempsey (ph: 02 6561 4977) for logging, as these activities are covered by the Native Vegetation Act 2003.

You may also:

Visit: [www.nativevegetation.nsw.gov.au](http://www.nativevegetation.nsw.gov.au)

Email: [info@nativevegetation.nsw.gov.au](mailto:info@nativevegetation.nsw.gov.au)

Free call: 1800 237 012

## PLANTING NATIVE PLANTS

### What native plant and where to plant it

In natural ecosystems many native plants often grow in particular locations or in areas with specific conditions eg. on the edge of a watercourse, in a wetland, in certain types of soil, particular aspects or position on a slope. The Nambucca Valley has a great range of vegetation communities throughout its catchment, from coastal through the hills to the higher altitude escarpment. These natural vegetation communities will reflect particular plant requirements providing a useful guide for choosing plants.

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#### What is my purpose for planting this plant?

- for shade or shelter
- as a wind break
- for visual or environmental amenity
- to hold the soil (stop erosion)
- for wildlife habitat
- to minimise water use
- to minimise impact of fire
- for maintaining natural ecosystems
- bush food

#### Which native plant is best for this purpose?

#### What are the characteristics of the proposed site?

- the location eg. is it in wetland, on a lower slope or high on a ridge?
- the aspect eg. does it face north or south?
- type of soil
- water availability
- surrounding vegetation
- exposure to sun, wind, weather
- any other constraints? eg. proximity to power lines, homes, sheds, fences

#### What are the needs or requirements of the chosen species?

- water needs
- soil conditions
- growth (does it need plenty of space)
- does it need shelter or can it be exposed?
- will it require maintenance?

#### Will this plant fulfil my purpose adequately?

#### What other things need to be considered?

- will it impact on my neighbours, especially when fully grown?
- will it drop branches?
- is it deciduous?
- will it block my view or winter sunlight?

- will it create a lot of litter possibly becoming a fire hazard?
- will it grow too tall or wide? (power lines)
- how will it impact on surrounding plants?
- is it salt tolerant?
- will it improve wildlife habitat?

### When to plant natives

The most appropriate planting time will depend on the situation or location in which you are planting. If frosts are likely it is best to plant in spring, after the frosts have finished. It is important to water well until the plant is established as spring in this area can be dry. In a milder location autumn is usually preferable for planting to allow the plant to settle before the growth period.

### How to plant natives

Soils in the Nambucca Valley are generally acidic so the pH need not be a concern when planting as most native plants prefer acidic soils with a pH between 5 and 6.5. If your planting situation has well drained loam then there is little you will need to do to prepare the soil. However in many situations the site may require some preparation. Soils such as heavy clays with poor drainage and sandy soils will benefit from the addition of compost. Compost bins are readily available or make your own heap. You may use grass clippings, cuttings, weeds, leaves, sawdust, shredded paper, manure and kitchen scraps. Be sure to keep your heap moist and aerated. The use of compost will improve soil texture resulting in a soil with greater nutrient content and better moisture holding capacity.

### Watering

Once established most native plants will require little watering except in extended dry periods or in sandy soils. It is always better to water in the evening and give the plant a thorough soaking to encourage a deep root system.

### Mulching

Mulching plants or garden beds provides a multitude of benefits. Mulch holds moisture in the soil, prevents weed growth, keeps an even soil temperature and as the material decomposes it adds organic matter, improving soil texture. Heavy rain events often occur on the north coast. Mulching will reduce erosive run off and loss of topsoil and will help prevent the soil surface hardening thus improving aeration and water penetration. Be careful not to place mulch close to the plant stems. Where frosts occur, pull the mulch back about 50cm to allow the sun to warm the soil by day and where possible protect the plant from early morning sunlight to lessen the severity of frosts.

### Fertilising

Most native plants will benefit from the application of an appropriate fertilizer. Many natives are sensitive to an excess of phosphorus so using one that contains a safe balance of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium means it can be used on all natives. Ask your local nursery for advice. Fertiliser can be applied in early spring and early autumn making sure the soil is moist and watering in well afterwards.

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## Pruning

For most native plants pruning is best carried out in late spring or early summer after flowering is finished. This will improve flower production and maintain a compact shape. Different plants will tolerate different levels of pruning so again ask your local nursery for advice. If you are undertaking restoration planting, you will not need to prune at all, leaving the plant to grow in its natural state.

## REMOVAL OF VEGETATION - RELEVANT LEGISLATION

### Removal of Vegetation that may require consent from Nambucca Shire Council

Vegetation removal in the following areas may require approval and an application may need to be submitted to Council:

- On land as described under clause 18 of Nambucca Local Environmental Plan 1995 within Rural zones 1(a1), 1(a2), 1(a3), 1(a4) and 1(d). In these cases, a development application may be required.
- On land within Environmental Protection zones 7(a), 7(b), 7(f) and 7(g) under clause 11 of Nambucca Local Environmental Plan 1995. In these cases, a development application may be required.
- Trees within Heritage Conservation Areas and on sites containing Heritage Items (see Section 3 Definition of Terms and Schedules 2 and 3 of Nambucca Local Environmental Plan 1995).
- Where trees are proposed to be removed as part of development on lands greater than one hectare in area to which State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) 44 - Koala Habitat Protection applies. The following species (listed on Schedule 2 of SEPP 44) have been adopted for the Nambucca Local Government Area – Forest Red Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), Tallowwood (*Eucalyptus microcorys*), Large-fruited Grey Gum (*Eucalyptus biturbinata*), Small-fruited Grey Gum (*Eucalyptus propinqua*), Ribbon Gum (*Eucalyptus nobilis*), Scribbly Gum (*Eucalyptus signata*) and Swamp Mahogany (*Eucalyptus robusta*) (NPWS, 2003).
- Within State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) 14 - Coastal Wetlands areas. Such designated wetlands are marked on a map, a copy of which can be viewed at Council's Administration Offices. Clause 7 of SEPP 14 provides that the consent of Council and the concurrence of the Director General of the NSW Department of Planning is required for "clearing" of this land. A number of exemptions apply.
- Where a tree or trees are proposed to be removed outside the footprint of the building or the proposed vehicular access for development that would otherwise be regarded as "Complying Development" as defined in Clause 5A of Nambucca Local Environmental Plan 1995. In this case, all trees that are proposed to be removed must be clearly marked and identified on the site plan along with justification for its/their removal.

Contact: Nambucca Shire Council  
Departments of Environment & Community Planning  
and Operations & Technical Services  
- Parks & Reserves Supervisor  
- Noxious Weeds Inspector  
- Environmental Compliance Officer

44 Princess Street (PO Box 177)  
Macksville NSW 2447  
T: (02)65682555  
F: (02)65682201  
E: council@nambucca.nsw.gov.au

(NB. Government policies are subject to review. The above requirements are current at the time of this publication.)

### Removal of Vegetation that requires consent from another Authority

Clearing or removal in the following situations will generally require consent:

- Clearing of native vegetation on privately owned rural land requires consent from the Northern Rivers Catchment Management Authority (NRCMA) under the Native Vegetation Conservation Act 2003, unless the clearing proposed is specifically exempted under the Act. Contact NRCMA on 02 6642 0622 freecall 1800 237 012 or go to [www.nativevegetation.nsw.gov.au](http://www.nativevegetation.nsw.gov.au) for further information in relation to clearing provisions and exemptions under this Act.
- A licence under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 may be required where the vegetation removal is likely to result in harm to a Threatened Species, Population or Ecological Community or their habitat\*. Contact National Parks & Wildlife Service (NPWS) under the Department of Environment & Conservation (DEC) on 02 6651 5946
- If the vegetation to be removed involves a species listed under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995\*, the application of an "eight-part test of significance" to determine potential impacts on Threatened Species, Populations or Ecological Communities is likely to be required. It is the proponent's responsibility to ensure accurate identification of any trees proposed to be removed. Assistance in identification may be obtained from DEC or Nambucca Valley Landcare,
- Before removing an old tree contact your Local Aboriginal Land Council to check if the tree has significance to the local Aboriginal people. (see contacts list on page 39)
- Consent from DECC under the Rivers & Foreshores Improvement Act 1948 is required for works (usually clearing, earthworks, filling or structures) within 40m either side of the bed or banks of a designated watercourse. The primary aim of this Act is to ensure that bank stability is maintained and water quality is not degraded. Contact Department of Environment and Climate Change on 02 6561 4977 at the Kempsey Office.

- Consent from NSW Fisheries may be required if cutting or lopping native riparian vegetation may harm the aquatic habitat in a water course or if wanting to remove large woody debris from rivers or streams under the Fisheries Management Act 1994. Marine vegetation is also protected under this Act, particularly mangroves, seagrasses and kelp, as it is excluded from the Native Vegetation Act 2003. Contact: The Fisheries Conservation Manager, NSW Fisheries, Department of Primary Industries on 02 6626 1397

\* *Threatened Species may be added or deleted from the Schedules of the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 by determination of the Scientific Committee. The list of threatened tree and plant species known to occur in the Nambucca is current at the time of writing. Species may be added or removed from the schedules of the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995. The most recent information can be obtained from the NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service Atlas of NSW Wildlife. The website address is <http://wildlifeatlas.npws.nsw.gov.au> where a search for species occurring in the Nambucca LGA may be made. Information on Threatened Species conservation in NSW, including detailed profiles of Threatened Species can be found at <http://www.npws.nsw.gov.au/> (follow links to Conservation and Threatened Species).*

\**Government policies are subject to review. The above requirements are current at the time of publication.*

## NATIVE PLANT SPECIES SUITABLE FOR THE NAMBUCCA

### LEGEND

CATEGORIES	1	Trees
	2	Shrubs
	3	Ground Covers
	4	Vines

### REFERENCE CHART

PROVENANCE	N	Australian Native
	L	Local Australian Native
	R	Rainforest
HEIGHT	Heights shown are generally those achieved by each species under optimum growing conditions – guide only. NOTE: Trees >20m in height and most eucalypts are not suitable for urban lots	
SPREAD	Width of coverage.	
FROST	R	Resistant
	T	Tender when young
	S	Susceptible at all ages.
SOIL TYPE	1	Red / Brown soils - well drained
	2	Alluvial loams – reasonable drainage
	3	Clay soils – poor drainage
	4	Wet soils.
	5	Sandy Soils
ASPECT	S	Sun
	PS	Part Sun
	SH	Shade
FEATURES	S	Shade
	O	Ornamental
	D	Deciduous
	B	Bird and/or Bat Attraction
	BA	Butterfly Attraction
	K	Koala Food
	GBC	Glossy Black Cockatoo Food
	YBG	Yellow Bellied Glider Food
	H	Hedge
	W	Windbreak / Screen
FLOWER & FRUIT COLOUR	FI	Flower Colour
	Fr	Fruit Colour
	Insig	Insignificant
URBAN GARDEN	S	Suitable
	U	Unsuitable

NOTE: Trees >20m in height are not suitable for urban lots

## TREES

### Trees Suitable for use in the Nambucca

Scientific Name	Common Name	Provenance	Height	Spread	Frost	Soil Type	Aspect	Features	Fl/Fr Colour	Urban Garden: Suitable Unsuitable
<i>Acacia chrysotricha</i>	NEWRY GOLDEN WATTLE	N,L,R, Rare	8-16m	3-6m	S	1	SH/PS	O,B	Fl: Golden Yellow	S
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	SALLY WATTLE	N,L,R	10 - 20m	6-8m	R	1,2,5	S,PS	S,O,BA	Fl: Cream	U
<i>Acacia obtusifolia</i>	BLUNT-LEAF WATTLE	N,L	3-4m	3-4m	R	1,5	S	S,O,B	Fl: Creamy Pale Yellow	S
<i>Ackama paniculata</i> (prev. <i>Caldcluvia paniculosa</i> )	SOFT CORKWOOD	N,L,R	10-15m	4-6m	T	1,2	PS	S,O	Fl: Cream	S
<i>Acronychia littoralis</i>	SCENTED ACRONYCHIA	N,L,R	4-6m	1-3m	S	5	PS	O,B	Fl: Cream	S
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	FOREST OAK	N,L	10-15m	4-6m	R	1,2	S	S,B,W	Fl: Insig	S
<i>Alloxylon flammeum</i>	QLD TREE WARATAH	N,R	5-10m	2-4m	S	1,2	S,PS	S,O,B	Fl: Oran/Red spectacular	S
<i>Alloxylon pinnatum</i> (prev. <i>Oreocallis pinnata</i> )	DORRIGO WARATAH	N,L,R,Rare	15-20m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	O	Fl: Orange/Red (spectacular)	S
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	RED ASH	N,L	5-10m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	S,BA	Fl: White	S
<i>Amorhospermum whitei</i>	RUSTY PLUM	N,L,R	5-6m	2-4m	S	1,2	PS	S,O,B	Fl: Insig	S
<i>Anopterus macleayanus</i>	MACLEAY LAUREL	N,L,R	3-5m	0-2m	T	1,2	PS,SH	O	Fl: White	S
<i>Aphananthe phillippinensis</i>	ROUGH-LEAVED ELM	N,L,R	5-10m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	O,B,H,W	Fr: Green/Yellow/Red	S
<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	HOOP PINE	N,L,R	20 - 30m	6-10m	R	1,2	S	S	NA	U
<i>Archidendron grandiflorum</i>	PINK LACEFLOWER	N,L,R	5-10m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS,SH	S,O,BA	Fl: White/Pink, Fr: Orange	S
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	BANGALOW PALM	N,L,R	15-20m	2-4m	T	1,2,3	S,PS,SH	O,BA	Fr: Red	S
<i>Argyrodendron actinophyllum</i> (prev. <i>Heritiera actinophyllum</i> )	BLACK BOOYONG	N,L,R	15-20m	6-10m	T	1,2	S	S,W	Fl: Cream	U
<i>Argyrodendron trifoliolatum</i> (prev. <i>Heritiera trifoliolatum</i> )	WHITE BOOYONG	N,L,R	15-20m	6-10m	T	1,2	S	S	Fl: Cream	U
<i>Arytera divaricata</i>	COOGERA	N,L,R	5-10m	5-10m	T	1,2	S	S,O	Fl: White	S
<i>Austromyrtus bidwillii</i>	PYTHON TREE	N,L,R	10-25m	4-6m	T	1	S	S,B,W	Fl: White	U
<i>Austromyrtus fragrantissima</i>	SWEET MYRTLE	N,L,R,Rare	5-10m	2-4m	T	1,2	PS	B	Fr: Red	S
<i>Backhousia citriodora</i>	LEMON MYRTLE	N,R	3-10m	4-6m	S	1	S	O,H,W	Fl: White	S
<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	GREY MYRTLE	N,L,R	3-7m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,SH,	O,H	Fl: White	S
<i>Barklya syringifolia</i>	CROWN OF GOLD TREE	N,R	5-10m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	O,B,BA	Fl: Gold/Yellow	S
<i>Bosistoa floydii</i>	FIVE LEAVED BOSISTOA	N,L,R, Rare	10-15m	2-5m	S	1,2	PS	O,B	Fl: White	S
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	FLAME TREE	N,L,R	10-20m	6-10m	T	1,2	S,PS	S,O,D,BA	Fl: Red	U
<i>Brachychiton discolor</i>	LACEBARK TREE	N,L,R	10-20m	6-10m	T	1,2	S	S,O,D,BA	Fl: Pink	U
<i>Buckinghamia celsissima</i>	IVORY CURL-FLOWER	N,R	5-10m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	S,O,B	Fl: Cream/White Fragrant	S
<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	CALLICOMA/BLACK WATTLE	N,L,R	10-20m	2-4m	T	1,2	S,PS	S,O,BA	Fl: Cream	U
<i>Cassia marksiana</i> (prev. <i>Cassia brewsteri</i> var. <i>marksiana</i> )	BRUSH CASSIA	N,R,Rare	5-15m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	O,BA	Fl: Yellow (Showy)	S
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	RIVER OAK	N,L	10-35m	6-10m	R	1,2,3,4	S	S,B,W,GBC	Fl: Insig	U
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	SWAMP OAK	N,L,R	5-20m	2-10m	R	1,2,3,4,5	S	S,B,W,GBC	Fl: Insig	U
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	COACHWOOD	N,L,R	10-15m	6-10m	T	1,2	S	S,O,W	Fl: Cream, Fr: Red	S
<i>Cinnamomum oliveri</i>	OLIVER'S SASSAFRAS	N,L,R	15-20m	6-10m	S	1,2	PS	S,O,B,BA	Fr: Black	U
<i>Commersonia bartramia</i>	BROWN KURRAJONG	N,R	5-10m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	S,O	Fl: White	S
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i> (prev. <i>Eucalyptus gummifera</i> )	RED BLOODWOOD	N,L	20-30m	10-15m	T	1,2,3	S	S,B,K	Fl: Cream/White	U

Scientific Name	Common Name	Provenance	Height	Spread	Frost	Soil Type	Aspect	Features	Fl/Fr Colour	Urban Garden: Suitable Unsuitable
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> (prev. <i>Eucalyptus intermedia</i> )	PINK BLOODWOOD	N,L	20-30m	10-15m	T	1,2,3	S	S,B,K	Fl: Cream/White	U
<i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i>	JACKWOOD	N,L,R	10-15m	6-10m	T	1,2	S	S,O,B,W	Fr: Black	S
<i>Cryptocarya obovata</i>	PEPPERBERRY TREE	N,L,R	20 - 40m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	S,O,B	Fr: Black	U
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	TUCKEROO	N,L,R	5-10m	4-6m	T	1,2,5	S	S,O,B,BA,W	Fr: Orange	S
<i>Cupaniopsis baileyana</i> (prev. <i>C. foveolata</i> )	NARROW LEAVED TUCKEROO	N,L,R	5-10m	2-4m	T	1,2,5	S,PS	O,B, BA	Fl: Cream/White, Fr: Red	S
<i>Davidsonia jerseyana</i> (prev. <i>Davidsonia pruriens</i> var. <i>jerseyana</i> )	DAVIDSONS PLUM	N,L,R,Rare	5-10m	0-2m	S	1,2	PS,SH	O	Fl: Pink Fr: Purple/Black	S
<i>Diploglottis australis</i>	NATIVE TAMARIND	N,L,R	10-25m	4-6m	S	1,2	S,PS	S,O,B,BA	Fr: Orange	U
<i>Diploglottis campbellii</i>	SMALL-LEAVED TAMARIND	N,L,R,Rare	10-20m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	S,O,B,BA	Fr: Red	S
<i>Dysoxylum fraserianum</i>	ROSEWOOD	N,L,R	10-30m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	S,O,B	Fl: Cream, Fr: Red	U
<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>	BLUE QUANDONG	N,L,R	20 - 40m	15-20m	S	1,2	S,PS	S,B,BA	Fl: White Fr: Blue	U
<i>Endiandra pubens</i>	HAIRY WALNUT	N,L,R	5-10m	2-4m	T	1,2	PS	S,O,H	Fr: Red	S
<i>Endiandra sieberi</i>	HARD CORKWOOD	N,L,R	10-20m	4-6m	T	1,2	S	S,O,B,BA	Fl: White	U
<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	WHITE MAHOGANY	N,L	15-30m	8-10m	T	1,2	S	S,O,B	Fl: Cream	U
<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i>	CABBAGE GUM	N,L	20-30m	10-15m	T	1,2	S	S,O,B,BA,K	Fl: Cream/White	U
<i>Eucalyptus bancroftii</i>	ORANGE GUM	N,L	20-30M	10-15m	T	2,4	S	S,K,	Fl: Cream/white	U
<i>Eucalyptus fusiformis</i>	NAMBUCCA IRONBARK	N,L,R, Rare	20-30m	8-10m	T	1,2	S	S,O,B	Fl: Cream	U
<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	FLOODED GUM	N,L	20-30m	10-15m	T	1,2,3,4	S	S,K,B	Fl: White	U
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	TALLOW-WOOD	N,L	20-30m	10-15m	T	1,2	S	S,B,K,W,YBG	Fl: Cream/White	U
<i>Eucalyptus peniculata</i>	GREY IRONBARK	N,L	15-30m	8-10m	T	1,2	S	S,O,B	Fl: Cream	U
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	BLACKBUTT	N,L	20-30m	10-15m	T	1,2	S	S,B,K	Fl: White	U
<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	SMALL-FRUITED GREY GUM	N,L	20-40m	10-20m	T	2,3,4,5	S	S,B,K,YBG	Fl: White	U
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	RED MAHOGANY	N,L	20-45m	10-20m	T	1,2	S	S,B,K,YBG	Fl: Cream	U
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	SWAMP MAHOGANY	N,L	15-25m	10-15m	R	1,2,4	S	S,K	Fl: Cream	U
<i>Eucalyptus salignus</i>	SYDNEY BLUE GUM	N,L	20-50m	10-20m	R	1,2,3,4	S	S,O,B,K	Fl: White	U
<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	GREY IRONBARK	N,L	20-45m	8-10m	T	1,2,3	S	S,O,B	Fl: Creamy white	U
<i>Eucalyptus signata</i>	SCRIBBLY GUM	N,L	15-25m	8-10	T	1,2,4,5	S	S,O,B	Fl: Creamy White	U
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	FOREST RED GUM	N,L	20-50m	10-20m	R	1,2,3	S	S,B,K,W,YBG	Fl: Cream/White	U
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	CREEK SANDPAPER FIG	N,L	8-10m	6-10m	T	1,2,4,5	S,PS	S,O,B	Fr: Purple	S
<i>Ficus fraseri</i>	SANDPAPER FIG	N,L,R	10-15m	4-6m	T	1,2,3,4,5	S,PS	S,O,B	Fr: Orange/Red	U
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	MORETON BAY FIG	N,L,R	20- 40m	15-20m	T	1,2,3,4	S,PS	S,B,W	Fr: Orange/Purple	U
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	RUSTY FIG	N,L,R	15-30m	10-20m	T	1,2,3,4	S,PS	S,B,W	Fr: Yellow/Red	U
<i>Ficus superba</i> var. <i>henniana</i>	DECIDUOS FIG	N,L,R	20-30m	15-20m	T	1,2,3,4	S,PS	S,D,B,W	Fr: Yellowish/Purple	U
<i>Ficus virens</i>	WHITE FIG	N,L,R	15-25m	15-20m	T	1,2,3,4	S,PS	S,B,W	Fr: Pinkish/Brown/White	U
<i>Flindersia australis</i>	AUSTRALIAN TEAK	N,L,R	15-40m	10-15m	T	1,2,3	S,PS	S,BA,W	Fl: White/Cream	U
<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	BUMPY ASH	N,L,R	20-50m	15-20m	T	1,2,3	S,PS	S,O,BA	Fl: White	U
<i>Geissois benthamiana</i>	RED CARABEEN	N,L,R	15-20m	6-10m	T	1,2	S,PS	S,O,B	Fl: White	U
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	CHEESE TREE	N,L,R	5-12m	4-6m	T	2,4	S,PS	B,H	Fr: Green to Pink	S
<i>Gmelina leichhardtii</i>	WHITE BEECH	N,L,R	15-30m	4-6m	T	1,2	S	S,O,B,W	Fl: Purple/White, Fr: Blue	U
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	SILKY OAK	N,L,R	15-30m	4-6m	S	1,2,3	S,PS	O,B	Fl: Orange	U
<i>Guioa semiglauca</i>	GUIOA	N,L,R	5-10m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	S,O,B	Fl: Green to Yellow	S
<i>Harpullia hillii</i>	BLUNT-LEAVED TULIP	N,L,R	8-10m	5-8m	S	1,2	S,PS	S,BA	Fl: Yellow, Fr: Yellow	S
<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	TULIPWOOD	N,L,R	10-12m	6-10m	S	1,2	S,PS	S,BA	Fl: Green/Yellow, Fr: Yellow/Orange	S

Scientific Name	Common Name	Provenance	Height	Spread	Frost	Soil Type	Aspect	Features	Fl/Fr Colour	Urban Garden: Suitable Unsuitable
<i>Hicksbeachia pinnatifolia</i>	RED BOPPLE NUT	N,L,R,Rare	5-10m	1-2m	T	1,2	S,PS	O,B,BA	Fr: Red	S
<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i> (prev. <i>Omalanthus populifolius</i> )	BLEEDING HEART	N,L,R	3-5m	2-4m	S	1,2	S,PS	O,B	Fl: Green, Fr: Purple	S
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	NATIVE FRANGIPANI	N,L,R	5-10m	2-4m	T	1,2	S	O,B,BA	Fl: Cream/Yellow Perfumed	S
<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	FOAMBARK TREE	N,L,R	5-15m	2-4m	T	1,2	S,PS	S,	Fr: Yellow/Brown	S
<i>Lepiderema pulchella</i>	FINE-LEAVED TUCKEROO	N,R,Rare	5-10m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	O,B	Fl: Yellow/Orange, Fr: Red/Brown	S
<i>Lepidozamia peroffskyana</i>	BURRAWANG PALM	N,L	3-5m	1-2m	T	1,2	PS,SH	O	Fr: Red	S
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	COAST TEA TREE	N,L,R	2-5m	1-3m	S	5	S	S,O,B	Fl: White	
<i>Leptospermum petersonii</i>	LEMON SCENTED TEA TREE	N,L	4-6m	2-3m	R	1,2,5	S	S,O,B	Fl: Creamy White	S
<i>Livistonia australis</i>	CABBAGE-TREE PALM	N,L,R	20-30m	2-4m	T	1,2,4	S,PS	BA	Fl: Cream/White Fr: Black	U
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	BRUSHBOX	N,L,R	20-40m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	S,B,BA	Fl: White	U
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	SWAMP BRUSHBOX	N,L,R	5-10m	4-6m	T	1,2,3,4	S	S	Fl: White	U
<i>Mallotus discolor</i>	YELLOW KAMALA	N,L,R	10-15m	4-6m	S	1,2	S	S,O,B	Fl: Grey, Fr: Yellow	S
<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	RED KAMALA	N,L,R	5-20m	4-6m	S	1,2	S	O,H,W	Fl: Brownish, Fr: Red	U
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	COMMON PAPERBARK	N,L	10-15m	4-6m	T	1,2,3,4	S	S,O,B	Fl: Cream	S
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	WHITE CEDAR	N,L,R	10-25m	4-6m	R	1,2	S	S,B,BA,O,D	Fl: Purple/White Perfumed, Fr: Yellow	U
<i>Mischocarpus pyriformis</i>	YELLOW PEAR-FRUIT	N,L,R	5-15m	4-6m	T	1,2	S	S,O	Fl: Showy Perfumed, Fr: Yellow/Red	S
<i>Neolitsea dealbata</i>	WHITE BOLLY GUM	N,L,R	5-12m	2-4m	T	1,2	PS,SH	S,B,BA	Fl: Yellow, Fr: Purple/Black	S
<i>Oreocallis wickhamii</i>	TREE WARATAH	N,R	5-10m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	O	Fl: Orange/Red (spectacular)	S
<i>Pararchidendron pruinatum</i>	SNOW WOOD	N,L,R	5-10m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	S,O,B	Fl: Yellow, Fr: Orange	S
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	YELLOW PITTOSPORUM	N,L,R	3-5m	2-3m	S	1,2,3	S,PS	S,O,B	Fl: Yellow, Fr: Yellow/Orange	S
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	SWEET PITTOSPORUM	N,L,R	5-15m	4-6m	T	1,2,3	S,PS	S,O,B,H,W	Fl: White Perfumed,Fr:Yellow	S
<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	PLUM PINE	N,L,R	15-20m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	S,O,B,BA	Fr: Blue/Black	U
<i>Polyscias elegans</i>	CELERY WOOD	N,L,R	20-30m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	S,O,B,BA	Fl: Purple, Fr: Black	U
<i>Polyscias murrayi</i>	PENCIL CEDAR	N,L,R	10-20m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	O,B	Fl: Green, Fr: Black	U
<i>Pouteria australe</i> (prev. <i>Planchonella australis</i> )	BLACK APPLE	N,L,R	15-30m	4-6m	T	1,2,3	S,PS	O,B,W	Fr: Black	U
<i>Rhodospaera rhodanthema</i>	DEEP YELLOW WOOD	N,L,R	10-20m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	S,O	Fl: Red/Pink, Fr: Brown	U
<i>Scolopia braunii</i>	FLINTWOOD	N,L,R	5-10m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	O,B,H	Fl: Cream/White, Fr: Yellow/Red/Black	S
<i>Sloanea australis</i>	MAIDENS BLUSH	N,L,R	10-15m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	S,O,B	Fl: White, Fr: Yellow/Brown	S
<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	FIRE WHEEL TREE	N,L,R	10-35m	4-6m	T	1,2	S	O,B	Fl: Orange /Red	U
<i>Streblus brunonianus</i>	WHALEBONE	N,L,R	5-15m	2-4m	T	1,3	S	S,O	Fr: Yellow/Red	S
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	TURPENTINE	N,L	20-30m	4-6m	T	1,2,3,4	S	S,B,W	Fl: White	U
<i>Syzygium anisatum</i> (prev. <i>Backhousia anisata</i> , <i>Anetholea anisata</i> )	ANISEED MYRTLE/RINGWOOD	N,R,Rare	10-15m	6-8m	T	1,2	S	S,O,H,W	Fl: White	S
<i>Syzygium australe</i>	BRUSH CHERRY	N,L,R	5-10m	2-4m	T	1,2,3	S,PS	O,B,H,W	Fl: White, Fr: Red	S
<i>Syzygium crebrinerve</i>	PURPLE CHERRY	N,L,R	10-15m	4-6m	T	1,2,3	S	S,O,B,W	Fr: Purple	S
<i>Syzygium floribundum</i> (prev. <i>Waterhousea floribunda</i> )	WEeping LILLY PILLY	N,L,R	5-10m	2-4m	T	1,2,3	S,PS	S,O,B,W	Fl: White, Fr: Green	S
<i>Syzygium francisii</i>	GIANT WATER GUM	N,L,R	10-20m	4-6m	T	1,2,3	S,PS	S,O,B,W	Fl: White, Fr: Mauve/Purple	U
<i>Syzygium ingens</i> (prev. <i>Acmena ingens</i> )	RED APPLE	N,L,R	10-15m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	S,BA	Fl: Cream, Fr: Red	S

Scientific Name	Common Name	Provenance	Height	Spread	Frost	Soil Type	Aspect	Features	Fl/Fr Colour	Urban Garden: Suitable Unsuitable
<i>Syzygium luehmannii</i>	RIBERRY	N,L,R	10-15m	2-4m	T	1,2,3	S,PS	S,O,B,H,W	Fl: White, Fr: Pink	S
<i>Syzygium moorei</i>	DUROBBY	N,,R,Rare	10-15m	4-6m	T	1,2,3	S,PS	S,O,B	Fl: Pink, Fr: Cream/White	S
<i>Syzygium oleosum</i>	BLUE LILLY PILLY	N,L,R	5-10m	2-4m	T	1,2	S,PS	S,O,B,W	Fl: White, Fr: Mauve	S
<i>Syzygium smithii</i> (prev. <i>Acmena smithii</i> )	LILLY PILLY	N,L	5-10m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	S,O,B,BA,H,W	Fl: White, Fr: Pink/Purple	S
<i>Toona ciliata</i> (prev. <i>Toona australis</i> )	RED CEDAR	N,L,R	15-20m	4-6m	T	1,2	S,PS	S,O,D	Fl: White	U
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	WATER GUM	N,L,R	10-20m	4-6m	T	1,2,3,4	S,PS	S,O	Fl: Yellow	S
<i>Xanthostemon chrysanthus</i>	GOLDEN PENDA	N,R	5-15m	2-4m	S	1,2	S,PS	O,BA	Fl: Yellow (Spectacular)	S

## SHRUBS

### Shrubs suitable for use in the Nambucca

Scientific Name	Common Name	Provenance	Height	Spread	Frost	Soil Type	Aspect	Features	Fl/Fr Colour
<i>Acacia decora</i>	WESTERN GOLDEN WATTLE	N,L,R	1-4m	1-3m	R	1,2	S	S,O,B	Fl: Golden Yellow
<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	FRINGED WATTLE	N,L	3 m	3 m	R	1,2,5	S	O,B,BA	Fl: Yellow
<i>Acacia podglyrifolia</i>	QLD SILVER WATTLE	N	3-5m	2-4m	R	1,2,5	S	O,B,BA	Fl: Yellow fragrant
<i>Acacia spectabilis</i>	MUDGEE WATTLE	N	3-5 m	3 m	R	1,2,5	S	O,B,BA	Fl: Golden Yellow fragrant
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	SWEET WATTLE	N,L	0.3-2.5m	1-2m	R	5	S	S,O,B	Fl: Fragrant Pale Yellow
<i>Alchornea ilicifolia</i>	NATIVE HOLLY	N,L,R	3-5m	0.5-2m	T	1,2,5	S,PS,SH	O	Fl: Cream/Green
<i>Alocasia brisbanensis</i> (prev. <i>A. macrorrhizos</i> )	CUNJEVOI LILY	N,L,R	1-3m	0.5-2m	T	1,2,4	SH,PS	O	Fl: Green, fragrant Fr: Red All parts poisonous
<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>	NATIVE GINGER	N,L,R	1-3m	0.5-2m	S	1,2,4	SH,PS	BA,O	Fl: White, fragrant Fr: Blue
<i>Alyxia ruscifolia</i>	PRICKLY ALYXIA	N,L,R	1-3m	0.5-2m	T	1,2,3	S	O,B,H	Fl: White Perfumed, Fr: Bright Orange or Red
<i>Archirhodomyrtus beckleri</i>	ROSE MYRTLE	N,L,R	3-5m	0.5-2m	R	1,2	S,PS	O,H	Fl: White/Pinkish, Fr: Yellow/Red
<i>Atractocarpus benthamianus</i> (prev. <i>Randia benthamiana</i> )	NATIVE GARDENIA	N,L,R	3-8m	1-2m	S	1,2	SH	O	Fl: White fragrant Fr: Yellowish
<i>Atractocarpus chartaceus</i> (prev. <i>Randia chartacea</i> )	NARROW LEAVED GARDENIA	N,R	1-3m	0.5-2m	S	1,2	SH	O	Fl: White fragrant
<i>Baeckea virgata</i>	TWIGGY MYRTLE	N,L	3-5m	0.5-2m	R	1,2,3	S,PS	O	Fl: White
<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	HEATH-LEAVED HONEYSUCKLE	N,L	3-6m	1-2m	R	1,2,5	S	O,B,BA,H	Fl: Orange/Bronze
<i>Banksia oblongifolia</i>	FERN LEAVED BANKSIA	N,L	1-3m	1-2m	R	1,2,5	S	O,B	Fl: Pale Yellow
<i>Banksia robur</i>	SWAMP BANKSIA	N	1-3m	1-2m	R	1,2,4	S	O,B	Fl: Greenish Yellow
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	HAIRPIN BANKSIA	N,L	1-4m	1-2m	R	1,2,5	S	O,B,W	Fl: Gold
<i>Citrus australasica</i> (prev. <i>Microcitrus australasica</i> )	FINGER LIME	N,L,R	1-3m	0-2m	T	1,2	S,PS	BA,H	Fl: White Perfumed, Fr: Black/Yellow/Pink
<i>Cordyline petiolaris</i>	BROAD LEAVED PALM LILLY	N,L,R	3-5m	0.5-2m	S	1,2,4	PS,SH	O	Fl: White/Mauve, Fr: Red
<i>Cordyline stricta</i>	NARROW LEAVED PALM LILLY	N,L,R	3-5m	0.5-2m	S	1,2	PS,SH	O	Fl: Purple/Violet, Fr: Purple/Black
<i>Crinum pedunculatum</i>	RIVER LILLY	N,L	0-1m	0-2m	T	1,2,3	S,PS,SH	O	Fl: White Fragrant
<i>Cryptocarya laevigata</i>	GLOSSY LAUREL	N,R	5-10m	2-4m	T	1,2	S,PS	O	Fl: Cream, Fr: Red/Orange
<i>Cupaniopsis newmanii</i>	LONG-LEAVED TUCKEROO	N,R	5-10m	2-4m	T	1	S,PS	O,B,BA	Fr: Rose Pink ,
<i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	STRAW TREE FERN	N,L,R	3-12m	0.5-2m	S	1,2	PS,SH	O	NA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Provenance	Height	Spread	Frost	Soil Type	Aspect	Features	Fl/Fr Colour
<i>Doryanthes excelsa</i>	GYMEA LILLY, GIANT LILLY	N	1-3m	0.5-2m	R	1,2	S	O,B	Fl: Red
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	BLUEBERRY ASH	N,L,R	5-10m	2-4m	T	1,2	S,PS	S,O,B,BA,H,W	Fl: White/Pink, Fr: Blue
<i>Eriostemon myoporoides</i>	LONG-LEAF WAXFLOWER	N,L	1-3m	0.5-2m	R	1,2,5	S	O,B	Fl: White
<i>Grevillea banksii</i>	BANK'S GREVILLEA	N	3-5m	0.5-2m	T	1,2	S	O,B	Fl: Red or White
<i>Grevillea linearifolia</i>	GREVILLEA	N,L	1-3m	0.5-2m	R	1	S	O,B	Fl: Pink or White
<i>Grevillia longifolia</i>	GREVILLEA	N	3-5m	2-4m	R	1,2	S	O,B,H	Fl: Pink /Red
<i>Lepiderema pulchella</i>	FINE-LEAVED TUCKEROO	N,R	5-10m	2-4m	T	1,2	S,PS	O,H	Fl: Yellow/Orange, Fr: Red/Brown
<i>Leptospermum brachyandrum</i>	SILVER LEAVED TEA TREE	N,L	3-5m	2-4m	T	1,2,5	S	O,B	Fl: White
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	COAST TEA TREE	N,L	3-5m	2-4m	S	1,2,5	S	O,B	Fl: White
<i>Leptospermum petersonii</i>	LEMON SCENTED TEA TREE	N,L	3-5m	2-4m	R	1,2	S	O	Fl: White
<i>Linospadix monostachya</i>	WALKING STICK PALM	N,L,R	1-3m	0.5-2m	S	1,2	SH	O,B	Fr: Red
<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	PARSLEY BUSH	N,L	1-3m	0-2m	T	1,2	S,PS	O	Fl: White
<i>Melaleuca citrina</i> (prev. <i>Callistemon citrinus</i> )	CRIMSON BOTTLEBRUSH	N,L	1-3m	1-2m	R	1,2,3,4	S	O,B,BA	Fl: Red/White
<i>Melaleuca salicina</i> (prev. <i>Callistemon salignus</i> )	WILLOW BOTTLEBRUSH	N,L	3-10m	2-4m	R	1,2,4	S	O,B,BA,W	Fl: Cream/Pink
<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i> (prev. <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> )	WEeping BOTTLEBRUSH	N	3-8m	2-4m	R	2,3,4	S	O,B,BA,W	Fl: Red
<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>	THYME HONEY MYRTLE	N,L	1-3m	0-2m	R	1,2,3,4	S	O	Fl: Purple
<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	ORANGE JESSAMINE	N,L	2-4 m	3 m	T	1,2,3	S,PS	O,B,H,W	Fl: White Fragrant
<i>Pilidiostigma glabrum</i>	PLUM MYRTLE	N,L,R	1-5m	0.5-2m	T	1,2	S	O,B,H	Fl: Cream, Fr:Purple/ Black
<i>Rhodamnia maideniana</i>	SMOOTH SCRUB TURPENTINE	N,R	1-5m	0.5-2m	S	1,2	PS,SH	O,H	Fl: Pink
<i>Syzygium wilsonii</i>	POWDER PUFF LILLY PILLY	N	1-3m	2-3m	S	1,2	PS	O,B	Fl: Maroon, Fr: White
<i>Tabernaemontana pandacaqui</i>	BANANA BUSH	N,L,R	1-3m	0.5-2m	S	1,2	PS	O,H	Fl: White Fragrant, Fr: Yellow
<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>	GRASS TREE	N,L,R	1-5m	1-2m	T	1	S	O,	Fl: Cream

## VINES

### Vines suitable for use in the Nambucca

Scientific Name	Common Name	Provenance	Height	Spread	Frost	Soil Type	Aspect	Features	Fl/Fr Colour
<i>Callerya megasperma</i> (prev <i>Millettia megasperma</i> )	NATIVE WISTERIA	N,R	15-20m	NA	T	1,2	S,PS	O	Fl: Purple
<i>Callerya australis</i> (prev <i>Millettia australis</i> )	NATIVE WISTERIA	N,L,R	15-20m	NA	T	1,2	S,PS	O	Fl: Purple
<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	WATER VINE	N,L,R	15-20m	NA	S	1,2	S,PS,SH	O,B	Fl: Yellowish, Fr: Purplish
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	TOOTHED CLEMATIS	N,L,R	3-6m	NA	S	1,2	S,PS	O	Fl: White
<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	FOREST CLEMATIS	N,L,R	1-2m	NA	S	1,2	S,PS	O	Fl: White/Purple
<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i>	STRIPED CUCUMBER	N,L,R	3-5m	NA	S	1,2	S,PS	O	Fr: Red with White stripes
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	SCRAMBLING LILY	N,L,R	3-8m	NA	S	1,2	S,PS	O	Fl: White/Mauve, Fr: Black
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	NATIVE SARSAPARILLA	N,L	10-15m	NA	T	1,2	S,PS	O	Fl: Purple
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	CLIMBING GUINEA FLOWER	N,L,R	10-15m	NA	T	1,2,3,4	S,PS,SH	O	Fl: Yellow
<i>Hoya australis</i>	WAX FLOWER	N,R	4-8m	NA	T	1,2	PS,SH	O,BA	Fl: White
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	DUSKY CORAL PEA	N,L,R	3-5m	NA	S	1,2	S,PS	O	Fl: Red
<i>Marsdenia flavescens</i>	HAIRY MILKY VINE	N,L,R	3-5m	NA	S	1,2	S,PS	O	Fl: Pale Yellow fragrant
<i>Marsdenia lloydii</i> (prev. <i>M. suberosa</i> )	CORKY MARSDENIA	N,L,R	3-5m	NA	S	1,2	S,PS	O	Fl: White

Scientific Name	Common Name	Provenance	Height	Spread	Frost	Soil Type	Aspect	Features	Fl/Fr Colour
Melodorum leichhardtii (prev Rauwenhoffia leichhardtii)	ZIG-ZAG VINE	N,L,R	15-20m	NA	S	1,2	S,PS	O,BA	Fl: Orange Perfumed, Fr: Orange
Pandorea baileyana	LARGE-LEAVED WONGA VINE	N,R	15-20m	NA	T	1,2	S,PS	O	Fl: Cream/Pink fragrant
Pandorea jasminoides	BOWER OF BEAUTY	N,L,R	15-20m	NA	T	1,2	S,PS	O	Fl: White / Pink fragrant
Pandorea pandorana	WONGA VINE	N,L,R	15-20m	NA	T	1,2	S,PS	O	Fl: White/Yellow/Mauve fragrant
Pararistolochia praevenosa (prev. Aristolochia praevenosa)	RICHMOND BIRD WING BUTTERFLY VINE	N,R	5-10m	NA	S	1,2	PS,SH	BA	Fl: Yellow
Parsonia straminea	COMMON SILKPOD	N,L,R	3-5m	NA	S	1,2,5	S,PS	O	Fl: Cream/Brown/Yellow
Passiflora aurantia var. aurantia	RED PASSION FLOWER	N,R	5-10m	NA	S	1,2	S,PS	O	Fl: Red/Orange/Pink
Sarcopetalum harveyanum	PEARL VINE	N,L,R	5-10m	NA	S	1,2	S,PS	O	Fl: Red/Yellow

## GROUNDCOVERS

### Groundcovers suitable for use in the Nambucca

Scientific Name	Common Name	Provenance	Height	Spread	Frost	Soil Type	Aspect	Features	Fl/Fr Colour
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	ROUGH MAIDEN HAIR	N,L,R	0-1m	0-2m	S	1,2,4	PS,SH	O	NA
<i>Adiantum diaphanum</i>	FILMY MAIDENHAIR	N,L	0-1m	0-2m	S	1,2,4	PS,SH	O	NA
<i>Aneilema biflorum</i>	ANEILEMA	N,L	0-20cm	0-2m	S	1,2,4	PS,SH	O	Fl: White
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	BIRDS NEST FERN	N,L,R	0-1m	0-2m	S	1,2	SH	O	NA
<i>Austromyrtus dulcis</i>	MIDYIM	N,L	0-1m	0-2m	T	1,2,5	PS,SH	O	Fl: White, Fr: White
<i>Banksia integrifolia prostrate</i>	PROSTRATE COAST BANKSIA	N	0-1m	0-2m	R	1,2	S	O,B	Fl: Pale Yellow
<i>Blandfordia grandiflora</i>	CHRISTMAS BELLS	N,L	0-80cm	0-2m	R	1,2,4,5	S,PS	O	Fl: Red/Orange
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	GRISTLE FERN	N,L,R	0-60cm	0-2m	S	1,2,3	PS,SH	O	NA
<i>Blechnum indicum</i>	SWAMP WATER FERN	N,L	0-60cm	0-2m	S	1,2,3,4,5	PS	O	NA
<i>Brachycome angustifolia</i>	BREAK OF DAY	N,L	0-60cm	0-2m	S	1,2	PS	O	Fl: Pink/Mauve/Blue
<i>Brachycome multifida</i>	CUT-LEAVED DAISY	N,L	0-60cm	0-2m	R	1,2	PS	O	Fl: Pink/Mauve/White
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	PENNYWORT	N,L	0-50cm	0-2m	T	1,2,3,4	S	O	Fl: Pink /Crimson
<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	BLUE COMMELINA	N,L	0-60cm	0-2m	S	1,2	PS,SH	O	Fl: Blue
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	BLUE FLAX LILLY	N,L	0-60cm	0-2m	T	1,2	PS,SH	O	Fl: Mauve/Dark Blue, Fr: Pale Blue/Purple
<i>Doodia aspera</i>	PRICKLY RASP FERN	N,L	0-40cm	0-2m	S	1,2	SH	O	NA
<i>Dryophila moorei</i>	ORANGE BERRY	N,R	0-60cm	0-2m	S	1,2	SH	O	Fl: White/Mauve/Pink, Fr: Yellow
<i>Elatostema reticulatum</i>	RAINFOREST SPINACH	N,L,R	0-30cm	0-2m	S	1,2,3,4	SH	O	Fl: Greenish/White
<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>	TRAILING GUINEA FLOWER	N,L	0-20m	0-2m	R	1,2	PS	O,B	Fl: Yellow
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	SCARLET CORAL PEA	N	0-60cm	0-2m	R	1,2	S,PS	O	Fl: Scarlet
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	RED KENNEDY PEA	N,L	0-60cm	0-2m	R	1,2	S,PS	O	Fl: Red/Purple
<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>	MAT RUSH	N,L	0-1m	0-2m	R	1,2,3,4	S,PS	O,BA	Fl: Cream Perfumed
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	LONG LEAF MAT RUSH	N,L	0-1m	0-2m	R	1,2,3,4	S,PS	O,BA	Fl: Cream
<i>Oplismenus imbecillis, O. aemulus</i>	BASKET GRASS	N,L	0-30cm	0-2m	S	1,2,3	PS	O	Fl: Insignificant
<i>Pollia crispata</i>	POLLIA	N,L,R	0-30cm	0-2m	S	3,4	PS	O	Fl: White, Fr: Blue
<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	PASTEL FLOWER	N,L,R	0-90cm	0-2m	S	1,2,3,4	PS,SH	O	Fl: White/Pink/Blue/Mauve
<i>Themeda australis</i>	KANGAROO GRASS	N,L	0-1.2m	0-2m	R	1,2,3	S,PS	O	Fl: Cream
<i>Tripladenia cunninghamii</i>	KREYSIGIA	N,L,R	0-40cm	0-2m	S	2,3	PS	O	Fl: Mauve/Pink
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	NATIVE VIOLET	N,L	0-15cm	0-1m	S	1,2,3,4	PS,SH	O	Fl: Violet

## ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS AND RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT NATIVE SPECIES

Many flora species introduced as ornamental plants have become environmental weeds. When a plant is not native to an area and is very successful and resilient, it usually becomes a weed.

Typical characteristics that make a plant a weed are:

- a lack of natural predators,
- prolific fruiting,
- copious seeding,
- spreading by vegetative mechanisms (eg. stolons, rhizomes, suckering),
- cross-pollination by a non-specialised flower visitor or by wind,
- tolerance of a wide range of soil and climatic conditions,

Plants that display any of the abovementioned characteristics can easily invade and jeopardise the long-term viability of many native plant communities. In summary, an environmental weed is a plant growing in the wrong place at the expense of the surrounding vegetation.

Environmental weeds hinder the natural regeneration process in various ways. In the case of remnant vegetation, they quickly colonise the important edge and any vegetation gap within the remnant. Edges and gaps are important sites where natural regeneration occurs and where the next generation of plants can take place.

Trees such as Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*) and Large Leaf Privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*) will quickly colonise gaps and edges and grow very fast, out-competing native trees. Therefore these long-lived plants take over natural ecosystems and cause modification and loss of habitat.

Exotic vines and creepers including Madeira Vine (*Anredera codifolia*), Cat's Claw Creeper (*Macfadyena unguis-cati*) and Balloon Vine (*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*) will also colonise gaps and edges quickly. Their vigorous growth smothers shrubs and trees. Such shading out of the vegetation decreases its vigour, impedes regeneration and causes branches to break and eventually the canopy to collapse. The increased light further favours the destructive spread of these vines deeper into the remnant.

Introduced ground covers and herbs such as the Morning Glory's (*Ipomoea alba, cairica, indica & purpurea*), the Asparagus Ferns (*Asparagus aethiopicus, africanus, asparagoides & plumosus*) and Wandering Jew (*Tradescantia fluminensis albiflora*) form dense mats on the ground. They spread rapidly and will smother regenerating seedlings. Most importantly however, they will impede any regeneration thus jeopardising the long-term future of the remnant vegetation.

### Stopping environmental weeds

In order to prevent any further weed invasion and consequent degradation of our native plant communities it is essential to stop the spread of environmental weeds. The following list of plant species are recognised as environmental weeds. The first section is plants that should not be planted within the Nambucca Valley. The second section is species with the potential to become environmental weeds. These plants are not recommended to be planted within the Nambucca Valley. A number of alternative suitable species are suggested for the majority of weeds listed.

## LIST OF SPECIES THAT SHOULD NOT BE PLANTED IN THE NAMBUCCA

### Trees

Plants that are ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS	Recommended alternative SUITABLE SPECIES
Umbrella Tree ( <i>Schefflera actinophylla</i> )	Celerywood ( <i>Polyscias elegans</i> ) Pencil Cedar ( <i>Polyscias murrayi</i> ) Crow's Ash ( <i>Pentaceras australis</i> )
Cocos Palm ( <i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i> )	Burrawang Palm ( <i>Lepidozamia peroffskyana</i> ) Bangalow Palm ( <i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> ) Cabbage Palm ( <i>Livistona australis</i> )
Large-leaved Privet ( <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> )	Hollywood ( <i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i> ) Blue Lilly Pilly ( <i>Syzygium oleosum</i> ) Coachwood ( <i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> )
Small-leaved Privet ( <i>Ligustrum sinense</i> )	Aniseed Myrtle/Ringwood ( <i>Syzygium anisatum</i> ) Grey Myrtle ( <i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> ) Lemon Myrtle ( <i>Backhousia citriodora</i> )
Camphor Laurel ( <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> )	Jackwood ( <i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i> ) Glossy Laurel ( <i>Cryptocarya laevigata</i> ) Pepperberry ( <i>Cryptocarya obovata</i> ) White Bolly Gum ( <i>Neolitsea dealbata</i> )
Cadaghi ( <i>Corymbia torelliana</i> )	Brush Box ( <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> ) Red Forest Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ) Tallow-wood ( <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> )
Coral Tree ( <i>Erythrina X sykesii</i> )	Deep Yellow-wood ( <i>Rhodosphaera rhodanthema</i> ) Snow Wood ( <i>Parachidendrom pruinsum</i> ) Whalebone ( <i>Streblus brunonianus</i> )
Cockscomb Coral Tree ( <i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> )	Bats-wing Coral Tree ( <i>Erythrina vespertilio</i> ) Flintwood ( <i>Scolopia braunii</i> ) Rough-leaved Elm ( <i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i> )
Slash Pine ( <i>Pinus elliotii</i> )	Hoop Pine ( <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> ) Plum Pine ( <i>Podocarpus elatus</i> ) Tulipwood ( <i>Harpullia pendula</i> )
Honey Locust ( <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> )	
Yellow Bells ( <i>Tecoma stans</i> )	

## SHRUBS

Plants that are ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS	Recommended alternative SUITABLE SPECIES
Creeping Bamboo ( <i>Arundinaria spp.</i> )	Narrow-leaved Palm Lily ( <i>Cordyline stricta</i> ) Red-fruited Palm Lily ( <i>Cordyline rubra</i> ) Broad-leaved Palm Lily ( <i>Cordyline petiolaris</i> ) Walking-stick Palm ( <i>Linospadix monostachyus</i> ) Treeferns ( <i>Cyathea spp.</i> )
Lantana ( <i>Lantana montevidensis</i> )	Native Peach ( <i>Trema aspera</i> ) Banana Bush ( <i>Tabernaemontana pandacaqui</i> ) Small-leaved Acalypha ( <i>Acalypha capillipes</i> )
Tobacco Bush ( <i>Solanum mauritianum</i> )	Bleeding Heart ( <i>Homalanthus populifolius</i> ) Macaranga ( <i>Macaranga tanarius</i> )
Cassia ( <i>Senna pendula var glabrata</i> & <i>Senna X Floribunda</i> )	Brown Kurrajong ( <i>Commersonia bartramia</i> ) (Effective at protecting sensitive native plants, grows to small tree)

## VINES

Plants that are ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS	Recommended alternative SUITABLE SPECIES
Madeira Vine ( <i>Anredera cordifolia</i> )	Hoya ( <i>Hoya australis</i> ) Native Sarsaparilla ( <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> ) Blood Vine ( <i>Austrosteenisia blackii</i> )
Moth Vine ( <i>Araujia sericiflora</i> )	Corky Marsdenia ( <i>Marsdenia suberosa</i> ) Hairy Milky Vine ( <i>Marsdenia flavescens</i> ) Hoya ( <i>Hoya australis</i> )
Dutchman's Pipe ( <i>Aristolochia elegans</i> )	Richmond Birdwing Butterfly Vine ( <i>Paristolochia praevenosa</i> )
Balloon Vine ( <i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i> )	Native Grape (Cayratia clematidea) Native Bryony (Diplocyclos palmatus) Star Cucumber (Sicyos australis) Forest Clematis (Clematis glycinoides)
Climbing Asparagus Fern ( <i>Protasparagus plumosus</i> )	Bower of Beauty ( <i>Pandorea jasminoides</i> ) Wonga Vine ( <i>Pandorea pandorana</i> ) Large-leaved Wonga Vine ( <i>Pandorea baileyana</i> )

Blue Morning Glory ( <i>Ipomoea indica</i> )	Pearl Vine ( <i>Sarcopetalum harveyanum</i> ) Snake Vine ( <i>Stephania japonica var. discolor</i> ) Roundleaf Vine ( <i>Legnephora moorei</i> )
Cat's Claw Creeper ( <i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i> )	Bower of Beauty ( <i>Pandorea jasminoides</i> ) Wonga Vine ( <i>Pandorea pandorana</i> ) Large-leaved Wonga Vine ( <i>Pandorea baileyana</i> )
Mysore Thorn ( <i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i> )	

## GROUNDCOVERS

Plants that are ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS	Recommended alternative SUITABLE SPECIES
Mother of Millions ( <i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> )	Mat Rush ( <i>Lomandra hystrix</i> ) Royal Mantle ( <i>Grevillea Poorinda Royal mantle</i> ) Break of Day ( <i>Brachycome angustifolia</i> ) Midgenberry ( <i>Austromyrtus dulcis</i> )
Glory Lily ( <i>Gloriosa superba</i> )	Blue Flax Lily ( <i>Dianella caerulea</i> ) Scrambling Lily ( <i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i> ) River Lily ( <i>Crinum pedunculatum</i> )
Fishbone Fern ( <i>Nephrolepsis cordifolia</i> )	Common Rasp Fern ( <i>Doodia aspera</i> ) Blechnum ( <i>Blechnum spp.</i> )

LIST OF SPECIES NOT RECOMMENDED  
TO BE PLANTED IN THE NAMBUCCA

Plants that are potential ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS	Recommended alternative SUITABLE SPECIES
Brazilian Cherry ( <i>Eugenia uniflora</i> )	Aniseed Myrtle/Ringwood ( <i>Backhousia anisata</i> )
Guava ( <i>Psidium guajava</i> )	Grey Myrtle ( <i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> )
Cherry Guava ( <i>Psidium cattleianum</i> )	Lemon Myrtle ( <i>Backhousia citriodora</i> )
Coffee ( <i>Coffea arabica</i> )	Riberry ( <i>Syzygium luehmannii</i> )
Mulberry ( <i>Morus alba</i> )	Brush Cherry ( <i>Syzygium australe</i> )
Loquat ( <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> )	Deep Yellow-wood ( <i>Rhodosphaera rhodanthema</i> )
Common Olive ( <i>Olea europaea subsp. Africana</i> )	Snow Wood ( <i>Parachidendrom pruinoseum</i> ) Foambark ( <i>Jagera pseudorhus</i> )
African Tulip Tree ( <i>Spathodea campanulata</i> )	Tulipwood ( <i>Harpullia pendula</i> ) Blunt-leaved Tulip ( <i>Harpullia hillii</i> ) Twin-leaf Coogera ( <i>Arytera distylis</i> )
Montbretia ( <i>Crocsmia X crocosmiiflora</i> )	Blue Flax Lilly ( <i>Dianella caerulea</i> ) Scrambling Lily ( <i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i> ) River Lilly ( <i>Crinum pedunculatum</i> )
Wild Watsonia ( <i>Watsonia meriana</i> )	Blue Flax Lilly ( <i>Dianella caerulea</i> ) Scrambling Lily ( <i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i> ) River Lilly ( <i>Crinum pedunculatum</i> )
Busy Lizzie ( <i>Impatiens walleriana</i> )	Pollia ( <i>Pollia crispata</i> ) Kreysigia ( <i>Tripladenia cunninghamii</i> ) Powderpuff Lilly Pilly ( <i>Syzygium wilsonii subsp. Wilsonii</i> )
Kahili Ginger ( <i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i> )	Native Ginger ( <i>Alpinia caerulea</i> ) River Lilly ( <i>Crinum pedunculatum</i> ) Spear Lilly ( <i>Doryanthes palmeri</i> )



Aniseed Myrtle/Ringwood  
(*Syzygium anisatum*)

Illustration by Gwen Harden

## SUGGESTED REPLACEMENT SPECIES FOR CAMPHOR LAURELS FRUITING TIMES OF LAURELS ON THE NSW NORTH COAST

(Adapted from: Floyd, A, 1990. *Australian Rainforests in NSW*, and Floyd, A, 1989. *Rainforest Trees of Mainland South-eastern Australia*) by Tim Scanlon

Scientific Name	Common Name	Occurrence	Fruiting Times													
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
<i>Endiandra compressa</i>	White Bark	Dorrigo-N.Qld	X													
<i>Litsea reticulate</i>	Bolly Gum	S.NSW-BunyaMt	X	X	X									X		X
<i>Endiandra introrsa</i>	Red Plum	Dorrigo-Nightcap		X	X											
<i>Cryptocarya laevigata</i>	Glossy Laurel	Richmond-SEQld	X	X	X	X										
<i>Cryptocarya rigida</i>	Rose Maple	Ccoast-McPhers	X	X	X	X	X									
<i>Endiandra discolor</i>	Rose Walnut	C.Coast-N.Qld			X											
<i>Cinnamomum oliveri</i>	Oliver's Sassafras	Illawarra-N.Qld			X											
<i>Cryptocarya floydii</i>	Gorge Laurel	Macleay,GuyFwk		X	X	X										
<i>Beilschmiedia elliptica</i>	Grey Walnut	Forster-Frazer Isl		X	X	X										
<i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i>	Three-veined Laurel	Macleay-N.Qld		X	X	X	X									
<i>Cryptocarya sp. Nov.</i>	Dorrigo Laurel	Eastern Dorrigo		X	X	X	X									
<i>Cryptocarya meissneriana</i>	Thick-leaved Laurel	Gloucest-Tweed			X	X										
<i>Cryptocarya microneura</i>	Murrogun	S.NSW-SEQld	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X
<i>Beilschmiedia obtusifolia</i>	Hard Bolly Gum	Manning-N.Qld	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
<i>Cryptocarya obovata</i>	Pepperberry	Cent.Coast-C.Qld			X	X	X									
<i>Endiandra muelleri</i>	Mueller's Walnut	Hunter-C.Qld				X										
<i>Endiandra globosa</i>	Black Walnut	Brnswck-Tweed				X	X									
<i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i>	Jackwood	S.NSW-Qld			X	X	X	X								
<i>Neolitsia australiensis</i>	Smooth-barked Bollygum	Gosford-N.Qld					X	X								
<i>Endiandra sieberi</i>	Hard Corkwood	S.NSW-S.Qld			X	X	X	X	X	X						
<i>Cryptocarya erythroxylon</i>	Pigeonberry Ash	Hunter-Cent.Qld				X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
<i>Neolitsia dealbata</i>	White Bolly Gum	Illawarra-N.Qld				X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
<i>Cinnamomum virens</i>	Red-barked Sassafras	Coneac-McPhers								X	X	X	X			
<i>Litsea leefana</i>	Brown Bolly Gum	Forster-Frazer Isl									X	X	X			
<i>Endiandra pubens</i>	White Barked Walnut	Bellinger-C.Qld	X	X									X	X		X
<i>Cryptocarya bidwillii</i>	Yellow Laurel	Nymboida-N.Qld	X	X										X		X
<i>Cryptocarya foveolata</i>	Mountain Walnut	Hunter-McPhers	X										X	X		X

## NOXIOUS AND POISONOUS WEEDS

### Noxious Weeds

Noxious weeds are plants that are declared to be noxious under the Noxious Weeds Act 1993. This Act requires that landholders and/or the occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on the land under their control. Nambucca Shire Council is responsible for enforcing control of noxious weeds on Council land, private land and vacant crown land.

To be declared noxious, a weed must have a detrimental effect or cause serious economic loss to agriculture, to the environment or human health. Currently the most costly noxious weeds for rural landholders in the Nambucca are giant parramatta grass, red-flowered lantana, groundsel bush and fireweed. Each local government area on the mid north coast has its own declarations. Below is the list of Nambucca declarations as of July 2006.

Nambucca Shire Council's Noxious Weeds Officer, Tim Woodward, can be contacted on P. 02 65 682201 M: 0417 271 378

### Poisonous Weeds

Poisonous weeds are weeds that are toxic to stock and/or humans. There is no legal obligation for poisonous weeds to be controlled, unless they are declared noxious, but it is in landholders best interest to do so. An animal's natural instinct to know which plants are good for them cannot be relied upon and poisoning can occur to animals which have lived here all their lives as well as animals moved here from other areas.

Some of the most prevalent poisonous weeds here in the Nambucca are red-flowered lantana, bracken and crofton weed (for horses).

## NOXIOUS WEED DECLARATIONS

### LEGEND

Class	Legal Requirements
1	The plant must be eradicated from the land and the land must be kept free of the plant.
2	The plant must be eradicated from the land and the land must be kept free of the plant.
3	The plant must be fully & continuously suppressed & destroyed.
4	The growth & spread of the plant must be controlled according to the measures specified in a management plan prepared by the local control authority.
5	The requirements in the Noxious Weeds Act 1993 for a notifiable weed must be complied with.

### Nambucca District

Common name	Scientific name	Class
African feathergrass	<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>	5
African turnipweed	<i>Sisymbrium runcinatum</i>	5
African turnipweed	<i>Sisymbrium thellungii</i>	5
Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	2
Anchored water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	1
Annual ragweed	<i>Ambrosia aremsiifolia</i>	5
Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i>	5
Artichoke thistle	<i>Cnara cardunculus</i>	5
Athel tree	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	5
Bathurst Noogoora		
Californian Cockle burrs	<i>Xanthium spp.</i>	4
Bitou bush boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	4
Black knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	1
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus (agg.spp)</i>	4
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	4
Bridal creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	5
Broadleaf pepper	<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	3
Broomrapes	<i>Orobanche species includes all Orobanche species</i>	1
Burr ragweed	<i>Ambrosia confertiflora</i>	5
Cabomba	<i>Cabomba spp.</i>	5

Common name	Scientific name	Class
Californian burrs	<i>Xanthium species</i>	
Camphor laurel	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	4
Cayenne snakeweed	<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i>	5
Chilean needle grass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	4
Chinese celtis	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	3
Chinese tallow tree	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	3
Chinese violet	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>	
	<i>subspecies micrantha</i>	1
Clockweed	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>	5
Clockweed	<i>Gaura parviflora</i>	5
Cockle burrs	<i>Xanthium species</i>	
Columbus grass	<i>Sorghum x almum</i>	4
Corn sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	5
Crofton weed	<i>Argeratina adenophora</i>	4
Dodder	<i>Cuscuta sp</i>	5
East Indian hygrophila	<i>Hygrophilia poloysperma</i>	1
Espartillo	<i>Achnatherum brachychaetum</i>	5
Eurasian water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	1
Fine-bristled burr grass	<i>Cenchrus brownii</i>	5
Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	4
Fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	5
Gallon's curse	<i>Cenchrus biflorus</i>	5
Giant Parramatta Grass	<i>Sporobolus fertilis syn.</i>	
	<i>Sporobolous indicus</i>	
	<i>var. major</i>	4
Giant rat's tail grass	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i>	3
Glaucous starthistle	<i>Carthamus glaucus</i>	5
Golden thistle	<i>Scolymus hispanicus</i>	5
Green cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	3
Groundsel bush	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	3
Harrisia cactus	<i>Harrisia spp.</i>	4
Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium spp.</i>	1
Honey locust	<i>Gledistsia triacanthos</i>	3
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum spp.</i>	1
Hygrophila	<i>Hygrophila costata</i>	2
Hymenachne	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	1

Common name	Scientific name	Class
Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	4
Karoo thorn	<i>Acacia karroo</i>	1
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	1
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	3
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	1
Lantana (Red flowered)	<i>Lantana camara</i>	4
Long-leaf willow primrose	<i>Ludwigia longifolia</i>	5
Mexican feather grass	<i>Nassella tenuissima syn</i>	
	<i>Stipa tenuissima</i>	1
Mexican poppy	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	5
Miconia	<i>Miconia spp.</i>	1
Mimosa	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	1
Mistflower	<i>Ageratina riparia</i>	4
Mossman River grass	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	5
Mysore thorn	<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i>	3
Noogoora burrs	<i>Xanthium species</i>	
Onion grass	<i>Romulea species</i>	5
Oxalis	<i>Oxalis</i>	5
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia spp</i>	4
Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	1
Pond apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>	1
Prickly acacia	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	1
Prickly pears	<i>Opuntia spp.</i>	4
Privet (broad leaf)	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	4
Privet (narrow-leaf/chinese)	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	4
Red rice	<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>	5
Rhus tree	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>	4
Rubbervine	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	1
Sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	5
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	3
Senegal tea plant	<i>Gymenocoronis spilanthoides</i>	1
Serrated tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	4
Siam Weed	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	1
Smooth-stemmed turnip	<i>Brassica barreleiri's</i>	
	<i>ubspecies oxyrrhina</i>	5
Soldier thistle	<i>Picnomon acarna</i>	5

Common name	Scientific name	Class
Spiny burrgrass	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>	4
Spiny burrgrass	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	4
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculsa</i>	1
Texas blueweed	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	5
Water caltrop	<i>Trapa species</i>	1
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	3
Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	1
Water soldier	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	1
Willows	<i>Salix spp.</i>	5
Yellow bells	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	3
Yellow burrhead	<i>Limnocharis flava</i>	1
Yellow nutgrass	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	5

## PROTECTED LOCAL NATIVE PLANT SPECIES

### THREATENED PLANT SPECIES WITHIN THE NAMBUCCA CATCHMENT

(Listed on Schedule 1 or 2 of the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Plant Type
<i>Chamaesyce psammogeton</i> *		Endangered	Herb
<i>Marsdenia longiloba</i> *	Clear Milk vine	Endangered (EPBC V)	Vine
<i>Senna acclinis</i>		Endangered	Shrub
<i>Tinospora smilacina</i>		Endangered	Woody Climber
<i>Tylophora woollsii</i>		Endangered	Twiner
<i>Diuris venosa</i>	Goat Orchid	Vulnerable	Ground Dweller
<i>Hicksbeachia pinnatifolia</i>	Red Bopple Nut	Vulnerable	Tree
<i>Melaleuca groveana</i> *		Vulnerable	Tree
<i>Neoastelia spectabilis</i>		Vulnerable	Herb
<i>Parsonia dorrigoensis</i> *	Dorrigo Gum	Vulnerable (EPBC E)	Tree
<i>Tasmannia glaucifolia</i>	Fragrant Pepper Bush	Vulnerable	Shrub
<i>Acacia chrysotricha</i> *	Newry Golden Wattle	Endangered	Tree
<i>Acronychia littoralis</i> *	Scented Acronychia	Endangered (EPBC E)	Tree
<i>Amorphospermum whitei</i> *	Rusty Plum	Vulnerable	Tree
<i>Syzygium anisatum</i> *	Ringwood	Vulnerable	Tree
<i>Glycine clandestina</i> *			
(broad-leaved form)		Endangered	Twiner

Source: NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service Database (2003); Nambucca Catchment Vegetation Survey (Kendall & Kendall, 2003).

Species\* recorded during Nambucca Catchment Vegetation Survey.

EPBC: Species listed under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

## PROTECTED NATIVE PLANTS WITHIN THE NAMBUCCA CATCHMENT

(Listed on Schedule 13 of the National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974)

In the interests of protecting species diversity and ecological sustainability, the National Parks & Wildlife Service restricts the commercial use of protected plants through Schedule 13 of the National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974. There are no restrictions on the non-commercial use of a Schedule 13 listed plant that occurs naturally or is cultivated on a person's property, nor are there any restrictions on the commercial exploitation of a species that is not listed as protected or threatened.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Part, Group	Plant Type
<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	Heath Banksia	Part 1, Group 1	Tree
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia	Part 1, Group 1	Tree
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	Soft Bracken, Rainbow Fern	Part 1, Group 1	Rhizome fern
<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	Christmas Bush	Part 1, Group 1	Tree
<i>Cordyline spp. native to NSW</i>	Palm lilies	Part 1, Group 1	Shrub
<i>Correa alba</i>	White Correa	Part 1, Group 1	Shrub
<i>Cryptandra scortechnii</i>	Cotton Bush	Part 1, Group 1	Shrub
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Paroo Lily	Part 1, Group 1	Herb
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	Part 1, Group 1	Tree
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany	Part 1, Group 1	Tree
<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	Pouched Coral Fern	Part 1, Group 1	Fern
<i>Philothea myoporoides (except 1)</i>	Wax flowers	Part 1, Group 1	Shrub
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken, Common Bracken Fern	Part 1, Group 1 Part 1, Group 2	Fern Fern
<i>Adiantum spp.</i>	Maidenhair ferns	Part 1, Group 2	Fern
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	Part 1, Group 2	Tree
<i>Baekea virgata</i>	Twiggy Heath-myrtle, Tall Baeckea	Part 1, Group 2	Shrub
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia	Part 1, Group 2	Shrub
<i>Caustis spp.</i>	Curly sedges, old mans whiskers	Part 1, Group 2	Sedges, Rhizome
<i>Cordyline stricta</i>	Narrow-leaved Palm Lily	Part 1, Group 2	Tree
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruited Saw Sedge	Part 1, Group 2	Tussock
<i>Isopogon spp. native to NSW</i>	Drumsticks, cone-bushes	Part 1, Group 2	Shrub
<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Tree Palm	Part 1, Group 2	Tree
<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	Crinkle Bush	Part 1, Group 2	Shrub
<i>Persoonia spp. native to NSW (except 2)</i>	Geebung	Part 1, Group 2	Shrub
<i>Phebalium squamulosum</i>	Scaly Phebalium	Part 1, Group 2	Tree

<i>Philothea spp. native to NSW (except 3)</i>	Philotheas	Part 1, Group 2	Herb
<i>Restio tetraphyllus</i>	Tassel-rush	Part 1, Group 2	Rush
<i>Xanthorrhoea spp.-foliage only</i>	Grass trees	Part 1, Group 2	Shrub
<i>Zamiaceae family-foliage only (except 4)</i>	Cycads	Part 1, Group 2	Shrub
<i>Boronia spp. all native species (except 5)</i>	Boronias	Part 1, Group 3	Shrub
<i>Eriostemon spp. all native species (except 6)</i>	Wax-flowers	Part 1, Group 3	Shrub
<i>Xanthorrhoea spp.-flower spikes only</i>	Grass trees	Part 1, Group 3	Shrub
<i>Actinotus helianthi</i>	Flannel Flower	Part 1, Group 4	Herb
<i>Blandfordia cunninghamii</i>	Christmas bells	Part 1, Group 4	Herb
<i>Blandfordia grandiflora</i>	Christmas bells	Part 1, Group 4	Herb
<i>Blandfordia nobilis</i>	Christmas bells	Part 1, Group 4	Herb
<i>Eriostemon myoporoides spp. epilosus</i>	Native daphne, long-leaf wax-flower	Part 1, Group 4	Shrub
<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	Christmas Bush	Part 2, Group 1	Tree
<i>Isopogon spp.</i>	Drumsticks	Part 2, Group 1	Shrub
<i>Arecaceae spp. all native species</i>	Palms	Part 2, Group 3	Tree
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	Bird's-nest Fern	Part 2, Group 3	Rhizome
<i>Asplenium falcatum</i>	Fern	Part 2, Group 3	Fern
<i>Cyanthea spp.</i>	Tree ferns	Part 2, Group 3	Tree
<i>Dicksonia spp.</i>	Tree ferns	Part 2, Group 3	Tree
<i>Orchidaceae, all native species</i>	Orchids	Part 2, Group 3	Orchid
<i>Platyserium, all native species</i>	Elk Horn and Stag Horn	Part 2, Group 3	Epiphyte
<i>Sphagnum spp.</i>	Sphagnum mosses	Part 2, Group 3	Moss
<i>Todea barbara</i>	King Fern	Part 2, Group 3	Fern
<i>Xanthorrhoea spp.</i>	Grass trees	Part 2, Group 3	Shrub
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River Oak	Part 2, Group 4	Tree
<i>Pandanus spp.—all native species</i>	Pandanus	Part 2, Group 4	Tree

1. *P. myoporoides spp. epilosus.*
2. *P. acerosa, P. bargoensis, P. brevifolia, P. caspidifera, P. daphnoides, P. deanei, P. glaucescens, P. hirsuta, P. laxa, P. marginata, P. mollis, P. nutans, P. oxycoccooides, P. procumbens, P. recendens, P. rufa, P. terminalis, P. umbellata and P. volcanica.*
3. *P. ericifolius, P. myoporoides and P. obovalis.*
4. *Macrozamia johnsonii and Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi spp. Flexuosa.*
5. *B. chartaceae, B. deanei, B. fraseri, B. granitica, B. repanda, B. rubiginosa, B. serrulata, B. subulifolia, B. umbellata.*
6. *E. australasius, E. ericifolius and E. myoporoides spp. epilosus.*

## RARE OR THREATENED NATIVE PLANTS AND REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT PLANTS KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THE NAMBUCCA CATCHMENT

Scientific Name	Common Name	Description
<i>Acacia decora</i>	Western Golden Wattle	Regionally uncommon tree
<i>Acronychia octandra</i>	Dough Wood	Tree north from Bellingen R
<i>Austrosteenisia glabristyla</i>	Giant Blood Vine	Vine north from Dorrigo area
<i>Bosistoa floydii</i>	Five-leaved Bosistoa	Nationally rare and threatened tree, reaches southern limit in Taylors Arm
<i>Cordyline petiolaris</i>	Broad-leaved Palm Lilly	Tree north from Nambucca R
<i>Crinum pedunculata</i>	Crinum Lilly	Sparse herb species occurring in Depleted Habitat
<i>Cryptocarya nova-anglica</i>	Mountain Laurel	
<i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i>	Three-veined Cryptocarya	Tree north from Macleay R
<i>Cyperus filipes</i>		Perennial herb/rush North from Macleay R
<i>Dampiera sylvestris</i>		Possibly regionally uncommon shrub
<i>Dendrobium schoeninum</i>	Orchid	Pencil orchid north from Macleay R
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>		Perennial herb south from Dorrigo
<i>Eucalyptus ancophila</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus fusiformis</i>	Nambucca Ironbark	Nationally rare and threatened tree
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Native Geranium	Perennial herb south from Nambucca R
<i>Goodenia fordiana</i>		
<i>Jasminum dallachii</i>		Scrambling shrub/climber north from Dorrigo
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Teatree	Tree south from Nambucca Heads
<i>Lindsaea dimorpha</i>		Fern north from Jervis Bay
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	Tree north from Scotts Head
<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	Water Primrose	Regionally uncommon herb and distribution disjunct
<i>Marsdenia lloydii</i>	Corky Milk Vine	Vine north from Macleay R
<i>Maytenus bilocularis</i>	Orange Bark	Tree north from Macleay R
<i>Melodinus guilfoylei</i>	Bellbird Vine	Possibly regionally uncommon climber
<i>Notothixos incanus</i>	Grey Mistletoe	Sparse stem parasite species occurring in Depleted Habitat
<i>Ozothamnus rufescens</i>		Shrub south from Dorrigo
<i>Persoonia levis</i>	Broad-leaved Geebung	Shrub south from Nambucca R
<i>Ripogonum elseyanum</i>	Hairy Supplejack	Climber north from Bellingen R
<i>Solanum densevestitum</i>		Shrub north from Woolgoolga
<i>Solanum vescum</i>		Regionally uncommon shrub
<i>Sparganium subglobosum</i>	Floating Burr-reed	Possibly regionally uncommon aquatic perennial

Source: Nambucca Catchment Vegetation Survey (Kendall & Kendall, 2003).

## THREATENED POPULATIONS AND VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

### THREATENED POPULATIONS WITHIN THE NAMBUCCA CATCHMENT

(under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995)

Threatened Population	Status
<i>Glycine clandestina</i> (broad-leaved form)	Endangered

Source: NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service Database (2003).

### THREATENED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE NAMBUCCA CATCHMENT

(under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995)

Threatened Ecological Community	Status
Lowland Rainforest on Floodplains	Endangered

Source: NSW National Parks and Wildlife

## CONTACTS

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National Parks & Wildlife Service (NPWS) under the Department of Environment & Conservation (DEC)	24 Moonee St Coffs Harbour, NSW 2450 T: 02 6651 5946 F: 02 6651 6187	Dunjhutti Elders Council Aboriginal Corporation Elders Contact: Ruth Campbell	2 John Street PO Box 179, Kempsey P. 02 6562 2855
NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC)	PO Box 6 41 Belgrave St Kempsey NSW 2440 T: 02 6561 4960	Nambucca Heads Local Aboriginal Land Council	2/3 Sussex Street, PO Box 358 Nambucca Heads NSW 2448 P. 02 65689281 F. 02 6568 9161 E. nhlalc@bigpond.com
Northern Rivers Catchment Management Authority (NRCMA)	PO Box 228 41 Belgrave St Kempsey NSW 2440 T: 02 6561 4960	Ngurrula Aboriginal Corporation	PO Box 62 Macksville NSW 2447 P. 02 6568 4400
NSW Department of Planning North Coast Region	76 Victoria St Grafton, NSW 2460 T. 6640 2160 F. 6640 2188	Thungutti Local Aboriginal Land Council	c/- Bellbrook Post Office Bellbrook NSW 2440 P. 02 6567 2050
NSW Fisheries	PO Box 154 5 Regatta Avenue Ballina, NSW 2478 T. 02 6686 2018 F. 02 6686 8907	Unkya Local Aboriginal Land Council	Suite 7, 17-19 Wallace Street PO Box 319 Macksville NSW 2447 P. 6568 2786 Fax: 6568 2610 E. unkyalalc@tsn.cc
Nambucca Valley Landcare Tim Ryan – Community Support Officer	PO Box 239 72 High Street Bowraville, NSW 2449 T. 02 6564 7838 F. 02 6564 8354 E: tryan@tsn.cc		
North Coast and Mid North Coast Noxious Weeds Advisory Committees	<a href="http://www.northcoastweeds.org.au">www.northcoastweeds.org.au</a>		
Nambucca Valley Conservation Association	PO Box 123 Bowraville 2449 P. 02 6564 4058 E: nvca@midcoast.com.au <a href="http://www.nvca.green.net.au">www.nvca.green.net.au</a>		

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