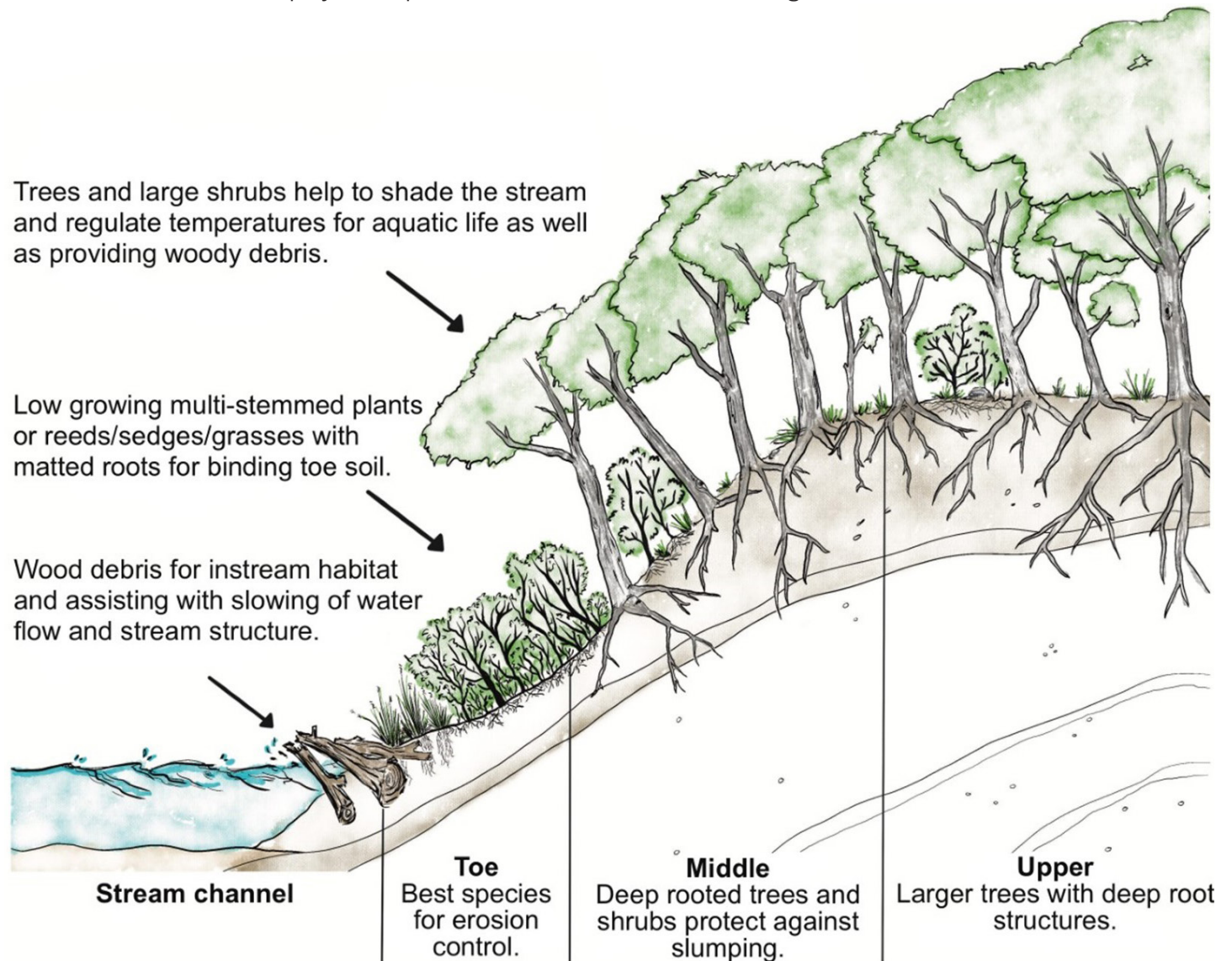


Richmond catchment species selection guide

Factsheet

A healthy riparian zone can armour the stream banks against erosion, slow the flow of water during high flow events and supply the waterway with vital woody debris for in-stream habitat and strength. A broad diversity of riparian vegetation will provide the best soil binding capacity with the combination of different root structures.

When planting, it's important to match the plants to the area of the riverbank where they belong – from the top of the bank to the toe where each plays an important but different role in stabilising the bank.



How to use the following species lists

First, find the species list that matches your zone of the river. Each species list contains plants that belong in the estuarine, brackish or fresh parts of the river.

Next, focus on which species belong where on the bank from the top of bank to the toe.

Estuary or Estuarine refers to the coastal water body where fresh water from the river's upper catchment mixes with the salt water from the ocean.

Fresh is at the top of the catchment. Brackish is where the fresh water meets estuarine water – less salty than estuarine.

Stream	Toe	Middle	Upper
Southern tributaries inc. Camira, Myall, Bungawalbin, Myrtle, Busby, Battens Bight, Four Mile and Six Mile creeks. * poorly drained sites ** Busbys Creek only *** Myall and Camira creeks only **** Myrtle and Bungawalbin creeks only	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>*** Weeping bottlebrush	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> Red Ash	<i>Acacia disparrima</i> Ironbark Wattle
	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> River Oak	<i>Castanospermum australe</i>** Black Bean	<i>Acacia irrorata</i> Green Wattle
	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>* Swamp oak	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> River Oak	<i>Callistemon salignus</i> Pink Bottlebrush
	<i>Ficus coronata</i> Creek Sandpaper fig	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>* Swamp Oak	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> Pink Bloodwood
	<i>Leptospermum brachyandrum</i> Silver Weeping Tea Tree	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> Blue Flax Lilly	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> Blue Flax Lilly
	<i>Lomandra hystrix</i> Forest Mat Rush	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> Forest Red Gum	<i>Duboisia myoporoides</i> Corkwood
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> Spiny-headed Mat Rush	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> Cheese Tree	<i>Eucalyptus seeana</i> Narrow-leaved Red Gum
	<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>* Tea Tree	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> Silky Oak	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> Northern Grey Ironbark
	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>* Broad-leaf paperbark	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> Spiny Head Mat Rush	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> Swamp Box
	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> Water Gum	<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>* Tea Tree	
<i>Syzygium floribundum</i>*** Weeping Lilly Pilly	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>* Broad-leaf Paperbark		
<i>Acmena smithii var. minor</i> Small-leaf Lilly Pilly			

Stream	Toe	Middle	Upper
North-Western tributaries inc. Mongogarie, Doubtful, Iron Pot, Eden, Fawcetts, Lynchs, Gradys and Findon creeks, Shannon Brook and Richmond River * absent from upper reaches ** plant only on streams where already present *** only on upper reaches -on rocky, well-watered streams	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>** Weeping Bottlebrush	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> Black Wattle	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> Black Wattle
	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> River Oak	<i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i> Rough Leaved Elm	<i>Angophora subvelutina</i> Broad Leaved Apple
	<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>*** Flooded Gum	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> Hoop Pine	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> Blue Flax Lilly
	<i>Ficus coronata</i> Creek Sandpaper Fig	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>*** Bangalow Palm	<i>Duboisia myoporoides</i> Corkwood
	<i>Lomandra hystrix</i> Forest Mat Rush	<i>Castanospermum australe</i>* Black Bean	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> Forest Red Gum
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> Spiny head Mat Rush	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> River Oak	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> Swamp Box
	<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i> Black Tea Tree	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> Blue Flax Lilly	
	<i>Acmena smithii var. minor</i> Small leaved Lilly Pilly	<i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i> Hard Quandong	
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> Water Gum	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> Cheese Tree		
	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> Silky Oak		
	<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i> Native Frangipani		
	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i> Plum Pine		
	<i>Streblus brunonianus</i> Whalebone Tree		
	<i>Syzygium australe</i> Brush Cherry		

Stream	Toe	Middle	Upper
<p>North-Eastern tributaries inc. Back, Websters, eycester, Jiggi, Terania, Goolmangar, Coopers, Byron, Skinners, Upper Maguires, Duck, Tucki Tucki and Marom creeks and Wilsons River</p> <p>* only on streams west of and including Goolmangar Creek</p> <p>** upper reaches of streams only</p> <p>*** for protected sites</p>	<p><i>Syzygium smithii var. minor</i> Small Leaved Lilly Pilly</p>	<p><i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i> Rough Leaved Elm</p>	<p><i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> Black Wattle</p>
	<p><i>Syzygium smithii</i> Large-leaved Lilly Pilly</p>	<p><i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>*** Bangalow Palm</p>	<p><i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> Red Ash</p>
	<p><i>Callistemon viminalis</i>* Weeping Bottlebrush</p>	<p><i>Castanospermum australe</i> Black Bean</p>	<p><i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> Hoop Pine</p>
	<p><i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>* River Oak</p>	<p><i>Cryptocarya obovata</i> Pepperberry</p>	<p><i>Commersonia bertramia</i> Brown Kurrajong</p>
	<p><i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>** Blue Quandong</p>	<p><i>Dianella caerulea</i> Blue Flax Lilly</p>	<p><i>Dianella caerulea</i> Blue Flax Lilly</p>
	<p><i>Ficus coronata</i> Creek Sandpaper Fig</p>	<p><i>Diploglottis australis</i> Native Tamarind</p>	<p><i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i> Hard Quandong</p>
	<p><i>Lomandra hystrix</i> Forest Mat Rush</p>	<p><i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i> Hard Quandong</p>	<p><i>Duboisia myoporoides</i> Corkwood</p>
	<p><i>Sloanea australis</i> Maidens Blush</p>	<p><i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> Cheese Tree</p>	<p><i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> Flooded Gum</p>
	<p><i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> Water Gum</p>	<p><i>Grevillea robusta</i> Silky Oak</p>	<p><i>Ficus sp.</i> Fig</p>
		<p><i>Heritiera trifoliolata</i> White Booyong</p>	<p><i>Flindersia schottiana</i> Cudgerie</p>
	<p><i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i> Native Rosella</p>	<p><i>Grevillea robusta</i> Silky Oak</p>	
	<p><i>Sloanea woollsii</i> Maidens Blush</p>	<p><i>Guioa semiglauca</i> Guioa</p>	
	<p><i>Streblus brunonianus</i> Whalebone Tree</p>	<p><i>Jagera pseudorhus</i> Foam Bark</p>	
	<p><i>Syzygium australe</i> Brush Cherry</p>	<p><i>Macaranga tanarius</i> Macaranga</p>	
	<p><i>Syzygium francisii</i> Giant Water Gum</p>	<p><i>Mallotus phillippensis</i> Red Kamala</p>	
	<p><i>Toona australis</i> Red Cedar</p>	<p><i>Melia azedarach var. australasica</i> White Cedar</p>	
		<p><i>Toona australis</i> Red Cedar</p>	

Stream	Toe	Middle	Upper
Coastal floodplain and tidal tributaries inc. lower Richmond below Coraki, lower Bungawalbin, Emigrant, Maguires and Rocky Mouth creeks, Broadwater, North Creek, Swan Bay and the Evans River	<i>Crinum pedunculatum</i> Crinum Lilly	<i>Austromyrtus dulcis</i> Midgen Berry	<i>Guioa semiglauca</i> Guioa
	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> Cottonwood Hibiscus	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> Blue Flax Lilly	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> Hoop Pine
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> Spiny-head Mat Rush	<i>Callistemon salignus</i> Willow Bottlebrush	<i>Casuarina glauca</i> Swamp Oak
	<i>Juncus usitatus</i> Common Rush	<i>Commersonia bertramia</i> Brown Kurrajong	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> Flooded Gum
	<i>Phragmites australis</i> Common Reed	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> Tuckeroo	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> Forest Red Gum
	<i>Typha orientalis</i> Bulrush	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> Cottonwood Hibiscus	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> Swamp Box
		<i>Macaranga tanarius</i> Macaranga	<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i> Umbrella Cheese Tree
		<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> Broad Leaved Paperbark	<i>Syzygium smithii</i> Lilly Pilly
			<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i> Blueberry Ash
			<i>Ficus watkinsiana</i> Strangler Fig
		<i>Livistona australis</i> Cabbage Tree Palm	

Next steps

This is a general guide to species in the listed areas. It is not an exhaustive list but represents the more common plants used in revegetation projects which are usually available commercially. If you are confident with native plant identification, you could also use neighbouring or nearby existing remnant vegetation to guide your species selection.

Your local native plant nursery will be able to provide you with advice about other available species which may be appropriate to your site. This could include the introduction of locally threatened endemic plants which may be able to be included in your revegetation project to improve their chances of remaining viable in the wild.

Often the mangrove species will naturally regenerate on the toe within the estuarine zone when provided the appropriate conditions.

Find out more

To find out more information about selecting species suitable for your local environment, speak with a Local Land Services staff member via 1300 795 299 or visit www.lls.nsw.gov.au

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Information Source: The landholder's guide to looking after waterways in the Richmond Catchment, Rous City Council 2017.