

Dry areas—hill tops and slopes

Trees for Dry Forests (upper slopes and hill tops)

<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping she oak
<i>Eucalyptus dealbata</i>	Tumbledown Red Gum
<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>	Red stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</i>	Red Box
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Mugga Ironbark

Trees for Woodlands (mid to lower slopes)

<i>Brachychiton populnea</i>	Kurrajong
<i>Eucalyptus albens</i>	White Box
<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i>	Blakely's Red Gum
<i>Eucalyptus conica</i>	Fuzzy Box
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box
<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	Grey Box

Shrubs for Dry Forests and Woodlands

<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver wattle
<i>Acacia decora</i>	Western silver wattle
<i>Acacia doratoxylon</i>	Currawang
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Early wattle
<i>Acacia hakeoides</i>	Hakea wattle
<i>Acacia lanigera</i>	Woolly wattle
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo thorn
<i>Acacia penninervis</i>	Mountain hickory
<i>Acacia spectabilis</i>	Mudgee wattle
<i>Dodonaea cuneata</i>	Wedge-leaf Hop-bush
<i>Senna artemisioides</i>	Silver Cassia



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

Wet areas—moist gullies, creeks and rivers

Trees and Shrubs

<i>Callistemon sieberi</i>	River bottlebrush
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River She-Oak
<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	Apple Box
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum



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