

## Dry areas—hill tops and slopes

### Trees for Dry Forests (upper slopes and hill tops)

<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping She-oak
<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	Broad-leaf Peppermint
<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 melliodora</i>	Yellow Box
<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>	Snow Gum
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box

### Shrubs for Dry Forests and Woodlands

<i>Acacia buxifolia</i>	Box-leaf wattle
<i>Acacia dawsonii</i>	Poverty wattle
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver wattle
<i>Acacia falciformis</i>	Broad-leaved hickory
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Early wattle
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Hickory/Lightwood
<i>Acacia lanigera</i>	Woolly wattle
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo thorn
<i>Acacia rubida</i>	Red-stem wattle
<i>Acacia verniciflua</i>	Varnish wattle
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Blackthorn++
<i>Cassinia quinquefaria</i>	Rosemary Cassinia
<i>Daviesia latifolia</i>	Hop Bitter-pea
<i>Dodonaea viscosa ssp. angustissima</i>	Narrow-leaf Hop-bush



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 camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum
<i>Eucalyptus rubida</i>	Candlebark
<i>Callistemon sieberi</i>	River Bottlebrush
<i>Casuarina cunninghamii</i>	River she oak
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree



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