

| Botanic Name | Common Name | Site Preference | Description | Values |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---|--|--|
| <i>Acacia acinacea</i> | Gold-dust Wattle | Well drained sandy or gravelly soils. | Small spreading shrub, 30 cm – 2.5 m high. Profuse golden-yellow ball flowers. | Flowers are a nectar and pollen source for many native beetles, moths and butterflies which attracts insect-eating birds. Seeds eaten by parrots, native pigeons, and quails. |
| <i>Acacia brachybotrya</i> | Grey Wattle | Relatively well drained red soil. | Grey to grey-green shrub 1-3 m high. | Useful for stabilising sandy country near watercourses. Good dense understorey for bird cover. Seeds eaten by birds including emus, parrots, and pigeons. |
| <i>Acacia dealbata</i> | Silver Wattle | Riparian, upper & lower slopes – moist but not waterlogged soils. Tolerates drier soils such as granite slopes. | Grows up to 30 m, smooth to deeply fissured dark-grey bark & silvery-grey feathery foliage. | Attracts seed eating birds including rosellas & cockatoos. Food plant for caterpillars of native butterflies & moths, which attract insect eating birds. Habitat for white-plumed honeyeaters, gliders & possums. |
| <i>Acacia deaneii</i> | Deane's Wattle | Red soils on ridges, slopes & plains. | Grows 2 – 7 m. Smooth grey-brown bark & green-yellow feathery foliage. | Very hardy. Excellent low-level cover in wind breaks. Good for erosion. Excellent habitat. Attracts seed eating & insect eating birds, including Superb Parrots |
| <i>Acacia hakeoides</i> | Western Black Wattle | Medium to well drained light to heavy soils. Common on sand and loam. | Bushy shrub to 4 m high. | Excellent low-level cover in wind breaks. Good for erosion. Good habitat. Flowers are a food source for native insects and birds. |
| <i>Acacia implexa</i> | Hickory Wattle | Shallow soils in rocky and mountain country and in riparian areas with well-drained soil. | Small tree 3 -15 m high. Greyish bark and sickle shapes leaves. | Excellent recharge control of rocky hills. Excellent habitat. Insects, such as ants, and some birds eat seed. Food plant for native butterflies and moths. |
| <i>Acacia paradoxa</i> | Kangaroo Thorn | Various communities and soils | Erect or spreading shrub 2 – 4m high. Dark green foliage, fine thorns, and golden-yellow flowers. | Good for erosion control. Very useful refuge and nesting site for small birds, such as wrens and thornbills dur to prickliness. Seeds eaten by native birds. |
| <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> | Golden Wattle | Grows on a wide range of soils | Grows 3 -8 m high. | Small nectar feeding birds attracted to base of leaves. Flowers are pollen source for native moths, butterflies and other insects which attract insect-eating birds. Gum is important food for possums and gliders. |
| <i>Acacia rubida</i> | Red stem Wattle | Dry soils. | Shrub or small tree 2 – 10 m high. | Flowers are a pollen source for native moths, butterflies, and other insects. Seed-eating birds attracted, including parrots and native pigeons. |
| <i>Acacia salicina</i> | Cooba | Heavy clay soils to sands. | Drooping tree to 20 m high. | Valuable in maintaining riverbank stability and for general erosion control. Native birds and insects eat seed. |
| <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> | Bulloak | Widespread. Common on sandier soils but found on a wide variety of soils. | Tree 5 -15 m high with rough, deeply furrowed bark and ascending branches. | Valuable roost and nest sites for birds on plains country, including Grey-crowned Babbler. Important for small insect eating birds such as thornbills. |
| <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> | Native Blackthorn | Well drained soil. | Low shrub to tree up to 8 m high. Slender spines and white-cream flowers. | Useful habitat. Hosts insects that feed on saw-fly larvae (spit-fire grubs) which feed on Eucalypts. Fragrant flowers attract butterflies, moths, and other native insects. |
| <i>Callistemon seiberi</i> | River Bottlebrush | Along watercourses, dried and rocky riverbeds, and gullies. | Shrub or small tree 2 – 7 m high. | Important stream-side vegetation for shade and insect source of native fish. Flowers are a nectar source for honeyeaters and silvereyes. Attracts seed-eating parrots. |
| <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> | White Cypress Pine | Well drained coarse textured red and brown soil. | Broad conical tree to 20 m high with single trunk. Bluish-grey foliage. | Parrots and cockatoos feed on seed bearing cones. Good foraging habitat for insect eating birds. |
| <i>Dodonaea viscosa angustissima</i> | Narrow-leaf Hopbush | Well drained soil. | Erect shrub to 4 m. Narrow green, wedge shaped leaves. Has inconspicuous reddish flowers. | Good pollen source for moths, butterflies & colourful beetles. Foliage good refuge for small birds. Fruits & seeds are forage for native birds, including Superb Parrots. |
| <i>Dodonea viscosa cuneata</i> | Wedge-leaf Hopbush | | | |
| <i>Dodonea viscosa</i> | Sticky Hopbush | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus albens</i> | White Box | Fertile, well-drained soil. | Tree to 25 m high. | Flowers are an important nectar source for honeyeaters, including the Regent Honeyeater, and parrots, including the Swift Parrot, over winter when other sources are scarce. Hollows provide refuge for birds and mammals. |
| <i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i> | Blakely's Red Gum | Rising country, often rocky sites. | Tree to 20 m high with smooth, patchy white bark with grey/brown/red patches. | Flowers provide food for nectar eating birds and many insects, at a critical breeding time for many species. Attracts insect eating birds. Hollows are nesting and refuge sites for parrots, mammals, and reptiles. |
| <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> | Yellow Box | Loamy alluvial or sandy soils in floodplains. | Tree to 30 m high. Spreading dense crown. Profuse, honey-scented, white-cream flowers. | Excellent habitat. Hollows are nesting and refuge sites for a range of native birds, including owls and parrots. Nectar rich flowers are a food source for many native birds, mammals, and insects. |
| <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> | Grey Box | Heavy loam soils. | Tree to 25 m high. | Flowers are a food source for gliders, native birds, and insects. Attracts insect eating birds. Hollows are nesting and refuge sites for native birds and mammals. |
| <i>Leptospermum continentale</i> | Prickly Tea-tree | Poorly drained soil such as seepages. | Prickly shrub 1-2 m high | Prickly foliage is excellent refuge for small birds. Flowers are a pollen and nectar source for native birds and insects. |
| <i>Pittosporum phylliraeoides</i> | Butterbush | Sandy soils | Shrub or small tree to 10 m high. Yellow to cream, fragrant bell-shaped flowers. | Sticky seeds eaten by birds. Graceful weeping habit and attractive orange fruit. |
| <i>Rhagodia spinescens</i> | Thorny Saltbush | Common on a wide range of soils (loam, clay loam and heavy clay). | Perennial shrub to 1.5 m high. Branches rigid and often ending in a spine. Fruit a deep red berry. | Berries eaten by birds. Drought and saline tolerant. |
| <i>Rytidosperma caespitosa</i> | Wallaby Grass | Variable soil and vegetation types. | Tufted perennial grass with fine leaves and fluffy seed heads. | Food for seed-eating birds, including Superb Parrots. Tussocks provide good cover for reptiles, including legless lizards. Food source for native butterflies and moths. |
| <i>Senna artemisoides</i> | Punty Bush | Moderately well drained soil. | Small, bushy shrub 1- 3 m high. Flowers are yellow and sweet-scented. | Excellent habitat. Useful low-level cover in windbreaks. |