



Horsham Rural City
Council urban rural balance



Horsham Rural City Council

Rural Revegetation Program 2019

Species Identification



Welcome to the 2019 Rural Revegetation Program

Planting indigenous species improves habitat for native wildlife and birds. As they are already adapted to local conditions, choosing indigenous species can increase plant survival rates, save money by increasing plant numbers through natural regeneration, and reduce ongoing water use once plants are established. This guide will assist you in selecting plant species that are available this year through Council's annual program.

The 2019 order form and information on how to order plants is available from the Council Office, Roberts Ave Horsham or the Selkirk Drive Depot or the Council website www.hrcc.vic.gov.au.

For further information on this program, please contact Chris Vincent, Environmental Resource Officer on 0418 574 862.

Shrubs (up to 4m)



***Acacia acinacea* (Gold Dust Wattle)**

Sprawling or erect shrub (0.5 – 2m). Bright yellow flowers (Aug-Sept). Erosion control. Bird attracting. Tolerates frosts and dry conditions. Suitable for windbreaks. All soil types.



***Callistemon pallidus* (Lemon Bottlebrush)**

Dense shrub 2 to 5m with showy large sweetly scented pale yellow brushes. Fast growing & hardy, grows in most soils, sun or shade, wind & frost tolerant.



***Callistemon rugulosus* (Scarlet Bottlebrush)**

Bushy shrub (3m+). Rosy red flowers with yellow tips in cylindrical spikes (summer). Frost tolerant. Erosion control. Attractive to honey eating birds. All soil types.



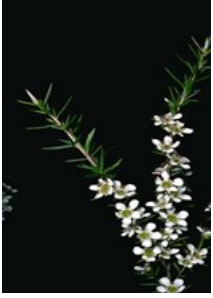
***Dodonaea viscosa* (Sticky Hop Bush)**

Small shrub (1-3m). An ornamental bushy shrub with a broadly linear leaf of deep purple to bronze. Frost tolerant. Suitable for windbreaks. All soil types.



***Hakea tephrosperma* (Hooked Needlewood)**

Shrub or tree 1-8m high, new growth is a rusty colour and flowers are creamy.



***Leptospermum continentale* (Prickly Tea Tree)**

A variable shrub to 2 m high, sometimes taller (up to 10m), by 2 m across. The lanceolate leaves are about 1 cm long. The white or



***Melaleuca decussata* (Totem Poles)**

Medium shrub (1-4m). Pink –mauve flowers (Nov-Feb). Tolerates frost, poor drainage and dry conditions. All soil types.



***Melaleuca wilsonii* (Violet Honey Myrtle)**

Rigid, untidy shrub (1-3m). Heavy, sandy soils. Pink- purple flowers (Oct-Dec). Seed capsules become embedded in thickened woody stem. Bird attracting. Tolerates frost, dry conditions. Sandy/loamy soils. Erosion control.

Large Shrubs / Small Trees (4m-10m)



***Acacia mearnsii* (Late Black Wattle)**

Fast growing tree (sometimes) to 15m. Smooth bark that often exudes gum. Pale yellow flowers Oct - Dec. Wide range of soil types.



***Acacia pycnantha* (Golden Wattle)**

Small, loosely branched tree (3-8m). Suits most soils. Fast growing. Bird attracting. Tolerates frost and poor drainage. Fire retardant. Suitable for windbreaks. Australia's floral emblem. All soil types.



***Acacia retinodes* (Wirilda Wattle)**

A tall, hardy shrub or small tree growing to 6m in height. Thrives in poorly drained soils in a sunny position.



***Callistemon viminalis* (Weeping Bottlebrush)**

Shrub to small tree (generally 1-4m, larger specimens to 10m possible in good conditions). Abundant bright red flowers in the spring. Bird attracting. All soil types.



***Callitris gracilis* (Slender Cypress Pine)**

Medium tree (5-16m). Tolerates dry conditions and frost. Firewood potential. All soil types but prefers well drained soil.



***Eucalyptus behriana* (Bull Mallee)**

Small tree (to 6m). Tolerates dry conditions and salt. Firewood potential. Sandy/loamy soils.



***Eucalyptus dumosa* (Dumosa Mallee)**

Small tree (3-8m). Flowers (Dec-April). Prefers sandy /loamy soils. Tolerates frost and poor drainage.



***Melaleuca halmaturorum* (Salt Paperbark)**

Shrub or small tree (3-8m). Whitish flowers (Oct - Dec). Clay and sandy/loamy soils. Tolerates frost, salt, poor drainage and dry conditions. Erosion control.



***Melaleuca lanceolate* (Moonah)**

Bushy shrub or low-branching small tree (1-8m). White-cream, cylindrical flowers (Dec- Mar). Any soil types. Tolerates salt, frost, wet and dry conditions. Slow growing. Fire retardant. Erosion control.

Trees (10m and over)



***Acacia melanoxydon* (Blackwood)**

Medium to tall tree (to 30m). Pale creamy flowers during Aug-October. Wide range of soils but prefers a moist site. Potential firewood and furniture timber.



***Allocasuarina luehmannii* (Buloke)**

Rough-barked erect tree (5-10m) with long wiry branches and dull-green foliage. Male flower spikes are yellowish. Wide range of soils in most sites. Slow growing. Tolerates salt, frost, poor drainage and dry conditions. Firewood potential. All soil types.



***Allocasuarina verticillata* (Drooping She-oke)**

Tree (5-10m). Frost and salt tolerant. Fire retardant. Firewood potential. All soil types.



***Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gum)**

Medium to tall tree (12-45m). Prefers deep, moist subsoils. Bird attracting. Tolerates frost, salt, poor drainage and dry conditions. Fast growing. Potential firewood. Erosion control.



***Eucalyptus largiflorens* (Black Box)**

Small to medium sized tree (10-20m). Clay soils (prefers some inundation). Tolerates frost, salt, poor drainage and dry conditions. Slow growing. Firewood potential.



***Eucalyptus leucoxylon* (Yellow Gum)**

Medium tree (10-30m). White, cream, pink or red flowers (May-Dec). Tolerates frost, salt and dry conditions. Fast growing. Firewood potential. Bird attracting. Suitable for windbreaks. All soil types.



***Eucalyptus melliodora* (Yellow Box)**

Medium tree (10-30m). Fragrant white-cream flowers (Sept - Feb). Firewood potential. Bird attracting. Suitable for windbreaks. All soil types. Prefers well drained acidic soils.

References:

Costermans, Leon. *Native Trees and Shrubs of South Eastern Australia*; Chadwick, Dick. *Australian Native Gardening- Made Easy*; Marriott et al, *Putting the right plant in the right place : a landholders guide to species selection in the Wimmera* ; <http://www.anbg.gov.au>. Australian National Botanical Gardens website (photos); Australian Native Plants Society (Photos and text)