

## Plant List, Palmer 2008

Caution: This plant list has been compiled on a property in the Palmer area and may not be applicable to your property. Variations in species mix are possible even across small distances. The list below is provided as a general guide only.

Native species observed on site				
Common Name	Scientific Name	Growth form	Status	Location
Black headed grass	Enneapogon nigricans	Grass	Common	Widespread.
Bulrush	Typha domingensis	Reed to 2 M	Common	Watercourse, permanent water
Christmas bush	Bursaria spinosa	Shrub to 2 m	Common	Widespread
Emu grass	Distichlis distichophylla	Grass	Common	Widespread along watercourses.
Flat sedge	Cyperus vaginatus	Sedge to 1.5 M	Common	Near watercourses
Finger rush	Juncus subsecundus	Rush to 1 m	Common	Widespread near watercourses
Golden Wattle	Acacia pycnantha	Small tree to 5 M	Common	Widespread , regenerates after fire but short lived
Kangaroo Grass	Themeda australis	Grass	Common	Widespread
Knobby club rush	Isolepis nodosa	Sedge to 1 M	Common	Near watercourses
Mallee box	Eucalyptus porosa	Mallee tree- multiple stems to 10 M		Widespread in woodland in drier areas.
Red gum	Eucalyptus camaldulensis var camaldulensis	Tree to 30 M	Common	Along drainage lines, swampy or areas subject to intermittent flooding
Reeds, common reed	Phragmites australis	Reed to 2 M	Common	Watercourses, areas frequently inundated
Sea rush	Juncus kraussii	To 1 m	Common	Riparian zone
Scented matt rush , Iron grass	Lomandra effusa	Tussock to 0.5M	Listed under EPBC Act as critically endangered.	Formerly widespread across drier areas.
Spear grass 2 species	Austrostipa species	Tussock grasses	Common	Widespread
Stiff mat rush	Lomandra multiflora ssp dura	Tussock to 0.5 M	Uncommon	Formerly widespread across drier areas.

Silver mulga	Acacia argyrophylla	Tree to 3 M	Common	Widespread
Ruby salt bush	Enchylaena tomentosa	Small shrub to 1M	Common	Widespread
Wallaby Grass	Danthonia species	Grass	Common	Widespread
Yanga bush, Short-leaf bluebush	Maireana brevifolia	Small shrub to 1 M	Common	Widespread

<b>Species suitable for revegetation</b>				
All the native species listed in the previous table are suitable, with due attention to where they grow in the landscape.				
Common Name	Scientific Name	Growth Form	Status	Location
Acorn or Red mallee	Eucalyptus oleosa	Mallee to 5 M	Common	Widespread
Bullock bush	Alectryon oleifolius	Shrub to small tree to 5 M	common	Widespread into drier areas.
Drooping Sheok	Allocasuarina verticillata	Tree to 7 M	Uncommon as seedlings heavily grazed by stock , rabbits and 'roos.	Widespread
Dryland Tea-tree	Melaleuca lanceolata	Dense tall shrub/ small tree to 7 M	Common	Widespread, in drier areas..
Long leaved Emu bush	Eremophila longifolia	Small tree to 5 M. mostly 3 M	Common	Widespread
Narrow leafed hop bush.	Dodonaea viscosa ssp angustissima	Shrub to 3M	Common	Widespread, can form thickets.
Native apricot	Pittosporum angustifolium	Attractive tree to 6 M	Common	Scattered throughout region
Native myrtle, Water bush	Myoporum montanum	Erect bushy shrub to 3 M	Uncommon	Along watercourses.
Native pine	Callitris gracilis	Tree to 8 M	Common	Widespread on sand and shallow soils
Peppermint box	Eucalyptus odorata	Varies from mallee to single stemmed, from 6 to 20m	Uncommon, vegetation association listed as endangered.	Formerly widespread, mixed with Mallee box and Blue gum.
Punty bush	Senna artemisioides	Shrub to 2 M	Common	Widespread.
Quandong, Native peach	Santalum acuminatum	Small tree	Common	Widespread.

Red mallee	Eucalyptus socialis	Multi stemmed tree to 10 M	Common	Widespread
Stiff westringia	Westringia rigida	Shrub to 1 M	Common	Sparsely widespread.
Sweet bursaria	Bursaria lasiophylla	Shrub to 2 M	Uncommon	Widespread
Sugar wood, False sandal wood	Myoporum platycarpum	Sparse tree to 10 M	Common	Scattered throughout region.
Umbrella bush	Acacia ligulata		Common	Widespread

**Note:** species highlighted in blue are easiest to source and establish

Many of the rushes and sedges will reestablish themselves over time with adequate weed control. Harvesting and distribution of mature seed directly into disturbed areas will most likely result in reestablishment with minimal follow up required. These species, once established, will trap sediment, reduce flow speed and erosion potential.