

PLANTS RECOMMENDED FOR EACH SECTION OF MOLONGLO RIVER



MOLONGLO RIVER LOCAL INDIGENOUS PLANTING LIST



Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	Section 5	Section 5
<p>Trees <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> (on river terraces) <i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i> <i>E. macrorhyncha</i> <i>E. pauciflora</i></p> <p>Shrubs <i>Acacia buxifolia</i> <i>A. dealbata</i> <i>A. mearnsii</i> <i>A. rubida</i> <i>Callistemon sieberi</i> <i>Cassinia longifolia</i> <i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>angustissima</i> <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> <i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i> <i>Indigofera australis</i> <i>Kunzea ericoides</i>* <i>Lomandra longifolia</i></p> <p>Ground Covers <i>Austrodanthonia spp.</i> <i>Austrostipa densiflora</i> <i>A. scabra</i> <i>Bothriochloa macra</i> <i>Bulbine bulbosa</i> <i>Carex appressa</i> <i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> <i>C semipapposum</i> <i>Craspedia variabilis</i> <i>Enneapogon nigricans</i> <i>Leptorhynchus squamatus</i> <i>Panicum effusum</i> <i>Pimelea curviflora</i> <i>Themeda australis</i></p> <p>* Care should be taken when planting this species as it is known to colonise areas. This can be beneficial or detrimental depending on the circumstances. Please gain advice about the suitability of this plant for your specific purpose</p>	<p>Trees <i>Allocasuarina luehmanii</i> <i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i> <i>E. bridgesiana</i> <i>E. melliodora</i> <i>E. pauciflora</i> <i>E. rubida</i></p> <p>Shrubs <i>Acacia dealbata</i> <i>A. mearnsii</i> <i>A. rubida</i> <i>Brachyloma daphnoides</i> <i>Cryptandra amara</i> <i>Daviesia genistifolia</i> <i>Dillwynia sericea</i> <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> <i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i> <i>Kunzea parvifolia</i> <i>Lissanthe strigosa</i> <i>Melichrus urceolatus</i> <i>Rubus parvifolius</i> <i>Stypandra glauca</i></p> <p>Ground Covers <i>Austrodanthonia eriantha</i> <i>A. racemosa</i> <i>Austrostipa scabra</i> <i>Bothriochloa macra</i> <i>Bulbine bulbosa</i> <i>Chloris truncata</i> <i>Cymbopogon refractus</i> <i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> <i>C. semipapposum</i> <i>Craspedia variabilis</i> <i>Dianella revoluta</i> <i>Enneapogon nigricans</i> <i>Joycea pallida</i> <i>Leptorhynchus squamatus</i> <i>Lomandra filiformis</i> <i>L. longifolia</i> <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> <i>Panicum effusum</i> <i>Poa caespitosa</i> <i>Themeda australis</i> <i>Vittadinia muelleri</i></p>	<p>Trees <i>Acacia doratoxylon</i> <i>Allocasuarina luehmanii</i> <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> <i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i> <i>E. macrorhyncha</i> <i>E. rossii</i></p> <p>Shrubs <i>A. buxifolia</i> <i>A. dawsonii</i> <i>A. dealbata</i> <i>A. paradoxa</i> <i>A. rubida</i> <i>Astroloma humifusum</i> <i>Callistemon sieberi</i> <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> <i>Cassinia longifolia</i> <i>Clematis microphylla</i> <i>Correa reflexa</i> <i>Daviesia leptophylla</i> <i>Derwentia perfoliata</i> <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>angustissima</i> <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> <i>Indigofera australis</i> <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> <i>Mirbelia oxylobioides</i> <i>Pultenaea microphylla</i></p> <p>Ground Covers <i>Austrodanthonia spp.</i> <i>Austrostipa densiflora</i> <i>A. scabra</i> <i>Bothriochloa macra</i> <i>Carex appressa</i> <i>Chloris truncata</i> <i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> <i>Dianella revoluta</i> <i>Enneapogon nigricans</i> <i>Leptorhynchus squamatus</i> <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> <i>Panicum effusum</i> <i>Persicaria prostrata</i> <i>Phragmites communis</i> <i>Poa sieberiana</i> <i>Sorghum leiocladum</i> <i>Stackhousia monogyna</i> <i>Themeda australis</i> <i>Typha spp.</i></p>	<p>Trees <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> <i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i> <i>E. dives</i> <i>E. mannifera</i> <i>E. melliodora</i> <i>E. pauciflora</i> <i>E. rubida</i></p> <p>Shrubs <i>Acacia dealbata</i> <i>A. rubida</i> <i>A. siculiformis</i> <i>Banksia marginata</i> <i>Bursaria lasiophylla</i> <i>Cassinia longifolia</i> <i>C. quinquefolia</i> <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> <i>Indigofera australis</i> <i>Kunzea parvifolia</i> <i>Leptospermum continentale</i> <i>L. myrtifolium</i> <i>Pomaderris betulina</i> <i>Rubus parvifolius</i></p> <p>Ground Covers <i>Austrodanthonia spp.</i> <i>Austrostipa bigeniculata</i> <i>A. scabra</i> <i>Bulbine bulbosa</i> <i>Calotis anthemoides</i> <i>Carex appressa</i> <i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> <i>C. semipapposum</i> <i>Eleocharis acuta</i> <i>E. sphacelata</i> <i>Enneapogon nigricans</i> <i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> <i>Leptorhynchus squamatus</i> <i>Panicum effusum</i> <i>Persicaria prostrata</i> <i>Phragmites communis</i> <i>Poa labillardieri</i> <i>P. caespitosa</i> <i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i> <i>Scleranthus biflorus</i> <i>Stackhousia monogyna</i> <i>Themeda australis</i> <i>Vittadinia muelleri</i></p>	<p>Trees This area was mainly treeless but verges on Yellow Box and Snow Gum woodland. Suitable trees species would be: <i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i> <i>E. melliodora</i> <i>E. pauciflora</i> <i>E. rubida</i></p> <p>Shrubs <i>Acacia siculiformis</i> <i>Bursaria lasiophylla</i> <i>Callistemon sieberi</i> <i>Hakea microcarpa</i></p>	<p>Trees <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> <i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i> <i>E. pauciflora</i> <i>E. rubida</i> <i>E. stellulata</i> <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i></p> <p>Shrubs <i>Acacia dealbata</i> <i>A. mearnsii</i> <i>A. rubida</i> <i>A. siculiformis</i> <i>Bursaria lasiophylla</i> <i>Cassinia longifolia</i> <i>Daviesia mimosoides</i> <i>Leptospermum continentale</i> <i>L. lanigerum</i> <i>L. myrtifolium</i> <i>Rubus parvifolius</i></p> <p>Ground Covers <i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i> <i>Ajuga australis</i> <i>Austrodanthonia spp.</i> <i>Austrostipa scabra</i> <i>Bothriochloa macra</i> <i>Bulbine bulbosa</i> <i>Carex appressa</i> <i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> <i>C. semipapposum</i> <i>Craspedia variabilis</i> <i>Eleocharis acuta</i> <i>Enneapogon nigricans</i> <i>Joycea pallida</i> <i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> <i>Leptorhynchus squamatus</i> <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> <i>Panicum effusum</i> <i>Phragmites communis</i> <i>Poa sieberiana</i> <i>Themeda australis</i> <i>Typha spp.</i></p>
Riparian and Callitris Woodland	Yellow Box Woodland	Molonglo Gorge	Fringing Snow Gum Woodland	Grassy Floodplains	Wet Forest

This planting guide is one of a series produced by the Molonglo Catchment Group for the catchment and sub-catchments of the Molonglo River.

The Molonglo River was and is a significant river for regional Aboriginal people. The word Molonglo is probably a corruption of Moolingoolah, an Aboriginal group from the headwaters. The river has also been highly valued since the earliest white settlement of the region, primarily because of the wide expanses of grasslands and woodlands surrounding the river.

The river begins its travels in the undulating hills of the still wooded Jerangle/Captains Flat area. The original vegetation type over the lower parts of the valley, being grassland and grassy woodland, made it immediately suitable for grazing and cropping land uses, and its valley has been heavily

affected by these activities. Heavy metal pollution from the Lake George Mine at Captains Flat, which closed in 1962, continues to pollute the river and its floodplains. Urban, industrial and higher density rural residential land use has encroached on the river corridor. The river has been dammed in two places, and plantation forestry and agriculture still affect the river.

This planting guide was prepared following research and site visits to the Molonglo River at various points along its length. It was produced to assist landholders and developers in conserving remnant native vegetation that may be left, and providing a core list of indigenous and local species suited for rehabilitation or enhancement planting within the river corridor and surrounds. The immediate corridor is regarded as being 40 metres either side of the river.

A Valuable Natural Asset

Despite major impacts on the river corridor, it still is an important natural asset traversing our region, and riverine corridors are major components of wildlife migration routes through the landscape. Much of the Molonglo has been depleted of vegetation and this, plus urban encroachment, has reduced its value as a corridor. However, many areas, including some in the urban zones, are capable of being rehabilitated as wildlife-friendly zones.

It is on the Molonglo floodplain that the last known regional population of the Green & Golden Bell Frog, an endangered species, survives. The Pink-tail Worm Lizard occupies sites on the Lower Molonglo corridor. The various gorges contain a wealth of species and vegetation types uncommon in the region. The gorges themselves are spectacular natural features. The overall importance of the Molonglo is recognised in management plans that cover various sections of the corridor. Its natural attributes feature highly in these documents.

Fencing the corridor, removing weeds, replacing them with native vegetation and enhancing the existing native vegetation will improve the natural values of the corridor and assist future erosion and sedimentation control.

Riverine vegetation will filter out sediments, nutrients and other pollutants from runoff. It will also enhance the corridor as a migration route for many bird species, and improve the creek environment for many other species of wildlife and for human recreation.

The species in this planting guide represent a core list of species indigenous to the various sections of the Molonglo corridor. They will assist in maintaining the ecological and environmental values of the Molonglo River corridor, as well as interlinking existing areas of remnant native vegetation

Vegetation of the Molonglo River Corridor

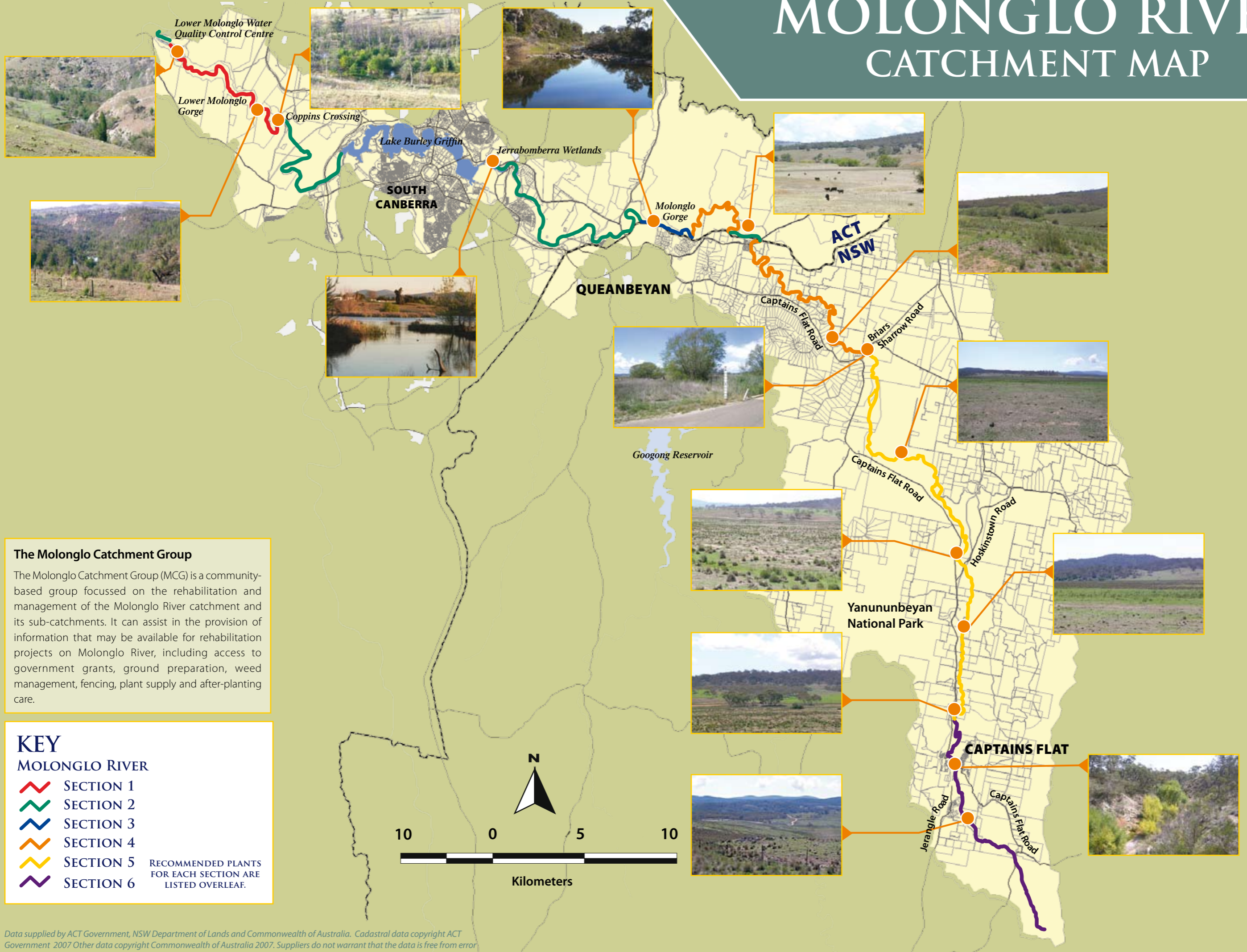
Dry sclerophyll forest, Snow Gum tableland woodland, grassland floodplain, temperate grassland, Yellow Box woodland, Callitris tableland woodland, Red Stringybark grass/shrub forest and Casuarina riparian woodland are or were found in various lengths of the river corridor. Rare regional plant species located on the river are Bulloak (*Allocasuarina luehmannii*), Currawang (*Acacia doratoxylon*), Black Cypress Pine (*Callitris endlicheri*), Rough Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum hispidulum*), the pea *Bossiaea bracteosa*, Large Tick-trefoil (*Desmodium brachypodum*), Australian Anchor Plant

(*Discaria pubescens*) and Pale Pomaderris (*Pomaderris pallida*), all associated with the Molonglo and Lower Molonglo gorges.

From just above the Lower Molonglo Gorge to the Molonglo Gorge the riverine and nearby vegetation has changed dramatically. Woodlands and grasslands have mostly succumbed to the extreme pressures of urban and rural impacts. Above the Molonglo Gorge the situation does not greatly improve, with the grasslands, woodlands and grassy floodplains being greatly modified under grazing pressure. The vegetation above Captains Flat is less disturbed than the area from the Foxlow floodplains to the Murrumbidgee. Almost everywhere else, the riverine vegetation has been highly modified or removed, leaving it infested with weed species such as Willows and Blackberry. The map on the middle page shows the vegetation of the creek divided into sections for easy reference to the planting lists.

The species lists, while dealing with separate vegetative sections of the river, have many species in common. Where high quality areas of native vegetation still exist, it would be best to enhance the area (if needed) with species similar to those already existing in the immediate area.

MOLONGLO RIVER CATCHMENT MAP



The Molonglo Catchment Group

The Molonglo Catchment Group (MCG) is a community-based group focussed on the rehabilitation and management of the Molonglo River catchment and its sub-catchments. It can assist in the provision of information that may be available for rehabilitation projects on Molonglo River, including access to government grants, ground preparation, weed management, fencing, plant supply and after-planting care.

KEY

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RECOMMENDED PLANTS FOR EACH SECTION ARE LISTED OVERLEAF.



Australian Government
 Department of Agriculture,
 Fisheries and Forestry
 National Landcare Programme



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