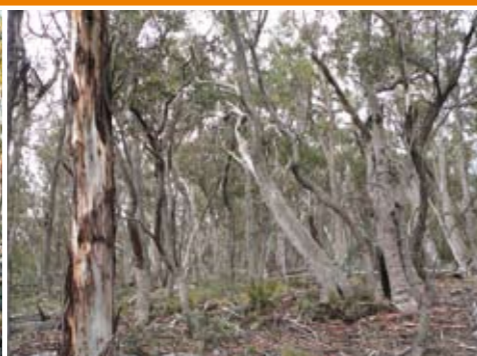


PLANTS RECOMMENDED FOR EACH SECTION OF QUEANBEYAN RIVER



QUEANBEYAN RIVER LOCAL INDIGENOUS PLANTING LIST



Section 1

- Trees**
Eucalyptus melliodora
E. pauciflora
E. rubida
E. stellulata
- Shrubs**
Acacia dealbata
A. mearnsii
A. rubida
A. siculiformis
Bursaria lasiophylla
Cassinia longifolia
Leptospermum continentale
L. myrtifolium
Rubus parvifolius
- Ground Covers**
Acaena novae-zelandiae
Ajuga australis
Austrodanthonia spp
Austrostipa scabra
Bulbine bulbosa
Carex appressa
Chrysocephalum apiculatum
C. semipapposum
Craspedia variabilis
Dodonaea procumbens
Eleocharis acuta
Enneapogon nigricans
Lepidosperma laterale
Leptorhynchus squamatus
Microlaena stipoides
Panicum effusum
Phragmites communis
Poa caespitosa
Themeda australis
Typha spp.

* 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

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 Queanbeyan River, including access to government grants, ground preparation, weed management, fencing, plant supply and after-planting care.

Section 2

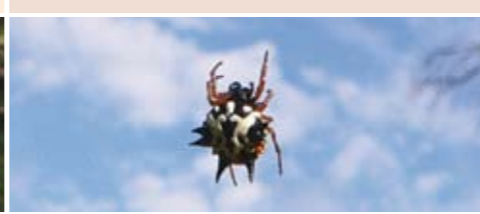
- Trees**
Eucalyptus bridgesiana
E. dives
E. goniocalyx
E. mannifera
E. melliodora
E. pauciflora
E. rubida
E. viminalis
- Shrubs**
Acacia dealbata
A. rubida
Banksia marginata
Bursaria lasiophylla
Callistemon sieberi
Cassinia longifolia
Dodonaea viscosa
Hardenbergia violacea
Hibbertia obtusifolia
Indigofera australis
*Kunzea ericoides**
Leptospermum continentale
Melichrus urceolatus
Rubus parvifolius
- Ground Covers**
Ajuga australis
Austrodanthonia spp.
Austrostipa scabra
Bossiaea buxifolia
Brachyscome rigidula
Carex appressa
Chrysocephalum apiculatum
C. semipapposum
Daucus glochidiatus
Dianella revoluta
Einadia nutans
Enneapogon nigricans
Hypericum gramineum
Lomandra longifolia
Microlaena stipoides
Persicaria prostrata
Phragmites communis
Poa caespitosa
P. labillardieri
Themeda australis
Typha spp.
Vittadinia muelleri



Section 2

Section 3

- Trees**
Eucalyptus blakelyi
E. bridgesiana
E. melliodora
E. pauciflora
E. rubida
E. viminalis
- Shrubs**
Acacia mearnsii
A. siculiformis
Bursaria lasiophylla
Cassinia quinquefolia
Gynatrix pulchella
Pomaderris betulina
- Ground Covers**
Austrodanthonia spp.
Austrostipa bigeniculata
A. scabra
Bothriochloa macra
Bulbine bulbosa
Carex appressa
Chloris truncata
Chrysocephalum apiculatum
C. semipapposum
Clematis microphylla
Daviesia genistifolia
Dianella revoluta
Eleocharis acuta
E. sphacelata
Enneapogon nigricans
Hardenbergia violacea
Lepidosperma laterale
Leptorhynchus squamatus
Lissanthe strigosa
Lomandra longifolia
Microlaena stipoides
Panicum effusum
Persicaria prostrata
Phragmites communis
Poa caespitosa
P. labillardieri
Scleranthus biflorus
Stackhousia monogyna
Themeda australis
Typha spp.
Vittadinia muelleri



Section 3

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

It has been produced to assist landholders and developers in conserving remnant native vegetation that may be left, and to provide a core list of indigenous and local species suited for rehabilitation or enhancement planting within the Queanbeyan River corridor and surrounds. The immediate corridor is defined as being 40 metres either side of the river.

The lower reaches of the Queanbeyan River are rich in Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and have been occupied since long before the earliest days of European settlement of the region. Large expanses of grassy plains and woodlands attracted farmers and graziers from the growing colonial Sydney basin area in the early part of the 19th century. Queanbeyan was subsequently established, and more

recently a considerable section of the river corridor was inundated to create Googong Reservoir, a vital water source for both Queanbeyan and Canberra. All of this means that except for the narrow gorges between Googong and Queanbeyan, little of the vegetation on the lower reaches to the confluence with the Molonglo River remains in anything like an original state.

In the upper reaches of the river, the condition of the habitats along the river is good, having been protected by generally rugged terrain. Various reserves including Googong Foreshores, Yanununbeyan State Conservation Area/National Park, Tinderry Nature Reserve and Cuumbeun Nature Reserve protect significant areas of the catchment.

While this guide is primarily designed for planting projects within the river corridor, the lists of species are also suited to the lower valley areas.

Queanbeyan River Corridor is a Valuable Natural Asset

The Queanbeyan River arises in, and flows through, high Snow Gum and grassland country, before descending through a series of rugged gorges and being impounded in Googong Reservoir. Below the dam, the river is a vital part of the landscape and ecology of Queanbeyan itself.

The Queanbeyan River is an important natural asset traversing our region. Riverine corridors are major components of wildlife migration routes through the landscape and the Queanbeyan River is of special value as for much of its length the vegetation is still in a largely original state. The degraded lower reaches downstream of Googong Dam, including the urban zones, are capable of being rehabilitated as wildlife-friendly zones and rehabilitation has begun under the Queanbeyan River Corridor Management Plan.

There are two significant nature reserves in the upper corridor; both Yanununbeyan State Conservation Area/National Park and Tinderry Nature Reserve protect the catchment and highlight the considerable natural values of this section. Within and between these reserves the gorges contain

a wealth of species and vegetation types uncommon in the region. The gorges themselves are spectacular natural features. Management plans for these reserves, as well as for Googong Foreshores all emphasise the corridor's natural values.

Fencing the corridor, removing weeds and 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 river 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 Queanbeyan corridor. They will assist in maintaining the ecological and environmental values of the river corridor, as well as interlinking existing areas of remnant native vegetation.

Vegetation of the Queanbeyan River Corridor

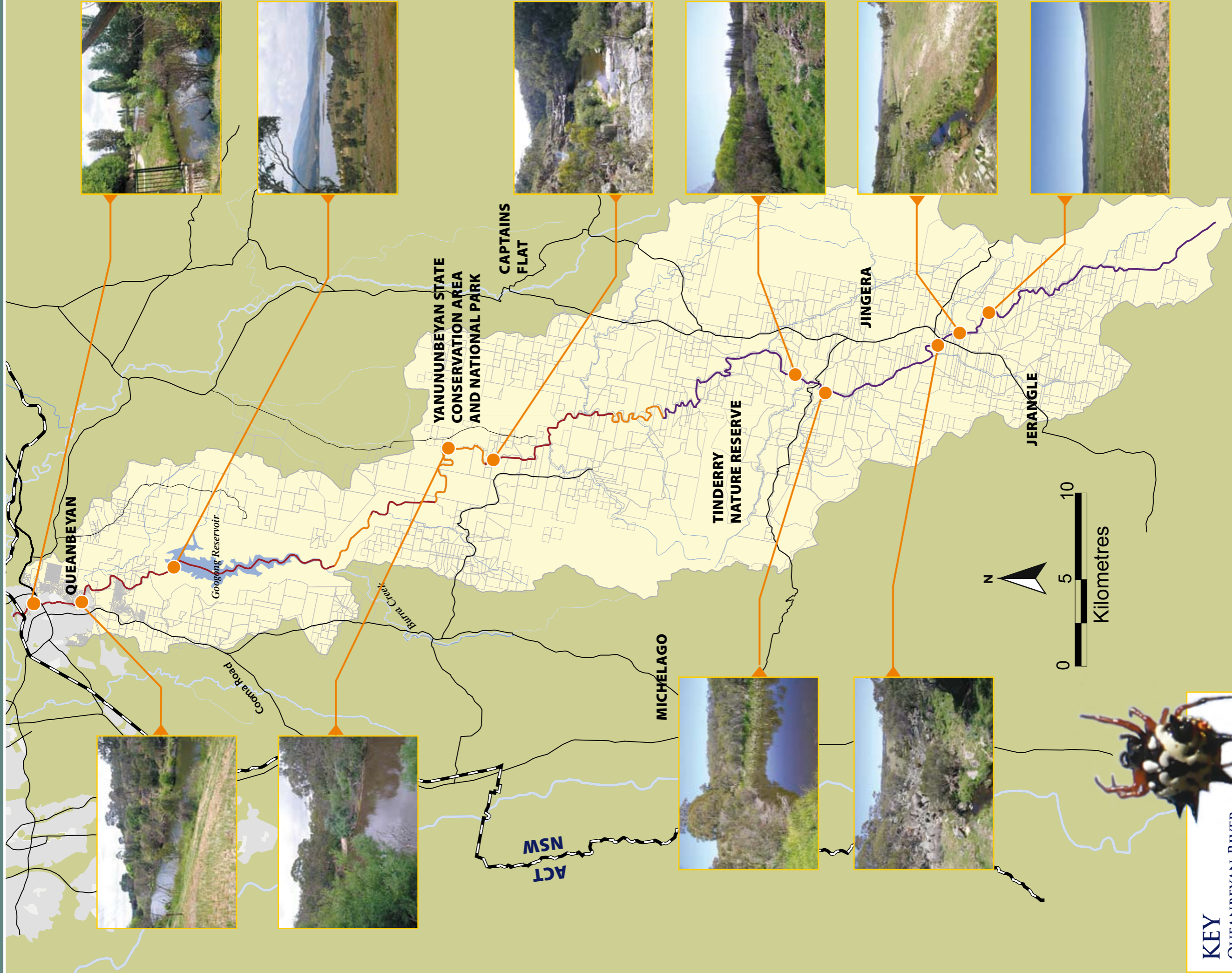
In the upper reaches of the corridor, the original vegetation of Snow Gum (*Eucalyptus*

pauciflora) and Black Sallee (*E. stellulata*) woodland with a grassy understorey remains substantially intact. Yellow Box (*E. melliodora*) and Candlebark (*E. rubida*) are also present.

Through a series of rugged gorges, almost to the headwaters of Googong Reservoir, the vegetation alternates between dry forest and open Yellow Box – Red Gum woodland, a critically endangered habitat. The forest supports a range of tree species, including Broadleaved Peppermint (*E. dives*), Brittle Gum (*E. mannifera*) and Apple Box (*E. bridgesiana*), over a diverse shrubby understorey. The key woodland species are Yellow Box and Blakely's Red Gum (*E. blakelyi*), with the understorey here comprising native grasses and other herbs.

The map on the middle page shows the vegetation of the river 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.

QUEANBEYAN RIVER CATCHMENT MAP



KEY

QUEANBEYAN RIVER

- SECTION 1
- SECTION 2
- SECTION 3

RECOMMENDED PLANTS
FOR EACH SECTION ARE
LISTED OVERLEAF.



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