

# Species list

## Murrumbateman

### Dry areas—hill tops and slopes

#### Trees for Dry Forests (upper slopes and hill tops)

<i>Callitris endlicheri</i>	Black Cypress-pine
<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>	Red Stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i>	Brittle Gum
<i>Eucalyptus rossii</i>	Scribbly Gum

#### Trees for Woodlands (mid to lower slopes)

<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i>	Blakely's Red Gum
<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Argyle Apple
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box
<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>	Snow Gum
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box

#### Shrubs for Dry Forests and Woodlands

<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver wattle
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Early wattle
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Hickory/Lightwood
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo thorn
<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Green wattle
<i>Acacia rubida</i>	Red-stem wattle
<i>Acacia verniciflua</i>	Varnish wattle
<i>Dodonaea viscosa ssp. angustissima</i>	Narrow-leaf Hop-bush



Gang-gang cockatoos eat the seeds of *Eucalyptus* species.  
Photo: Julie Clark

### Wet areas—moist gullies, creeks and rivers

#### Trees and Shrubs

<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River She-Oak
<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	Apple Box
<i>Eucalyptus rubida</i>	Candlebark



The Brown Thornbill feeds on insects in dense shrubs such as the Silver Wattle (*Acacia dealbata*). Photo: Julie Clark