

# Species list

## Rye Park/ Rugby

### Dry areas—hill tops and slopes

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

<i>Eucalyptus goniacalyx</i>	Long-leaf Box
<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>	Red Stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i>	Brittle Gum
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</i>	Red Box
<i>Eucalyptus rossii</i>	Inland Scribbly Gum
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Mugga Ironbark

#### 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 polyanthemos</i>	Red Box

#### Shrubs for Dry Forests and Woodlands

<i>Acacia buxifolia</i>	Box-leaf wattle
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver wattle
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Early wattle
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Hickory/Lightwood
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo thorn
<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta wattle
<i>Acacia verniciflua</i>	Varnish wattle



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

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

#### Trees and Shrubs

<i>Callistemon sieberi</i>	River bottlebrush
<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	Apple Box
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree



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