

PLANT

profile

THIS INFORMATION CAN BE FOUND IN THE SOUTH WEST SLOPES REVEGETATION GUIDE



Poa labillardieri

A Tussock Grass widespread throughout the region. Growing to up to 1.2m, it has course grey-green or blue-green leaves. The flowers occur in spring to summer and reach high above the leaves making it an attractive ornamental plant. It grows in most soil types and medium to high fertility. It responds well to heavy pruning after flowering or a cold burn followed by water. It is not considered palatable, but may be affected by kangaroo and rabbit grazing. It is fast to establish, with shallow roots.



Poa sierberiana

Commonly called snow grass or blue grass, this Poa naturally occurs from the coast to alpine areas. It grows in most soil and climate conditions. It makes a good garden edge, growing up to 1m. Hard prune or cool burn after flowering. All Poa grasses are valuable in controlling soil erosion.



Acacia pravissima

Commonly known as the Tumut Wattle or Ovens Wattle. It grows 3-8ms with a spreading habit. It is fast growing with golden-yellow flowers in September to November. It has attractive foliage and flowers prolifically making it a great year-round feature in the garden. It can be pruned after flowering to promote denser growth. It is good at controlling erosion due to its fibrous roots, and improves soil fertility through fixing nitrogen.



Eucalyptus camaldulensis

This is the famous River Red Gum. This magnificent tree occurs naturally across Australia, locally common along flats and watercourses where it is the dominant species. It grows to 30m (sometimes taller!) with heavily twisted branches. Its tolerance characteristics are strongly related to provenance. It is fast growing and is long-lived. There's not much this tree can't do: its great at erosion control, controlling underground seepage, assists in rehabilitation of salt discharge sites, provides excellent habitat for birds, insects, fish and mammals. It is an excellent honey tree, has medicinal properties and was traditionally used to make canoes, dishes, sweet drinks and so much more! The seed for these seedlings was collected by one of our coordinators from remnant trees in Narrandera, and was specially selected from known Koala feedstock.

