



TREES

Botanical Name

Acacia melanoxylon

Casuarina cunninghamiana

Eucalyptus amplifolia

Eucalyptus aquatica

Eucalyptus elata

Eucalyptus macarthurii

Eucalyptus ovata

Eucalyptus pauciflora

Eucalyptus stellulata

Eucalyptus viminalis

Tristaniopsis laurina

Common Name

Blackwood

River She-Oak

Cabbage Gum

Mountain Swamp Gum

River White Gum

Paddy's River Box

Swamp Gum

Snow Gum

Black Sallee

Ribbon Gum

Water Gum



SHRUBS/ SMALL TREES

Botanical Name

Acacia floribunda

Acacia dealbata

Allocasuarina paludosa

Baeckea virgata

Banksia robur

Callistemon citrinus

Callistemon ptyoides

Callistemon sieberi

Callistemon White Anzac

Kunzea ambigua

Leptospermum juniperinum

Common Name

Gossamer Wattle

Silver Wattle

Scrub She-Oak

Tall Baeckea

Swamp Banksia

Lemon Bottlebrush

Alpine Bottlebrush

Alpine Bottlebrush

Lemon Bottlebrush

White Kunzea

Prickly Tea Tree

Leptospermum lanigerum

Leptospermum morrisonii

Leptospermum obovatum

Leptospermum polygalifolium

Leptospermum White Wave

Melaleuca linariifolia

Melaleuca squarrosa

Melaleuca styphelioides

Woolly tea Tree

Tea Tree

Tea Tree

Yellow Tea Tree

Tea Tree

Flax-Leaf Paperbark

Scented Paperbark

Prickly Paperbark



GRASSES & SEDGES

Botanical Name

Baumea articulata

Baumea rubiginosa

Carex appressa

Carex fascicularis

Eleocharis acuta

Eleocharis sphacelata

Ficinia nodosa

Gahnia sieberiana

Juncus usitatus

Lomandra longifolia

Phragmites australis

Poa labillardieri

Restio tetraphyllus

Schoenoplectus validus

Common Name

Jointed Twig Rush

Soft Twif Rush

Tall Sedge

Tassel Sedge

Common Spike Rush

Tall Spike Rush

Knobby Club Rush

Red-Fruited Saw-Sedge

Tussock Rush

Mat Rush

Giant Reedgrass

Tussock Grass

Tassel-cord Rush

River Club-Rush



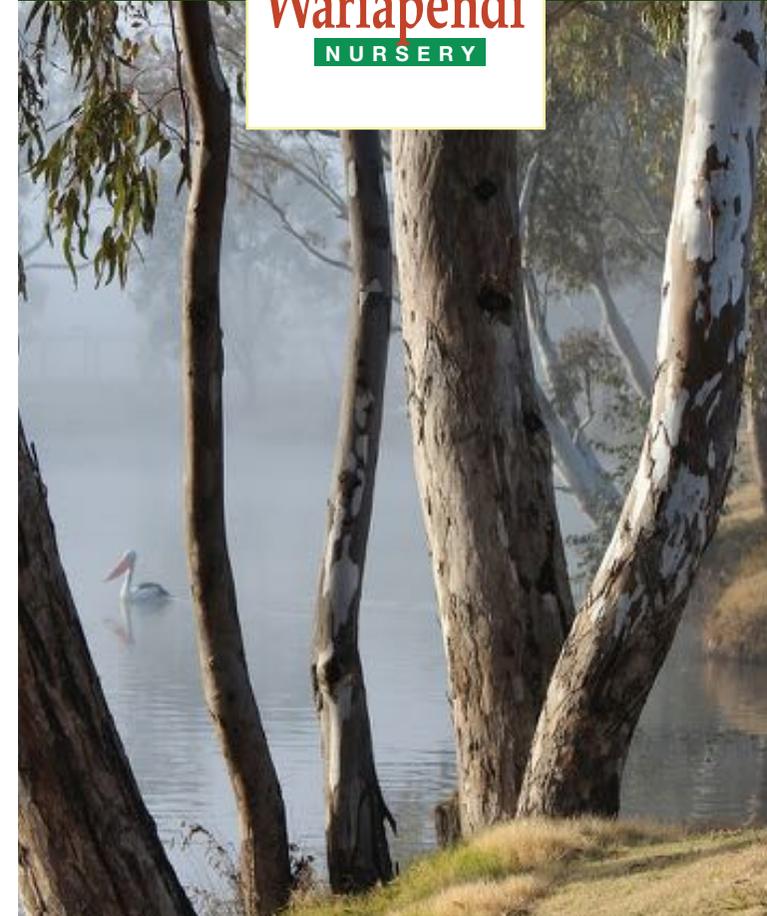
AQUATIC PLANTS

Botanical Name

Marsilea

Common Name

Nardoo



Creating Wetlands



Australian Wetlands

Tranquil lakes, rushing creeks, wide flowing rivers, majestic waterfalls, bird filled wetlands, agricultural dams and backyard ponds, water in the landscape brings life, enjoyment, and relaxation.



THE IMPORTANCE OF WETLANDS

Water is central to the abundance and quality of life. Fully functioning wetlands provide benefits which include:

- Water storage reservoirs
- Habitat for flora, fauna and aquatic life
- Improved visual amenity to our landscape
- Sediment and nutrient control
- Recreational activities such as fishing and boating
- A place to build strong bonds within communities
- A traditional place of meeting



THE NEED FOR ACTION

Our wetlands need help! Since European settlement, modifications to our natural ecosystem have been dramatic. Urban development, changed land-use systems, and the conversion of many lands for agriculture have resulted in much degradation of our natural wetlands.

If action is not taken to protect, preserve and enhance our existing wetlands, the quality and quantity of our water cannot be assured. The quality of our water determines the quality of our life.



ENHANCING WETLANDS

The quality of our wetlands is determined by what happens to them and what is within them. They are also influenced by land use and the vegetation communities surrounding them. Before we start to determine how to enhance an existing wetland, we need to know its current status and potential. Research and planning are essential ingredients to ensure positive outcomes are achieved in a sustainable manner.



IMPROVING WETLANDS

- Fence off if agricultural stock have access to it. Stock can erode banks and pollute the water.
- Plant local trees, shrubs, and grasses to provide shade and habitat. Shade trees can help reduce evaporation and prevent algal blooms. Tree roots can also help to stabilise banks prone to erosion.
- Plant grasses on dam wall and sedges to filter water on both inlet and outlet along with stabilising banks.
- Maintain new plantings until established, replacing any losses if they occur.
- Manage invasive weeds and encourage further biodiversity via natural regeneration.