

BANKSIA

Family: Proteaceae



CREDIT: Kelly Coleman

Description

Banksias range from a low growing shrub, to a small tree. There are around 173 species in Australia with lots of other varieties cultivated for gardens. They have large flowering combs.

Wildlife it attracts

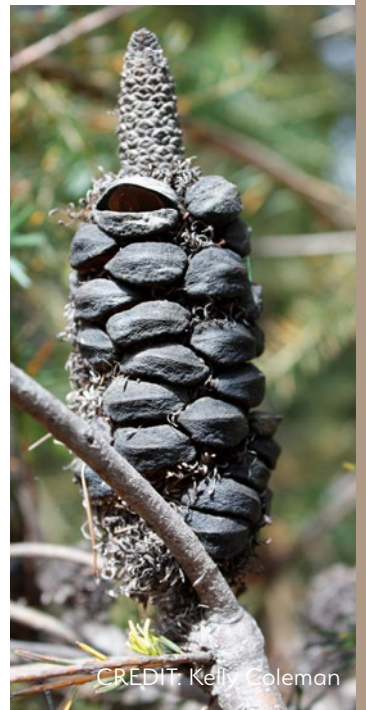
Banksias contain lots of nectar. They attract bees, nectar-feeding birds, mammals and lizards.

Interesting facts

The banksia is a wonderful small shrub (bush) with the average height ranging from 1-5 meters tall. The tallest banksia grows to 25 metres. It flowers around late winter all the way to early summer.



CREDIT: Kelly Coleman



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BULOKE

Allocasuarina luehmannii



CREDIT: Natasha Lappin

What does it look like?

- A leafless tree to 15 m tall.
- Instead of leaves, all *Allocasuarina* species have fine grey-green branchlets instead.
- The branchlets are typically upright unlike similar looking *Allocasuarina*'s.
- This species has separate male and female trees. They flower between September and November. Males have orange stamens and females have a dense tuft of red styles.
- Fruit consists of a short woody cone with many beaked capsules and characteristically has only 2-3 rows of capsules.



Location

Buloke woodlands can be found from the far south east of South Australia near Bordertown through to Victoria's northwest and northern plains, as well as southern New South Wales. Buloke woodland only occupies about 3% of the area it once did before European settlement.

Conservation

STATUS: Buloke woodland is an Endangered Ecological Community in NSW and it is listed as Endangered Australian-wide.

To ensure the continued survival of Buloke Woodland the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage has a recovery program underway.

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EUCALYPTS

Family: Myrtaceae



CREDIT: Kelly Coleman

Description

Eucalypt trees grow from 3 to 100 meters tall! They are known to flower in late spring and early summer producing white, yellow, red and pink flowers depending on the species. Eucalypts love sandy, loamy, poor soils.

Wildlife they attract

Eucalypt flowers contain nectar. These flowers are often small but there are lots of them. They attract bees, butterflies, nectar-feeding birds and mammals, such as gliders, possums and flying-foxes. Eucalypt trees are also known for their hollows that provide shelter for many birds, mammals and reptiles.

Interesting facts

The mountain ash (*Eucalyptus regnans*) holds the records for the tallest flowering tree in the world, growing to almost 100 metres tall and the oldest eucalypt in Australia, around 400 years old.



CREDIT: Shanna Rogers

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GOLD DUST WATTLE

Acacia acinacea



CREDIT: South Australian Seed Conservation Centre

Description

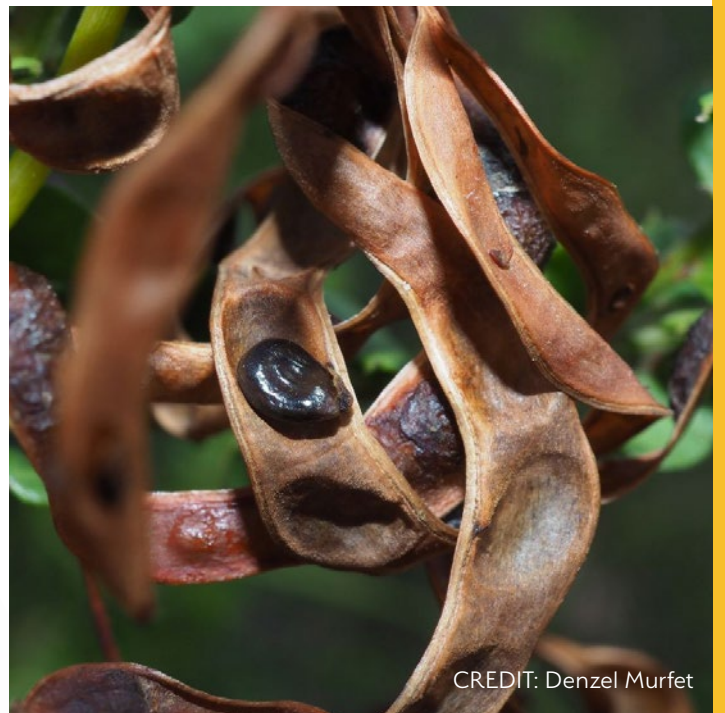
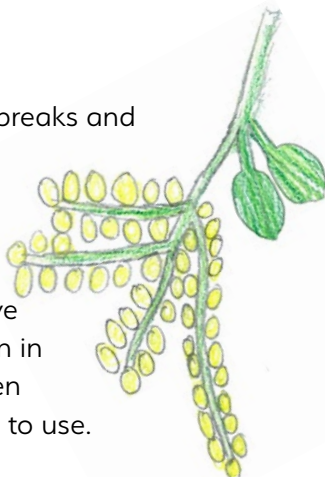
This wattle grows to about 2 metres tall. They tend to grow on sandy soils in woodlands. They have a very showy display of golden-yellow flowers from August to October.

Wildlife they attract

Wattles provide nectar, pollen, seed and sap for many native insects, mammals and birds.

Interesting facts

Wattles are used in windbreaks and can spread very easily. Wattles are a member of the Fabaceae family, a type of legume plant. This means that they have the ability to 'fix' nitrogen in the soil and make nitrogen available for other plants to use.



CREDIT: Denzel Murfet

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RIVER BOTTLEBRUSH

Callistemon sieberi



CREDIT: South Australian Seed Conservation Centre

Description

The river bottlebrush is a wonderful small tree, the tree usually flowers from November to January. The normal size of the tree is around 2 to 7 meters and its width usually being around 2 to 5 meters. The tree will grow fine in gardens.

Wildlife they attract

Bottlebrushes attract insects, birds and mammals that feed on the abundant nectar that they produce.



Interesting facts

Callistemon is named from the Greek 'kallos' meaning beauty and 'stemon' meaning a stamen. Together they describe the 'beautiful flowers'. The common name 'bottlebrush' describes the flower stalk that looks like a 'bottle brush' that you might have in your kitchen.



CREDIT: Denzel Murfet

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WESTERN BLACK WATTLE

Acacia hakeoides



Description

Small to medium tree 6-15 m. A fast growing, open-spreading tree. Smooth, dark bark. Nitrogen-fixing and therefore useful for remediation of degraded sites. Flowers from December-January.

Wildlife they attract

Wattles provide nectar, pollen, seed and sap for many native insects, mammals and birds.



Interesting facts

It is commonly found on moist soil grasslands, forest edges, roadsides and riverbanks. Seed is produced every year except for the first 2 years. Seeds are found on every tree except for the dead trees. Seeds can lay dormant underground, or in the leaf litter, for many years until a fire or flood comes through to start their germination.



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