

PLANTS RECOMMENDED FOR EACH SECTION OF JERRABOMBERRA CREEK



JERRABOMBERRA CREEK LOCAL INDIGENOUS PLANTING LIST



Section 1 Section 2 Section 4 Section 3 Section 5 Section 6

Section 1	Section 2	Section 4	Section 3	Section 5	Section 6
<p>Trees <i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i> <i>E.meliadora</i> <i>E.rubida</i></p> <p>Shrubs <i>Acacia dealbata</i> <i>Bursaria lasiophylla</i> <i>Cryptandra amara</i> <i>Melichrus urceolatus</i></p> <p>Grasses & Forbs <i>Bulbinebulbosa</i> <i>Carexappressa</i> <i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> <i>Clematismicrophylla</i> <i>Craspedia variabilis</i> <i>Cymbonotus lawsonianus</i> <i>Elymus scaber</i> <i>Gonocarpustetragynus</i> <i>Leptorhynchosquamatus</i> <i>Lomandra coriacea</i> <i>Pimelea curviflora</i> <i>Plantago varia</i> <i>Poa labillardieri</i> <i>Stackhousia monogyna</i> <i>Swainsona sericea</i> <i>Themeda australis</i> (syn <i>T. triandra</i>) <i>Wurmbea dioica</i></p>	<p>Trees <i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i> <i>E.pauciflora</i> <i>E.rubida</i> <i>E.stellulata</i></p> <p>Shrubs <i>Acacia dealbata</i> <i>A. melanoxylon</i> <i>Bursaria lasiophylla</i> <i>Cassinia longifolia</i> <i>Rubus triphyllus</i> (syn. <i>Rubus parvifolius</i>)</p> <p>Grasses & Forbs <i>Acaena ovina</i> <i>Brachycome petrophyla</i> <i>Carex appressa</i> <i>C. breviculmis</i> <i>Cymbonotus lawsonianus</i> <i>Danthonia sp.</i> <i>Danthonia racemosa</i> <i>Einadia nutans</i> <i>Elymus scaber</i> <i>Lomandra bracteata</i> <i>Luzula sp.</i> <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> <i>Phragmites australis</i> <i>Plantago varia</i> <i>Poa labillardieri</i> <i>Scleranthus biflorus</i> <i>Stipa scabra ssp. falcata</i> <i>Themeda australis</i> (syn <i>T. triandra</i>) <i>Typha sp.</i></p>	<p>Trees <i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i> <i>E.meliadora</i> <i>E.pauciflora</i> <i>E.rubida</i> <i>E.stellulata</i></p> <p>Shrubs <i>Acacia dealbata</i> <i>Bursaria lasiophylla</i> <i>Melichrus urceolatus</i></p> <p>Grasses & Forbs <i>Carexreticulata</i> <i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> <i>Danthonia sp.</i> <i>Dichelachnecrinita</i> <i>Elymus scaber</i> <i>Lomandra coriacea</i> <i>L.filiformis</i> <i>Plantago varia</i> <i>Poa labillardieri</i> <i>P. sieberiana</i> <i>Scleranthus biflorus</i> <i>Sorghum leiocladum</i> <i>Stipa bigeniculata</i> <i>Themeda australis</i> (syn <i>T. triandra</i>)</p>	<p>Trees <i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i> <i>E.meliadora</i> <i>E.pauciflora</i> <i>E.polyanthemos</i> <i>E.rossii</i> <i>E.rubida</i></p> <p>Shrubs <i>Acacia dealbata</i> <i>A.mearnsii</i> <i>A.rubida</i> <i>Bursaria lasiophylla</i> <i>Callistemon paludosus</i> <i>Cryptandra amara</i> <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> <i>Kunzea ericoides</i> <i>Rubus triphyllus</i> (syn. <i>Rubus parvifolius</i>)</p> <p>Grasses & Forbs <i>Bulbine bulbosa</i> <i>Carex appressa</i> <i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> <i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> <i>Cymbopogon refractus</i> <i>Danthonia sp.</i> <i>Elymus scaber</i> <i>Enneapogon nigricans</i> <i>Lomandra bracteata</i> <i>L.coriacea</i> <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> <i>Pimelea curviflora</i> <i>Poa labillardieri</i> <i>P. sieberiana</i> <i>Stackhousia monogyna</i> <i>Stipa scabra ssp. falcata</i> <i>Themeda australis</i> (syn <i>T. triandra</i>) <i>Typha sp.</i> <i>Vittadinia cuneata</i> <i>Wurmbea dioica</i></p>	<p>Trees No trees are likely to have occurred at this site and therefore none should be planted if ecological principles are to be upheld. If there is a strong desire to plant, the following species are suggested: <i>Eucalyptus aggregata</i> <i>E.pauciflora*</i> <i>E.stellulata*</i></p> <p>Shrubs <i>Acacia dealbata*</i> <i>Acacia melanoxylon*</i> <i>Bursaria lasiophylla*</i> <i>Callistemon paludosus*</i> <i>Hakea microphylla*</i> <i>Rubus triphyllus</i> (syn. <i>Rubus parvifolius</i>)*</p> <p>Grasses & Forbs <i>Acaena ovina*</i> <i>Brachycome petrophyla*</i> <i>Carex appressa</i> <i>C. breviculmis*</i> <i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum*</i> <i>Craspedia variabilis*</i> <i>Cymbonotus lawsonianus*</i> <i>Cynodon dactylon/on</i> <i>Danthonia racemosa*</i> <i>Danthonia sp.</i> probably several species* <i>Einadia nutans</i> <i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i> <i>Tall Spike Rush</i> <i>Elymus scaber*</i> <i>Geranium solanderi*</i> <i>Leptorhynchosquamatus*</i> <i>Lomandra bracteata*</i> <i>L. coriacea*</i> <i>Luzula sp.*</i> <i>Microlaena stipoides*</i> <i>Phragmites australis*</i> <i>Plantago varia*</i> <i>Poa labillardieri*</i> <i>Rhagodia nutans*</i> <i>Scleranthus biflorus*</i> <i>Stipa scabra ssp. falcata*</i> <i>Themeda australis</i> (syn <i>T. triandra</i>)* <i>Typhasp.*</i> <i>Wurmbea dioica*</i></p> <p>*Plants not found in this section. However, based on plants observed at Jerrabomberra Creek sections to the left, these species are recommended.</p>	<p>Trees No trees are likely to have occurred at this site and therefore none should be planted if ecological principles are to be upheld. 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However, based on plants observed at Jerrabomberra Creek sections to the left, these species are recommended.</p>

For species collected in NSW and ACT, relevant permits need to be obtained for threatened species or those collected from endangered ecological communities.

Primary reference "Flora of NSW" Editor Gwen Harden 2000



Section 1 Section 2 Section 4 Section 3 Section 5

Following a survey of the riparian (stream bank) vegetation at several sites along the 28-kilometre length of Jerrabomberra Creek, an indigenous planting list (plants local to Jerrabomberra Creek in this instance) was developed with requests from land holders. Prior to this pamphlet, an understanding of Jerrabomberra Creek erosion was provided in *Whatever Happened to Jerrabomberra Creek?* (Starr 2001 unpublished).

With the removal of invasive willow trees at several sites along the creek (below Jerrabomberra Estate, Symonston & Narrabundah), this pamphlet provides information

on what species to plant and where to plant. The pamphlet is inspired by a similar approach taken by Reedy Creek Landcare, ACT, where their efforts are visible from Sutton Road.

This pamphlet is a source of information for all individuals and groups interested in Jerrabomberra Creek, including those who monitor water quality, Royalla Landcare, Queanbeyan Landcare and Narrabundah Landcare groups. The pamphlet is an initiative of the Southern ACT Catchment Group who secured Envirofunds for its production and is also supported by the Molonglo Conservation Group.

The Creek Corridor is a Valuable Natural Asset

Jerrabomberra Creek is a valuable natural asset with healthy pockets of indigenous vegetation including trees, shrubs and grasses. These areas provide habitat for a wide diversity of native and introduced animals associated with the creek and surrounding catchment. The pockets of vegetation are admired for their aesthetics.

Selecting plants listed in this pamphlet will enhance the ecology and environmental values of Jerrabomberra Creek corridor. Plantings can expand and link existing pockets of native vegetation, providing a richer mix of resources for wildlife survival (e.g. nesting & perching sites) and expand the range of habitat for wildlife movement.

Increasing the vegetation cover assists in controlling soil erosion caused by surface run-off and erosion that may result during flood events. The filtering capacity of dense grass cover limits the amount of sediment, nutrients and other pollutants reaching the creek.

The filtration capacity helps protect water quality for aquatic animal life cycles to occur and sustain clean water for stock and domestic purposes. In more exposed areas, vegetation can provide wind shelter. Planting species of vegetation listed in this pamphlet enhances many components of the creek system.

How was the Plant List Prepared?

Initially, Barry Starr provided an understanding of Jerrabomberra Creek erosion formation and stability. The creek broadly falls into three forms. The upper reach (comprising Sections 1-4 on the map), is currently a minor sediment source, characterised in parts, by impressive deep incision. The middle reach (Section 5), is 'V' shaped in cross section with downward erosion limited by the bedrock visible downstream of Old Cooma Road. The lower reach (Section 6), downstream of Jerrabomberra Estate is a flood plain, now reverting to a sediment store that provided a sandy bed colonised by invasive willows. Around 2001 Queanbeyan City Council and the ACT Government removed the willows.

A review of regional riparian vegetation lists was undertaken prior to surveying Jerrabomberra Creek. With an understanding of the creek's stability, and guided by air photos, six distinct creek sections were identified. Riparian vegetation was surveyed at 12 sites along the creek. The information was used to identify plant species native to each creek section. Peter Ormay, Wildlife Ecologist, provided plant identifications and cross-reference with other records to check plant species occurrence and distribution. The survey revealed pockets of diverse species of grasses, shrubs and trees. However, the occurrence of shrubs was minimal or absent along most sections of the creek. The lower section of Jerrabomberra Creek likely

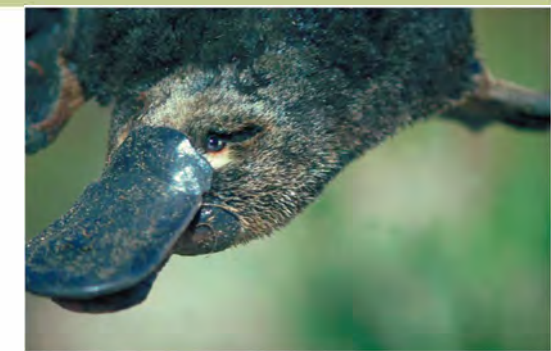


Photo: Environment ACT

never supported native trees, being subject to cold air drainage. The endangered natural temperate grassland community and Grassland Earless Dragon and vulnerable Striped Legless Lizard are protected in this area. The recommended planting list is the culmination of the survey.

Obtaining Plant Stock

Using the plant list, nurseries can be contacted to source recommended species for each creek section. Alternatively, trees, shrubs and grasses may be propagated from cuttings and seed. As such, we are looking for volunteers to watch for plant flowering, seed ripening, organising collection and propagation, and we can assist with this activity.

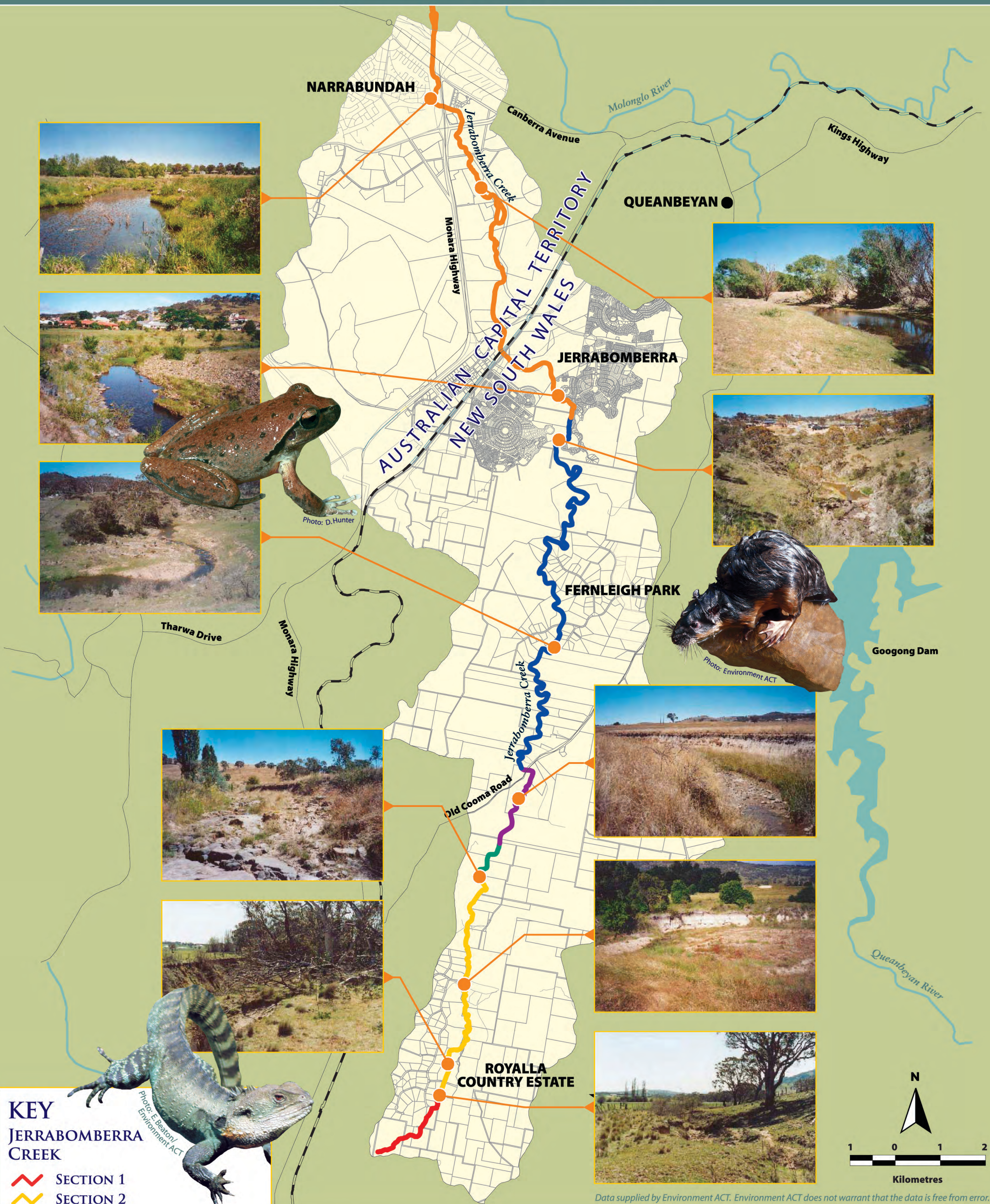
Serghei de Bray
September 2004



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JERRABOMBERRA CREEK CATCHMENT MAP



KEY

JERRABOMBERRA CREEK

-  SECTION 1
-  SECTION 2
-  SECTION 3
-  SECTION 4
-  SECTION 5
-  SECTION 6

RECOMMENDED PLANTS FOR EACH SECTION ARE LISTED OVERLEAF.



Photo: E. Beaton/Environment ACT

Photo: D. Hunter

Photo: Environment ACT

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