



UPPER RIVER TORRENS
LANDCARE GROUP

Data Sheet

Watercourse

Revegetation

Basic understorey and canopy

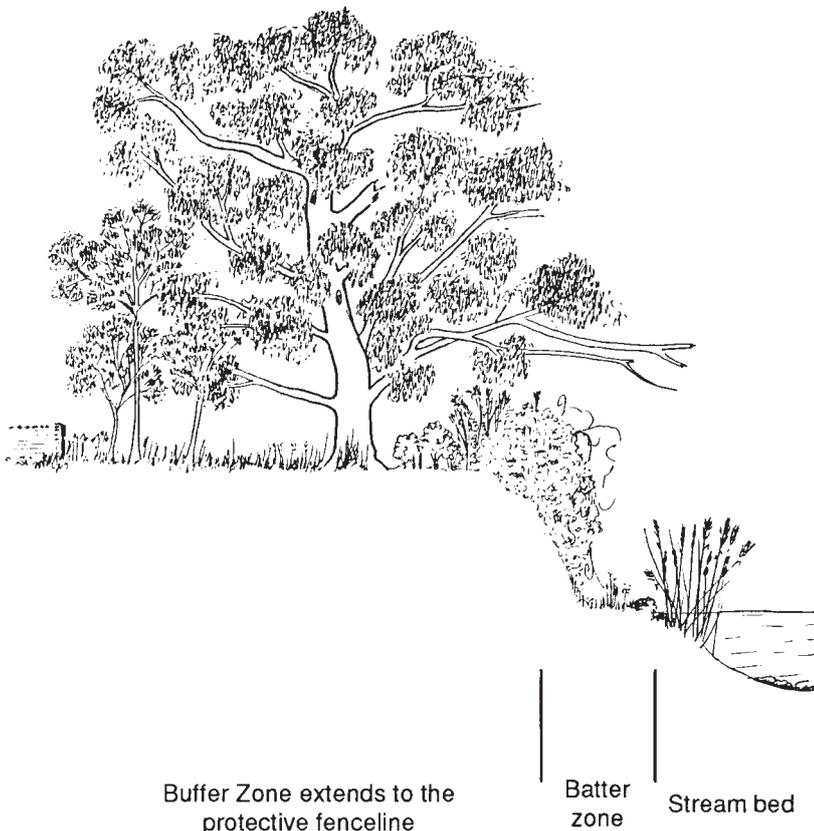
Dry sclerophyll forests of the central Mt Lofty Ranges are now dominated by an “open canopy” but back in 1836 “closed canopy” made up 1.2% of the forest vegetation. Today most of our region is open grassy woodlands or sedge & heath woodlands. The big, old Eucalypts, especially the River Red Gum, still dot our principal watercourses. Usually you do not have to plant them as tubestock as they tend to re-establish naturally.

This sheet outlines Stage 4 of the watercourse revegetation process:

1. Eradication of woody weeds and watercourse stabilisation
2. Fencing to exclude stock (and vermin if a problem)
3. Re-establishment of sedges, rushes and grasses in the batter and buffer zones
4. Establishing the understorey and canopy by planting ‘the Basics’ and a combination of ‘the Extras’ (see Native Plant Species List).

In Watercourse Revegetation: Native Sedges, Rushes, Reeds and Grasses, we concentrated on the batter zone - from the water’s edge to the banks.

Now we focus on planting shrubs in the batter and up the banks and shrubs and trees in the buffer zone, with an illustrated look at ‘the basics’.



Buffer Zone extends to the protective fenceline

Batter zone

Stream bed

CANOPY From the outer edge of the buffer zone

Eucalyptus camaldulensis ssp. camaldulensis -

re-establishes naturally once stock are excluded. Spraying out weeds and disturbing the soil accelerates the process.

Eucalyptus viminalis ssp.

Eucalyptus leucoxydon ssp. leucoxydon

UNDERSTOREY From the streambed edge, into the batter

Leptospermum continentale

Leptospermum lanigerum

Callistemon sieberi

Acacia retinodes

Acacia melanoxylon

Into the buffer zone

Acacia paradoxa (use to replace gorse)

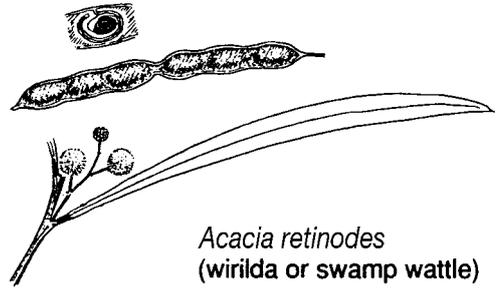
Allocasuarina verticillata

Banksia marginata

1 THE UNDERSTOREY Batter, banks and into the buffer zone - shrubs . . .

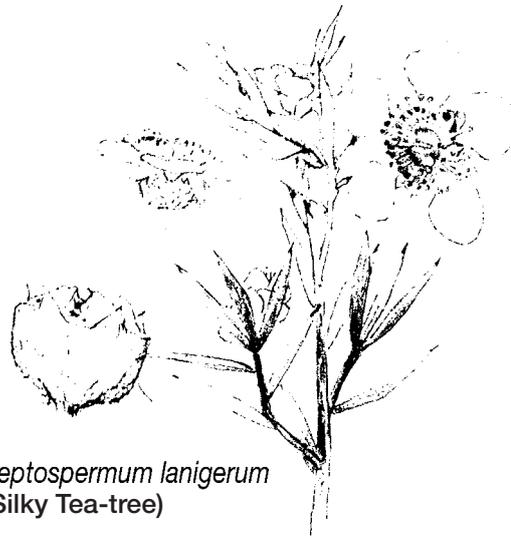
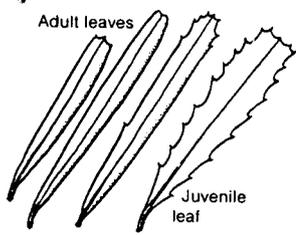
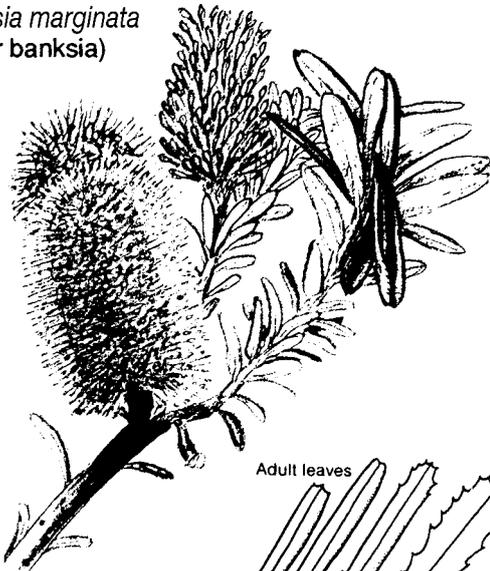


Acacia paradoxa
(kangaroo thorn)
Use to replace gorse



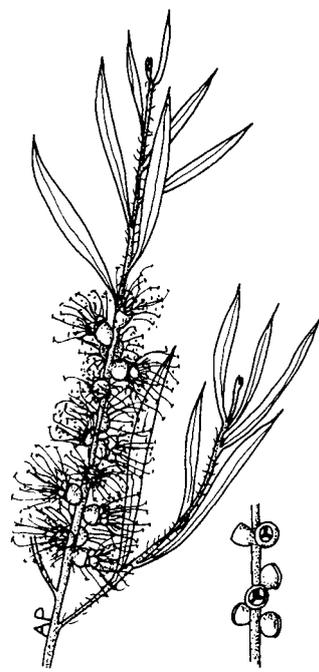
Acacia retinodes
(wirilda or swamp wattle)

Banksia marginata
(silver banksia)

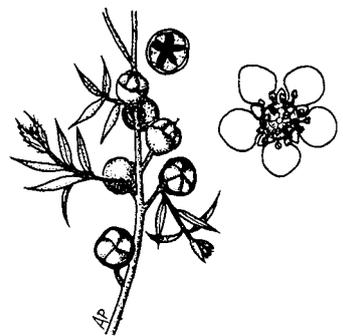


Leptospermum lanigerum
(Silky Tea-tree)

Callistemon sieberi
(river bottle brush)



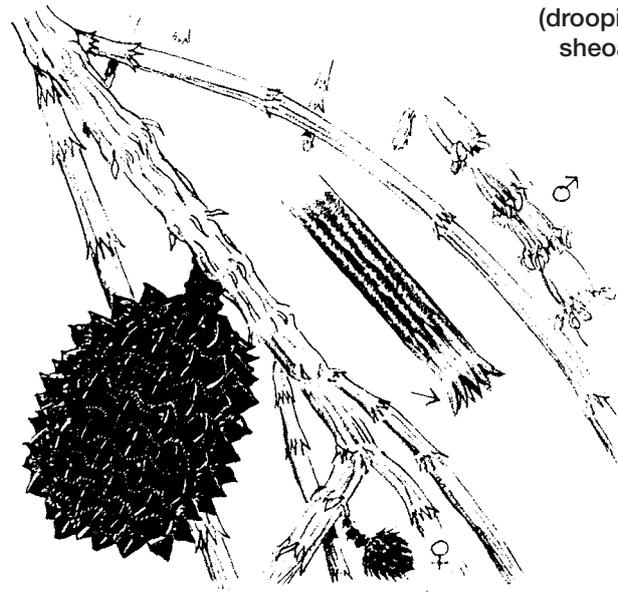
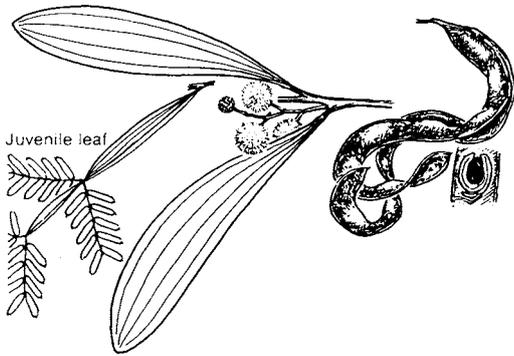
Leptospermum continentale
(prickly tea tree)



... and small trees

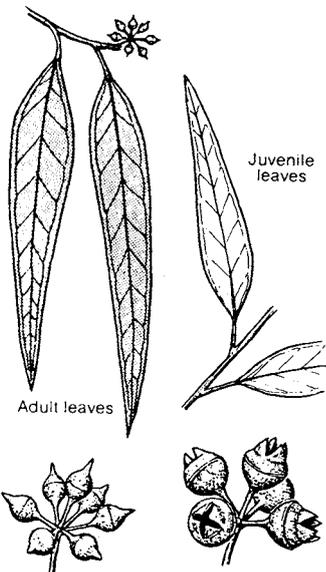
*Allocasuarina
verticillata*
(drooping
sheoak)

Acacia melanoxylon
(blackwood)

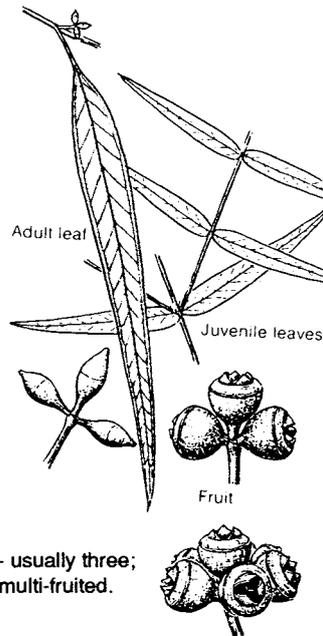


2 THE CANOPY

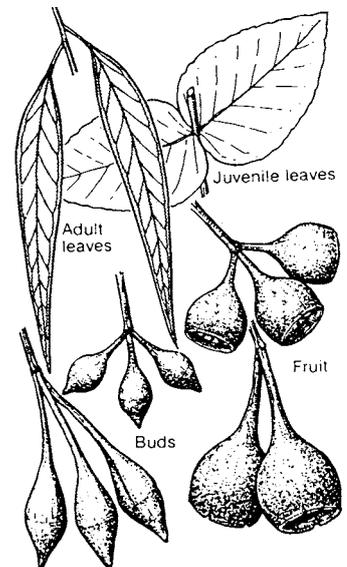
Eucalyptus camaldulensis
ssp. camaldulensis
(river red gum)



Eucalyptus viminalis
ssp. viminalis
(manna gum)



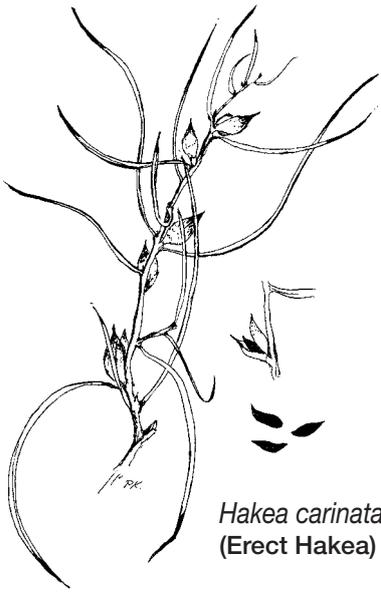
Eucalyptus leucoxylon
ssp. leucoxylon
(SA blue gum)



Fruit forms - usually three;
sometimes multi-fruited.



MORE UNDERSTOREY



Hakea carinata
(Erect Hakea)



Correa glabra
(Rock Correa or
smooth correa)



Pultenaea daphnoides
(Large-leaf Bush Pea)



Bursaria spinosa
ssp. spinosa
(Sweet Bursaria or
Christmas Bush)



Dodonaea viscosa ssp. spatulata
(Spoon-leaf Hop-bush)