

Planting recommendations for restructured Swamp Forests in Lake Macquarie

Landcare Fact Sheet No.8

These recommendations are sourced from LHCCREMS vegetation Community Profiles, DECC Endangered Ecological Community Profiles, and the Landcare Vegetation Officer's knowledge of remnant vegetation communities in the Lower Hunter.

Restructured Casuarina glauca Swamp Oak Forest

During site inspections of many of Lake Macquarie Landcare's riparian plantings, it has been noted that the plantings of *Casuarina glauca* Swamp Oak have grown so well that it is now time to consider the next stage of the process: namely, the enrichment planting of the mid-storey and understorey to replicate the Endangered Ecological Community that once existed on these sites. This would best be done as a gradual process, where sections of the Swamp Oak plantings are weeded and then densely planted with native species to prevent re-colonising of weed species. The best time to complete such work is usually autumn and winter.

In the saline areas, near the Lake edge or lower catchment creeks like Galgabee Creek, and North & South Creeks, Warners Bay for example, enrichment plantings could include the following:

- Myoporum acuminatum Mangrove Boobialla
- Crinum pedunculatum Swamp Lily
- Baumea juncea Twig Rush
- Baumea rubiginosa Soft Twig Rush
- Baumea teretifolia Wrinkle-nut Twig Rush
- Juncus kraussii Sea Rush
- Sporobolus virginicus Saltwater Couch

In more fresh water areas of the Swamp Oak plantings in midcatchment zones and western Lake Macquarie creeks like Cockle Creek and Dora Creek above the weirs, enrichment planting could include the following:

- Baumea juncea Twig Rush
- Carex appressa Sedge
- Centella asiatica Centella
- Commelina cyanea Scurvy Weed
- Crinum pedunculatum Swamp Lily
- Dianella caerulea Blue Flax Lily
- Eucalyptus robusta Swamp Mahogany



North Creek, Warners Bay



Crinum pedunculatum - Swamp Lily



Dianella caerulea - Blue Flax Lily

- Eucalyptus tereticornis Forest Red Gum
- Gahnia clarkei Saw Sedge, Sword Grass
- Geitonoplesium cymosum Scrambling Lily
- Hypolepis muelleri Harsh Ground Fern
- Isolepis nodosa Club Rush
- Juncus kraussii Sea Rush
- Juncus usitatus Common Rush
- Lomandra longifolia Mat Rush
- Melaleuca ericifolia Swamp Paperbark
- Melaleuca linariifolia Snow-in-Summer
- Melaleuca nodosa Ball Honeymyrtle
- Melaleuca styphelioides Prickly-leafed Paperbark
- Parsonsia straminea Monkey Rope, Common Silkpod
- Persicaria spp. Knotweeds
- Sporobolus virginicus Saltwater Couch
- Stephania japonica var. discolor Snake Vine
- Viola (hederacea) banksii Native Violet

In some remnant Lake Macquarie Swamp Oak Forests, roosting birds introduce "rainforest" species over time. If you wish to accelerate this process, planting species such as the following would provide greater species diversity:

- Syzygium (Acmena) smithii Creek Lillipilly
- Ficus coronata Creek Sandpaper Fig
- Ficus fraseri Sandpaper Fig
- Maclura cochinchinensis Cockspur Thorn
- Streblus brunonianus Whalebone Tree

Mature Swamp Oaks are often hosts to epiphytic orchids such as *Cymbidium suave* Snake Flower and *Dendrobium teretifolium* (Synonym - *Dockrillia teretifolia*) Pencil Orchid, Rat's Tail Orchid (as at Ash Island), and epiphytic ferns such as *Asplenium australasicum* Bird's Nest Fern and *Platycerium bifurcatum ssp. bifurcatum* Elk Horn. Orchid enthusiasts from the Plant Society might like to attach some of the epiphytes to the largest of the Swamp Oak plantings.

Further information and advice is available from The Landcare Resource Centre.



Juncus kraussii



Lomandra longifolia



Acmena smithii



Landcare

Landcare Resource Centre

Cnr Toronto and Five Islands Rds, Teralba, NSW 2284
Postal Address: Box 1906 HRMC NSW 2310
Phone: (02) 4921 0392, Email: Iro@lakemac.nsw.gov.au
www.lakemacquarielandcare.org



www.lakelilacqualicialiacarc.org

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