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Some Southern Tablelands Treasures

The information presented in this document was compiled in 2008 and 2009 and shows the NSW vegetation classification for the Southern Tablelands and was based on the then NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change’s (DECC) Detailed Data Definition of Vegetation Types for CMA areas (compiled by Danielle Ayres), and available from DECC’s website. DECC had developed the vegetation classification as part of the infrastructure to administer the Native Vegetation Act. It was broadly based on David Keith’s *Ocean Shores to Desert Dunes: The Native Vegetation of New South Wales and the ACT*, which should be used in conjunction with this document. It is not known what is the current status of this work.

The table below provides a useful summary of the vegetation classification for the Southern Tablelands. There are eight formations: alpine, dry and wet forest, riparian (forested wetlands), wetlands, grasslands and grassy woodlands, and heathlands. In turn these formations may be divided to sub-formations (grassy and shrubby forests), vegetation class and vegetation type. At the end of this section there is a summary of the classification.
This document includes a section on each vegetation formation. In some sections there is an analysis of the dominant and main associate canopy species and the characteristic mid and ground storey species. In each section there is a description of each vegetation type within each vegetation formation, subformation, class and type. Derived vegetation types are not included.

The information is derived from the vegetation types included for the Murrumbidgee and Southern Rivers Catchments. Those thought to be in the Southern Tablelands botanic subdivision (as defined by the Flora of New South Wales) are included. A number of the vegetation types shown in this document have questionmarks, indicating that further work is required to determine whether or not they fall within the Southern Tablelands boundary.

The classification set out in this document also provides a framework for determining which plant species are linked to each vegetation formation, class and type. While the document does not include all native plant species that grow in the Southern Tablelands, additional plant species can be added to the framework as more information is to hand. One useful addition would be threatened plant species – these are available by vegetation type.

The analysis in this document while comprehensive was not completed and in some cases there were gaps in the information available for some vegetation types.
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<th>Formation</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Vegetation type</th>
<th>EEC</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpine Complex</td>
<td>Alpine Bogs and Fens</td>
<td>Alpine and sub-alpine peatlands, damp herbfields and fens, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alpine Fjeldmarks</td>
<td>Alpine Heath</td>
<td>Alpine Fjeldmark on high altitude ridgetops of the Kosciuszko Main Range, Australian Alps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alpine Herbfields</td>
<td></td>
<td>Alpine shrubland on scree, blockstreams and rocky sites of high altitude areas of Kosciuszko National Park, Australian Alps</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Alpine grassland/herbfield and open heathlands in Kosciuszko National Park, Australian Alps</td>
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<tr>
<td>upper Riverina Forests (Shrub/grass subformation)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Alpine short snowpatch herbfield of the Kosciuszko Main Range, Australian Alps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Norton's Box - Red Stringybark grassy tall open forest on sheltered slopes in Tumbarumba-Murray River region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion (Benson 289)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upper Riverina Forests (Shrub/grass subformation)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Red Box - Black Cypress Pine - Rock Waxflower shrubby woodland of the lower Snowy Valley, South East Corner</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Red Box - Red Stringybark - Norton's Box hill shrub - tussock grass open forest of the Tumut region, NSW South Western Slopes (Benson 306)</td>
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<tr>
<td>South East Dry Forests (Shrubby subformation)</td>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Red Stringybark - Broad-leaved Peppermint - Norton's Box tussock grass/heath open forest of the upper Murray River Catchment, NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion (Benson 311)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Red Stringybark - Red Box - Long-leaved Box - Scribbly Gum shrub - tussock grass open forest of the southern section of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion (Benson 290)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forests</td>
<td></td>
<td>White Box - White Cypress Pine shrubby woodland of the lower Snowy Valley, South East Corner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Jililliga Ash dry shrubby open forest on rhyolite in the Deua NP area, South East Corner??</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>South East Dry Forests (Shrubby subformation)</td>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Kybean Maliee Ash - Snow Gum heathy low open forest on the Wadbilliga Plateau, South East Corner</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Silvertop Ash - Blue-leaved Stringybark shrubby open forest on ridges, north east South Eastern Highlands??</td>
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<tr>
<td>South East Dry Forests (Shrubby subformation)</td>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Silvertop Ash - Mountain Grey Gum shrubby dry open forest on ridges in Wadbilliga NP, South East Corner??</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Silvertop Ash - Narrow-leaved Peppermint open forest on ridges of the eastern tableland, South Eastern Highlands and South East Corner??</td>
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<tr>
<td>South East Dry Forests (Shrubby subformation)</td>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Silvertop Ash - White Stringybark shrubby open forest of the escarpment ranges, southern South East Corner??</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Silvertop Ash open forest on exposed ridges of the escarpment ranges, far southern South East Corner??</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>South East Dry Forests (Shrubby subformation)</td>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Silvertop Ash shrubby open forest on escarpment ridges, central and northern South East Corner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Yellow Stringybark - Silvertop Ash open forest on dry slopes of the escarpment ranges, northern South East Corner??</td>
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<tr>
<td>South East Dry Forests (Shrubby subformation)</td>
<td>Dry Sclerophyll</td>
<td>Apple Box - Broad-leaved Peppermint - Red Stringybark open forest on hills in the upper NSW South Western Slopes and western South Eastern Highlands Bioregions (Benson 305)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forests</td>
<td></td>
<td>Apple Box - Eurabbie grassy open forest on sheltered slopes and gullies in the Burrinjuck area, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Apple Box - Norton's Box - Red Stringybark moist grassy tall open forest of the eastern NSW South Western Slopes and adjoining South East Highlands (Benson 298)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Apple Box - Yellow Box - Argyle Apple dry open forest on undulating hills, South Eastern Highlands and South Western Slopes</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Brittle Gum - peppermint open forest of the upper slopes and western tablelands of the South Eastern Highlands (Benson 296)</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Broad-leaved Peppermint - Brittle Gum shrubby open forest on the eastern tablelands, South Eastern Highlands</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Broad-leaved Peppermint - Candlebark shrubby open forest of montane areas, southern South Eastern Highlands and South East Corner</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Broad-leaved Peppermint - Norton's Box - Red Stringybark tall open forest on red clay in hills in the NSW South Western Slopes and adjoining South East Highlands Bioregions (Benson 297)</td>
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Inland Scribbly Gum - Brittle Gum low woodland of the eastern tablelands, South Eastern Highlands
Long-leaved Box - Fringe Myrtle heathy woodland on rocky outcrops of central parts of the South Eastern Highlands
Long-leaved Box (Bundy) - White Box - Snowy River Wattle dry open forest of the lower Snowy Valley, South East Corner
Mountain Gum - Snow Gum - Broad-leaved Peppermint shrubby open forest of montane ranges, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps
Norton's Box - Broad-leaved Peppermint open forest on footslopes, central and eastern and southern South Eastern Highlands
Red Stringybark - Brittle Gum - Inland Scribbly Gum dry open forest on skeletal hills of the tablelands, South Eastern Highlands
Robertson's Peppermint - Broad-leaved Peppermint - Horton's Box - stringybark open forest of the NSW South Western Slopes and South Eastern Highlands Bioregions (Benson 295)

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<th>Southern Wattle Dry Sclerophyll Forests</th>
<th>Eastern Riverine Forests</th>
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<td>Bodalla Silver Wattle - Rock Waxflower tail shrubland on exposed slopes in the lower Snowy Valley, South East Corner</td>
<td>River Oak forest and woodland of the NSW South Western Slopes and South Eastern Highlands Bioregions (Benson 85)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bodalla Silver Wattle very tail shrubland in the Brogo River and Desert Creek catchments, South East Corner</td>
<td>Inland Riverine Forests</td>
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<td>Black Cypress Pine - Red Stringybark - box low open forest on rocky outcrops of the NSW South Western Slopes and adjoining South Eastern Highlands Bioregions (Benson 309)</td>
<td>River Red Gum very tail open forest of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion (Benson 79)?</td>
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<td>Blue Mallee - Green Mallee - Bull Mallee very tail mallee shrubland (Benson 177)?</td>
<td>Currawang very tail shrubland on siliceous rocky ridges and cliffs mainly in the NSW South Western Slopes (Benson 317)?</td>
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<td>Broombush - Green Mallee - Blue Mallee very tail shrubland (Benson 178)?</td>
<td>Drooping She-oak - Ricinocarpos bowmannii - grasstree tall open shrubland of the Coolac - Tumut Serpentinite Belt, NSW South Western Slopes (Benson 301)?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Currawang very tail shrubland on siliceous rocky ridges and cliffs mainly in the NSW South Western Slopes (Benson 317)?</td>
<td>Dwyer's Red Gum - Black Cypress Pine - Currawang woodland of rocky hills of temperate (hot summer) climate zone (Benson 186)?</td>
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<td>Semi-permanent open freshwater wetlands of the inland slopes and plains (Benson 238)</td>
<td>Inland Grey Box - Black Cypress Pine shrubby woodland on stony slopes NSW South Western Slopes and Riverina Bioregions (Benson 110)?</td>
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<td>Valley flat sedgeland/rushland wetlands of the upper slopes sub-region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion (Benson 335)</td>
<td>Red Box - Long-leaved Box - Red Stringybark sheltered open forest of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion (Benson 287)?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Stringybark - Brittle Gum - Inland Scribbly Gum dry open forest on skeletal hills of the tablelands, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>Dwyer's Red Gum - Black Cypress Pine - Currawang woodland of rocky hills of temperate (hot summer) climate zone (Benson 186)?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inland Grey Box - Black Cypress Pine shrubby woodland on stony slopes NSW South Western Slopes and Riverina Bioregions (Benson 110)?</td>
<td>Red Box - Long-leaved Box - Red Stringybark sheltered open forest of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion (Benson 287)?</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Currawang very tail shrubland on siliceous rocky ridges and cliffs mainly in the NSW South Western Slopes (Benson 317)?</td>
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<td>Coral Heath - tea-tree wet heath of escarpment ranges and eastern tablelands, Sydney Basin and South East Corner?</td>
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<td>Semi-permanent open freshwater wetlands of the inland slopes and plains (Benson 238)</td>
<td>Montane wet heath and bog of the eastern tablelands, South Eastern Highlands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valley flat sedgeland/rushland wetlands of the upper slopes sub-region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion (Benson 335)</td>
<td>Ribbons Gum - tea-tree - River Tussock riparian scrub along tablelands streambanks, South East Corner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inland Floodplain Swamps</td>
<td>Tableland swamp meadow on impeded drainage sites of the western Sydney Basin and South Eastern Highlands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Semi-permanent open freshwater wetlands of the inland slopes and plains (Benson 238)</td>
<td>Montane wet heath and bog of the eastern tablelands, South Eastern Highlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valley flat sedgeland/rushland wetlands of the upper slopes sub-region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion (Benson 335)</td>
<td>Tableland swamp meadow on impeded drainage sites of the western Sydney Basin and South Eastern Highlands</td>
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<th>Grasslands</th>
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<td>Lakebed ephemeral hertfield on the tablelands, Sydney Basin and South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>Kangaroo Grass - Pin Rush moist grassland of the South Eastern Highlands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montane lakes of the Monaro region, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>Kangaroo Grass - Pin Rush moist grassland of the South Eastern Highlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derived grasslands of the South Eastern Highlands and South East Corner</td>
<td>Kangaroo Grass - Poa fawcettiae open grassland on limestone in northern Kosciuszko NP, Australian Alps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kangaroo Grass - Snowgrass tussock grassland on slopes and ridges of the tablelands, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>River Tussock - Tall Sedge - Kangaroo Grass moist grasslands of the South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<th>Grassy Woodlands</th>
<th>Southern Tableland Woodlands</th>
<th>Grassland Woodlands</th>
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<tr>
<td>Snow Grass - Acaena ovina grassland on undulating basalt plateaux, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>Snow Grass - Acaena ovina grassland on undulating basalt plateaux, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speargrass grassland of the South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>Speargrass grassland of the South Eastern Highlands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-alpine dry grasslands and heathlands of valley slopes, southern South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps</td>
<td>Sub-alpine dry grasslands and heathlands of valley slopes, southern South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-alpine grasslands of valley floors, southern South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps</td>
<td>Sub-alpine grasslands of valley floors, southern South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallaby Grass - Redleg Grass low grassland of the South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>Wallaby Grass - Redleg Grass low grassland of the South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple Box moist gully grass-forb open forest of the NSW South Western Slopes and South Eastern Highlands Bioregions (Benson 283)</td>
<td>Apple Box moist gully grass-forb open forest of the NSW South Western Slopes and South Eastern Highlands Bioregions (Benson 283)</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leaved Peppermint - Red Stringybark grassy forest on undulating hills, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>Broad-leaved Peppermint - Red Stringybark grassy forest on undulating hills, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ribbon Gum - Yellow Box grassy woodland on undulating terrain of the eastern tablelands, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>Ribbon Gum - Yellow Box grassy woodland on undulating terrain of the eastern tablelands, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Riparian Blakely's Red Gum moist sedge - grass open forest of the NSW South Western Slopes (Benson 278)</td>
<td>Riparian Blakely's Red Gum moist sedge - grass open forest of the NSW South Western Slopes (Benson 278)</td>
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<td>Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum grassy woodland on the tablelands, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum grassy woodland on the tablelands, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<td>Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum grassy woodland of the northern Monaro, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum grassy woodland of the northern Monaro, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alpine Snow Gum - Snow Gum shrubby woodland at intermediate altitudes in northern Kosciuszko NP, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps</td>
<td>Alpine Snow Gum shrubby woodland at intermediate altitudes in northern Kosciuszko NP, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alpine Snow Gum shrubby open woodland at high altitudes in Kosciuszko NP, Australian Alps</td>
<td>Alpine Snow Gum shrubby open woodland at high altitudes in Kosciuszko NP, Australian Alps</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple Box - Candlebark - Snow Gum shrubby open forest on valley floors, southern South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>Apple Box - Candlebark - Snow Gum shrubby open forest on valley floors, southern South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Gum grassy woodland of damp flats and drainage lines of the eastern Southern Tablelands, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>Black Gum grassy woodland of damp flats and drainage lines of the eastern Southern Tablelands, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Sallee - Snow Gum low woodland of montane valleys, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps</td>
<td>Black Sallee - Snow Gum low woodland of montane valleys, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Gum - Narrow-leaved Peppermint - Snow Gum dry shrubby open forest on undulating tablelands, southern South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>Mountain Gum - Narrow-leaved Peppermint - Snow Gum dry shrubby open forest on undulating tablelands, southern South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snow Gum - Candle Bark shrubby open forest in valleys of the southern ACT ranges, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>Snow Gum - Candle Bark shrubby open forest in valleys of the southern ACT ranges, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snow Gum - Candle Bark woodland on broad valley flats of the tablelands and slopes, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>Snow Gum - Candle Bark woodland on broad valley flats of the tablelands and slopes, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snow Gum - Mountain Gum shrubby open forest of montane areas, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps</td>
<td>Snow Gum - Mountain Gum shrubby open forest of montane areas, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps</td>
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<td>Snow Gum shrubby sub-alpine woodland of the southern ACT ranges, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps</td>
<td>Snow Gum shrubby sub-alpine woodland of the southern ACT ranges, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weeping Snow Gum grassy woodland in the Adaminaby area, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps</td>
<td>Weeping Snow Gum grassy woodland in the Adaminaby area, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tableland Clay Woodlands</td>
<td>Tableland Clay Woodlands</td>
<td>Tableland Clay Woodlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Sallee low woodland of montane valleys in the eastern NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion (Benson 303)</td>
<td>Black Sallee low woodland of montane valleys in the eastern NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion (Benson 303)</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<td>Ribbon Gum - Snow Gum grassy forest on damp flats, eastern South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>Ribbon Gum - Snow Gum grassy forest on damp flats, eastern South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ribbon Gum - Snow Gum grassy forest on flats and undulating hills of the eastern tableland, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>Ribbon Gum - Snow Gum grassy forest on flats and undulating hills of the eastern tableland, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Slopes Grassland Woodlands</td>
<td>Western Slopes Grassland Woodlands</td>
<td>Western Slopes Grassland Woodlands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blakely's Red Gum - tea-tree - bottlebrush shrubby riparian woodland of the eastern NSW South Western Slopes and South Eastern Highlands Bioregions (Benson 392)</td>
<td>Blakely's Red Gum - tea-tree - bottlebrush shrubby riparian woodland of the eastern NSW South Western Slopes and South Eastern Highlands Bioregions (Benson 392)</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box grassy woodland of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion (Benson 277)</td>
<td>Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box grassy woodland of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion (Benson 277)</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heathlands</td>
<td>Southern Montane Heaths</td>
<td>Heathlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argyle Apple montane heath on rock outcrops in the ACT, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>Argyle Apple montane heath on rock outcrops in the ACT, South Eastern Highlands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burgan - Pink Kunzea derived tall shrubland, South Eastern Highlands and South East Corner</td>
<td>Burgan - Pink Kunzea derived tall shrubland, South Eastern Highlands and South East Corner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burgan - tea-tree - Fringe Myrtle dry heathland on rocky outcrops, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>Burgan - tea-tree - Fringe Myrtle dry heathland on rocky outcrops, South Eastern Highlands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dwarf She-oak closed heathland of escarpment ranges, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>Dwarf She-oak closed heathland of escarpment ranges, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunzea ambigua - Correa reflexa shrubland on skeletal granitic substrates, southern South East Corner?</td>
<td>Kunzea ambigua - Correa reflexa shrubland on skeletal granitic substrates, southern South East Corner?</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy subformation)</td>
<td>Montane Wet Sclerophyll Forests</td>
<td>Southern Tableland Wet Sclerophyll Forests</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby subformation)</td>
<td>Alpine Ash - Mountain Gum moist shrubby tall open forest of montane areas, southern South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Montane Wet Sclerophyll Forests</td>
<td>Alpine Ash - Snow Gum shrubby tall open forest of montane areas, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern Tableland Wet Sclerophyll Forests</td>
<td>Bogong Gum - Ribbon Gum shrubby open forest on the south west escarpment of Kosciuszko, South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gully Gum - Woila Gum shrubby woodland on rocky hills of the escarpment ranges, South East Corner?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ribbed Gum - Broad-leaved Peppermint grassy open forest in the Cooma area, South Eastern Highlands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ribbed Gum - Narrow-leaved Peppermint grassy open forest on basalt plateaux, Sydney Basin and South Eastern Highlands?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ribbed Gum - Robertson's Peppermint - Apple Box very tall riparian forest of the NSW South Western Slopes and South East Highlands Bioregions (Benson 299)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ribbed Gum - Robertson's Peppermint fern - grass tall open forest of the eastern NSW South Western Slopes and south-western South Eastern Highlands Bioregions (Benson 300)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Riesling Gum - Robertson's Peppermint tall open forest of high altitude ranges, central and southern South East Corner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Riesling Gum - Mountain Gum - Brown Barrel moist open forest on high altitude ranges, northern South Eastern Highlands</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>River Peppermint - Narrow-leaved Peppermint open forest on sheltered escarpment slopes, Sydney Basin and South East Corner?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Shining Gum - Brown Barrel very tall wet forest of the southern escarpment ranges, South East Corner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sydney Peppermint - White Stringybark moist shrubby forest on elevated ridges, Sydney Basin?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Ash - Silvertop Ash - Brown Barrel shrubby open forest of the escarpment ridges, South Eastern Highlands and South East Corner</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: A question mark against a vegetation type indicates that whether or not the vegetation type is in the Southern Tablelands needs to be confirmed.
The Alpine Complex has four classes: Alpine Bogs and Fens, Alpine Fjældmarks, Alpine Heaths, and Alpine Herbfields. Each has one vegetation type apart from the Alpine Herbfields which has two.
The following table shows that there sixteen characteristic mid storey species across the five vegetation types. Only one (Epacris gunnii) occurs in more than one vegetation type. It also shows that there are 42 characteristic ground cover species. Two grasses appear in three vegetation types, while another three species appear in two vegetation types.

Some of the species also appear in other vegetation formations. These have been asterisked.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mid storey species</th>
<th>Ground cover species cont.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baeckea gunniana,</td>
<td>Craspedia spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chionohebe densiflora</td>
<td>Deyeuxia crassiuscula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colobanthus pulvinatus</td>
<td>Diplaspi nivis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epacris glacialis</td>
<td>Drosera arcturi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epacris gunnii</td>
<td>2 Empodisma minus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Epacris paludosa,</td>
<td>1 Epilobium billardierianum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grevillea australis</td>
<td>1 Euphrasia collina subsp. diversicolor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucopogon montanus</td>
<td>1 Euphrasia collina subsp. lapidosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nematolepis ovatifolia</td>
<td>1 Ewartia rubigena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olearia phlogopappa var. Flavescens</td>
<td>1 Kelleria dieffenbachia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orites lancifolia</td>
<td>1 Luzula australasica subsp. dura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxylolium ellipticum</td>
<td>1 Luzula modesta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pimelea alpina</td>
<td>1 Luzula novae-cambriae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podocarpus lawrencei</td>
<td>1 Microseris lanceolata*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostanthera cuneata</td>
<td>1 Oreobolus distichus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richea continentis</td>
<td>1 Oreobolus pumilio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scleranthus singuliflorus</td>
<td>1 Oreomyrrhis ciliate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olearia phlogopappa var. Flavescens</td>
<td>1 Kelleria dieffenbachia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantago glacialis</td>
<td>3 Poa costiniana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poa fawcettiae</td>
<td>3 Poa fawcettiae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polystichum proliferum</td>
<td>1 Ranunculus acrophillus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rytidosperma nivicolum</td>
<td>1 Senecio pinnatifolius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rytidosperma nudiflorum</td>
<td>1 Sphagnum cristatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solanum cumbrianum</td>
<td>1 Trisetum spicatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viola betonicifolia*</td>
<td>1 Trisetum spicatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viola betonicifolia*</td>
<td>1 Trisetum spicatum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FORMATION: Alpine complex
CLASS: Alpine Bogs and Fens
VEGETATION TYPE: Alpine and sub-alpine peatlands, damp herbfields and fens, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs in areas with impeded drainage and peaty soils between 1100 and 2000m.
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
   - Baeckea gunniana,
   - Epacris paludosa,
   - Richea continentis
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
   - Carex gaudichaudiana
   - Baloskion australe
   - Brachyscome obovata
   - Empodisma minus
   - Luzula modesta
   - Oreobolus distichus
   - Oreomyrrhis ciliate
   - Poa costiniana
   - Sphagnum cristatum
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Low shrubland, wet herbfield or sedgeland often with moss hummocks
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 5%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Montane Peatlands and Swamps of the New England Tableland, NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin, South East Corner, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps
FORMATION: Alpine complex
CLASS: Alpine Fjældmarks
VEGETATION TYPE: Alpine Fjældmark on high altitude ridgetops of the Kosciuszko Main Range, Australian Alps
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on skeletal soils with sedimentary substrate in exposed situations above 2000m.
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
   Chionohebe densiflora
   Colobanthus pulvinatus
   Epacris gunnii
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
   Euphrasia collina subsp. Lapidosa
   Ewartia nubigena
   Kelleria dieffenbachia
   Luzula australasica subsp. Dura
   Poa fawcettiae
   Ranunculus acrophilus
   Trisetum spicatum
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Low open shrubland less than 25cm tall with small tussock grasses and herbs. Occurs in areas where very little snow lies during winter due to exposure to strong winds
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 0%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: nil.
FORMATION: Alpine complex
CLASS: Alpine Heaths
VEGETATION TYPE: Alpine shrubland on scree, blockstreams and rocky sites of high altitude areas of Kosciuszko National Park, Australian Alps
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs in rocky areas above 1300m in the sub-alpine and alpine areas of Kosciuszko NP.

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Grevillea australis
- Orites lancifolia
- Prostanthera cuneata
- Podocarpus lawrencei
- Oxyllobium ellipticum
- Olearia phlogopappa var. flavescens
- Nematolepis ovatifolia
- Leucopogon montanus

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Poa fawcettiae
- Austrodanthonia alpicola
- Carex breviculmis
- Deyeuxia crassiuscula
- Acaena novae-zelandiae
- Asperula gunnii
- Epilobium billardierianum
- Luzula novae-cambriae
- Polystichum proliferum
- Scleranthus singuliflorus
- Viola betonicifolia
- Oreomyrrhis eriopoda

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open or closed shrubland
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 0%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: nil
FORMATION: Alpine complex
CLASS: Alpine Herbfields
VEGETATION TYPE: Alpine grassland/herbfield and open heathlands in Kosciuszko National Park, Australian Alps
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on well-drained slopes, mainly above the treeline, between 1600 and 2200m in Kosciuszko NP.
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
   Epacris gunnii,
   Pimelea alpina
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
   Poa costiniana
   Poa fawcettiae
   Celmisia costiniana
   Craspedia spp.
   Euphrasia collina subsp. diversicolor
   Microseris lanceolata
   Oreomyrrhis eriopoda
   Rytidosperma nudiflorum
   Senecio pinnatifolius
   Trisetum spicatum
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES:
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 5%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Alpine complex
CLASS: Alpine Herbfields
VEGETATION TYPE: Alpine short snowpatch herbfield of the Kosciuszko Main Range, Australian Alps
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on gravelly pavements below long-lasting snow patches between 1700 and 2100m in Kosciuszko NP
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
   Epacris glacialis
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
   Brachyscome stolonifera
   Caltha introloba
   Carex gaudichaudiana
   Carpha nivicola
   Craspedia alba
   Diplaspis nivis
   Drosera arcturi
   Oreobolus pumilio
   Plantago glacialis
   Poa costiniana
   Rytidosperma nivicolum
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Low herbfield.
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 5%.
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
Dry forests

Within Dry Sclerophyll Forests there are two sub-formations: four classes and 42 vegetation types:

- Shrub and grassy under storey sub-formation:
  - Upper Riverina Dry Sclerophyll Forests (URDSF), seven vegetation types.
- Shrub under storey sub-formation:
  - South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests (SEDF), 25 vegetation types.
  - Southern Wattle Dry Sclerophyll Forests (SWDSF), two vegetation types.
  - Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forests (WSDSF), eight vegetation types.

The following table shows the dominant and associate canopy species, and the characteristic mid storey and ground storey within each class and the number of vegetation types in which they occur.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dominant canopy species</th>
<th>URDSF</th>
<th>SEDSF</th>
<th>SWDSF</th>
<th>WSDSF</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acacia blayana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acacia doratoxylon – Currawang</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acacia silvestris - Bodalla Silver Wattle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Callitris endlicheri - Black Cypress Pine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Callitris glaucophylla - White Cypress Pine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus agglomerata, c. 20 m tall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus albens - White Box</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus behriana - Bull Mallee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus bicostata – Eurabbie</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus blakelyi - Blakely’s Red Gum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus bridgesiana - Apple Box</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus dalrympleana subsp. dalrympleana – Mountain Gum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus dives - Broad-leaved Peppermint</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus dyerii – Dyer’s Red Gum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus globoidea - White Stringybark</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus goniocalyx - Long-leaved Box or Bundy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus kybeanensis - Kybean Mallee Ash</td>
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<td>Eucalyptus macrocarpa - - Inland Grey Box</td>
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<td>Eucalyptus macrothunica - Red Stringybark</td>
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<td>Eucalyptus mannifera - Brittle Gum</td>
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<td>Eucalyptus melliodora – Yellow Box</td>
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<td>Eucalyptus nortoni - Norton’s Box or Mealy Bundy</td>
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<td>Eucalyptus pauciflora – Snow Gum</td>
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<td>Eucalyptus polyanthemos subsp. polyanthemos - Red Box</td>
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<td>Eucalyptus polybractea – Blue Mallee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiata - Narrow-leaved Peppermint</td>
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<td>Eucalyptus robertsonii subsp. robertsonii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus rossii - Inland Scribbly Gum</td>
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<td>Eucalyptus sieberi - Silvertop Ash</td>
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<tr>
<td>Main associate species – DRY FORESTS</td>
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<td>SWDSF</td>
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<td>Eucalyptus bridgesiana - Apple Box</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus dwyeri - Dwyer's Red Gum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus fraxinoides - White Ash</td>
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<td>Viola betonicifolia</td>
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<td>Viola hederacea</td>
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<td>Vittadinia cuneata</td>
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Sub formation: Shrub and grassy under storey

Class: Upper Riverina Dry Sclerophyll Forests (URDSF)

FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests

SUBFORMATION: Shrub/grass subformation

CLASS: Upper Riverina Dry Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Mugga Ironbark - Scribbly Gum - red gum graminoid open forest on hillcrests in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion (Benson 289) (DFA1)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on shallow loamy clay soils derived from metamorphic substrates such as phyllite or arkose on hillcrests or upper hillslopes in the southern South Western Slopes.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus sideroxylon – Mugga Ironbark
- Eucalyptus rossii - Inland Scribbly Gum
- Eucalyptus dwyeri - Dwyer's Red Gum

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus goniocalyx - Long-leaved Box or Bundy
- Eucalyptus polyanthemos subsp. Polyanthemos – Red Box
- Eucalyptus macrorhyncha – Red Stringybark

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Brachyloma daphnoides subsp. daphnoides
- Pultenaea subspicata
- Xanthorrhoea glauca subsp. angustifolia
- Indigofera australis
- Acacia paradoxa
- Acacia dealbata – Silver Wattle

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Stypandra glauca
- Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana - Snowgrass
- Aristida ramosa var. ramose
- Lomandra filiformis subsp. coriacea
- Lomandra filiformis subsp. filiformis
- Austrostipa scabra subsp. Falcate - Speargrass
- Gonocarpus tetragynus
- Hydrocotyle laxiflora
- Goodenia hederacea

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open forest with a sparse shrub layer and sparse stoney ground cover.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 45%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrub/grass subformation
CLASS: Upper Riverina Dry Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Norton's Box - Red Stringybark grassy tall open forest on sheltered slopes in Tumbarumba-Murray River region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion (Benson 310) (DFA2)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on sheltered slopes in hilly or mountainous terrain in the south of the South Western Slopes and adjoining South East Highlands.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus nortonii - Norton's Box or Mealy Bundy
- Eucalyptus macrorhyncha - Red Stringybark

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Acacia dealbata - Silver Wattle
- Hibbertia obtusifolia
- Acrotriche serrulata
- Cassinia longifolia
- Hymenanthera dentata

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Poa meionectes
- Hydrocotyle laxiflora
- Geranium solanderi var. solanderi
- Glycine clandestine
- Oxalis perennans
- Hypericum gramineum
- Cymbonotus preissianus
- Wurmbea dioica subsp. Dioica
- Microlis unifolia
- Plantago varia
- Acaena novae-zelandiae

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open forest with a sparse shrub layer and sparse to mid-dense ground layer. Occurs on yellow to brown loam-clay soils derived from granite and sedimentary rocks.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 40%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrub/grass subformation
CLASS: Upper Riverina Dry Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Red Box - Black Cypress Pine - Rock Waxflower shrubby woodland of the lower Snowy Valley, South East Corner (DFA3)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on steep dry slopes in the lower Snowy River valley
DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
Eucalyptus polyanthemos subsp. Polyanthemos – Red Box
Callitris endlicheri - Black Cypress Pine
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
Philotheca trachyphylla
Acacia doratoxylon - Currawang
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
Poa spp.
Lepidosperma laterale
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Shrubland with scattered emergent trees.
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 0%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests

SUBFORMATION: Shrub/grass subformation

CLASS: Upper Riverina Dry Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Red Box - Red Stringybark - Norton's Box hill shrub - tussock grass open forest of the Tumut region, NSW South Western Slopes (Benson 306) (DFA4)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on steep upper hillslopes or hillcrests in mountainous terrain at 350 - 700 m altitude in the south-western of the South East Highlands and the upper slopes of the South Western Slopes.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus macrorhyncha - Red Stringybark
- Eucalyptus blakelyi - Blakely's Red Gum
- Eucalyptus goniocalyx - Long-leaved Box or Bundy

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Platylobium formosum subsp. formosum
- Hibbertia obtusifolia
- Melichrus urceolatus
- Acacia paradoxa
- Dillwynia phyllicoides
- Acacia pravissima
- Pultenaea spinosa
- Grevillea ramosissima subsp. ramosissima
- Hovea linearis
- Acacia ulicifolia
- Persoonia rigida

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Joycea pallida - Redanther Wallaby Grass
- Stypandra glauca
- Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana – Snow grass
- Lomandra filiformis subsp. coriacea
- Dianella revoluta var. revoluta
- Pomax umbellata
- Stylidium graminifolium
- Gonocarpus tetrarogynus
- Chrysotocephalum semipapposum
- Hardenbergia violacea

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open forest with an open shrub layer and mid-dense ground layer dominated by tussock grasses. Occurs on shallow, yellow clay or loam soil derived from quartz shale.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 75%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrub/grass subformation
CLASS: Upper Riverina Dry Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Red Stringybark - Broad-leaved Peppermint - Norton's Box tussock grass/heath open forest of the upper Murray River Catchment, NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion (Benson 311) (DFA5)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on shallow red-yellow podsolic soils on upper slopes or on the crests of hills mainly south of Tumbarumba in the upper Murray River catchment in the NSW South Western Slopes and adjoining South East Highlands Bioregions.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus macrorhyncha - Red Stringybark
- Eucalyptus dives - Broad-leaved Peppermint
- Eucalyptus nortonii - Norton's Box or Mealy Bundy

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Hibbertia riparia
- Melichrus urceolatus
- Cassinia longifolia
- Pultenaea procumbens
- Brachyloma daphnoides subsp. daphnoides
- Hibbertia obtusifolia
- Bursaria spinosa subsp. lasiophylla - Blackthorn
- Dillwynia phylicoides
- Platypodium formosum subsp. formosum

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Joycea pallida - Redanther Wallaby Grass
- Dichelachne micrantha
- Acrotriche serrulata
- Gonocarpus tetragynus
- Senecio tenuiflorus
- Stylidiun graminifolium
- Hardenbergia violacea
- Euchiton gymnocephalus
- Lepidosperma laterale
- Lomandra filiformis subsp. filiformis

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Joycea pallida - Redanther Wallaby Grass
- Dichelachne micrantha
- Acrotriche serrulata
- Gonocarpus tetragynus
- Senecio tenuiflorus
- Stylidiun graminifolium
- Hardenbergia violacea
- Euchiton gymnocephalus
- Lepidosperma laterale
- Lomandra filiformis subsp. filiformis

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open forest with a shrubby understorey and ground layer of tussock grasses.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 15%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrub/grass subformation
CLASS: Upper Riverina Dry Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Red Stringybark - Red Box - Long-leaved Box - Scribbly Gum shrub - tussock grass open forest of the southern section of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion (Benson 290) (DFA6)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on dry slopes and sometimes crests of steep hills in the South Western Slopes.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus macrorhyncha - Red Stringybark
- Eucalyptus polyanthemos subsp. polyanthemos - Red Box
- Eucalyptus goniocalyx - Long-leaved Box or Bundy
- Eucalyptus rossii - Inland Scribbly Gum

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus blakelyi - Blakely's Red Gum
- Allocasuarina verticillata - Drooping Sheoak

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Dillwynia phylicoides
- Brachyloma daphnoides subsp. daphnoides
- Xanthorrhoea glauca subsp. angustifolia
- Hibbertia obtusifolia
- Phyllanthus hirtellus
- Pultenaea subspicata
- Indigofera australis
- Acacia dealbata - Silver Wattle
- Calytrix tetragona - Fringe Myrtle
- Pultenaea procumbens

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Lomandra filiformis subsp. coriacea
- Poranthera microphylla
- Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi
- Joycea pallida - Redanther Wallaby Grass
- Goodenia hederacea subsp. hederacea
- Poa sieberiana var. Sieberiana - Snowgrass
- Stypandra glauca
- Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora
- Craspedia variabilis

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open forest or woodland with sparse shrub and ground layers. Occurs on shallow red to brown to yellow loamy podsolic clay soils derived from siliceous metamorphic, sedimentary and igneous substrates.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 50%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrub/grass subformation
CLASS: Upper Riverina Dry Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: White Box - White Cypress Pine shrubby woodland of the lower Snowy Valley, South East Corner (DFA7)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on very dry exposed slopes and ridges in the Lower Snowy River between 200 and 700 metres elevation.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus albens - White Box
- Callitris glaucophylla - White Cypress Pine

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Acacia deanei subsp. paucijuga
- Lissanthe strigosa
- Astroloma humifusum

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Bracteantha viscose
- Chrysocephalum apiculatum
- Austrostipa scabra subsp. falcate – Speargrass
- Austrodanthonia eriantha
- Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Woodland or open forest occurring on shallow sandy clay loams on adamellites and granites.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 10%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
Sub formation: Shrub under storey

Class: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests (SEDSF)

FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Jilliga Ash dry shrubby open forest on rhyolite in the Deua NP area, South East Corner?? (DFB1)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Mainly occurs on rocky rhyolite ridges in Deua National Park.
DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
   Eucalyptus stenostoma 
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
   Boronia ledifolia
   Allocasuarina littoralis - Black She-oak
   Persoonia linearis
   Pimelea linifolia subsp. linifolia
   Hakea dactyloides
   Pomaderris gilmourii var. gilmourii
   Leucopogon setiger
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
   Gahnia microstachya
   Lepidosperma laterale
   Lomandra glauca
   Patersonia longifolia
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Low shrubby open forest or woodland.
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 0
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Kybean Mallee Ash - Snow Gum heathy low open forest on the Wadbilliga Plateau, South East Corner (DFB2)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on dry sites on metamorphosed sandstone plateaux at 1100-1350 m elevation in the Wadbilliga area.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus kybeanensis - Kybean Mallee Ash
- Eucalyptus pauciflora – Snow Gum

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus dalrympleana subsp. dalrympleana – Mountain Gum
- Eucalyptus latiiscula

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Acacia obliquinervia
- Acrotriche serrulata
- Allocasuarina nana
- Banksia canei
- Boronia algida
- Brachyloma daphnoides
- Dillwynia sericea
- Hakea dactyloides
- Hibbertia pedunculata
- Kunzea sp. Wadbilliga,
- Leptospermum lanigerum
- Monotoca scoparia
- Oxylobium ellipticum
- Persoonia asperula
- Persoonia silvatica
- Platysace lanceolata

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Gahnia sieberiana
- Lepidosperma laterale
- Stylidium graminifolium

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: A low open forest or woodland with a prominent and diverse shrub stratum and groundcover of variable height.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 5%.

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Silvertop Ash - Blue-leaved Stringybark shrubby open forest on ridges, north east South Eastern Highlands?? (DFB3)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on sandy loams on ridges on the eastern margin of the tableland between 550 and 900m altitude.
DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
   - Eucalyptus sieberi
   - Eucalyptus agglomerata, c. 20 m tall
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
   - Eucalyptus sieberi - Silvertop Ash
   - Eucalyptus agglomerata - Blue-leaved Stringybark
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
   - Persoonia linearis
   - Allocasuarina littoralis - Black She-oak
   - Hibbertia obtusifolia
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
   - Goodenia hederacea
   - Pomax umbellate
   - Lomandra oblique
   - Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides
   - Stypandra glauca
   - Billardiera scandens
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open forest with an open understorey of sclerophyll shrubs and ground layer of sedges and forbs.
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 40%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Silvertop Ash - Mountain Grey Gum shrubby dry open forest on ridges in Wadbilliga NP, South East Corner?? (DFB4)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on dry steep upper slopes and ridges on metasedimentary substrates in Wadbilliga NP.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
   - Eucalyptus sieberi - Silvertop Ash
   - Eucalyptus cypellocarpa - Mountain Grey Gum

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
   - Eucalyptus fraxinoides - White Ash
   - Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiata - Narrow-leaved Peppermint
   - Eucalyptus elata - River Peppermint

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
   - Acacia falciformis - Broad-leaved Hickory
   - Acacia obtusifolia
   - Leucopogon lanceolatus
   - Notelaea venosa
   - Persoonia linearis
   - Platysace lanceolata
   - Polyscias sambucifolia subsp. B

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
   - Dianella caerulea
   - Dianella tasmanica
   - Lomandra longifolia - Spiny-headed Matt-rush
   - Pteridium esculentum - Bracken

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open forest with a shrubby understorey and sparse ground layer.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 5%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Silvertop Ash - Narrow-leaved Peppermint open forest on ridges of the eastern tableland, South Eastern Highlands and South East Corner?? (DFB5)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on sandy loams on ridges and dry slopes of the eastern tablelands and Great Dividing Range at 650 to 1200m altitude from the western Blue Mountains to Deua National Park.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus sieberi - Silvertop Ash
- Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiate - Narrow-leaved Peppermint

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus dives – Broad-leaved Peppermint
- Eucalyptus blaxlandii

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Hibbertia obtusifolia
- Persoonia linearis
- Leucopogon lanceolatus
- Monotoca scoparia

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Gonocarpus tetragynus
- Pteridium esculentum – Bracken
- Lomandra longifolia - Spiny-headed Matt-rush
- Dianella revoluta var. revoluta
- Poa sieberiana

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open forest with an open understorey of sclerophyll shrubs and ground layer of forbs, sedges and grasses

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 20%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests  
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation  
CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests  
VEGETATION TYPE: Silvertop Ash - White Stringybark shrubby open forest of the escarpment ranges, southern South East Corner?? (DFB6)  
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on exposed ridges and slopes of the coastal and escarpment ranges usually at 500-900 m elevation on granitic substrates or more rarely on metasediments.  

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus sieberi - Silvertop Ash  
- Eucalyptus globoidea - White Stringybark  

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus cypellocarpa - Mountain Grey Gum  
- Eucalyptus obliqua – Messmate  

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Leucopogon lanceolatus  
- Persoonia linearis  
- Platysace lanceolata  
- Billardiera scandens  
- Clematis aristata  

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Dianella caerulea  
- Gonocarpus teucrioides  
- Hierochloe rariflora  
- Lagenifera stipitata  
- Lepidosperma laterale  
- Lomandra longifolia - Spiny-headed Matt-rush  
- Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora  
- Poa meionectes  
- Poranthera microphylla  
- Pteridium esculentum - Bracken  
- Tetragonhena juncea  
- Viola hederacea  

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open to tall open forest with a shrubby understorey and mixed ground layer.  

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 10%  

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Silvertop Ash open forest on exposed ridges of the escarpment ranges, far southern South East Corner?? (DFB7)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on exposed stony ridges and upper slopes at 600-1000 m elevation on granitic substrates or more rarely on metasediments on the escarpment range and hinterland mountains.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
   Eucalyptus sieberi - Silvertop Ash

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:

CHARACTORISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
   Acacia terminalis
   Epacris impressa
   Leucopogon lanceolatus
   Lomatia ilicifolia
   Monotoca scoparia
   Persoonia linearis
   Platysace lanceolata
   Billardiera scandens

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
   Joycea pallid - Redanther Wallaby Grass
   Lepidosperma laterale
   Lomandra longifolia - Spiny-headed Matt-rush
   Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora
   Poa meionectes
   Pteridium esculentum - Bracken
   Stylidium graminifolium

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open to tall open forest clearly dominated by Silvertop Ash (Eucalyptus sieberi) with a shrubby understorey and ground layer of tussock grasses and matt-rushes.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 5%.

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Silvertop Ash shrubby open forest on escarpment ridges, central and northern South East Corner (DFB8)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on sandy loams on dry ridges from 250 to 1100m elevation between Wog Wog Mountain and Dampier State Forest.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
  Eucalyptus sieberi - Silvertop Ash

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
  Eucalyptus stenostoma - Jilliga Ash
  Eucalyptus globoidea - White Stringybark
  Eucalyptus muelleriana - Yellow Stringybark
  Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiata - Narrow-leaved Peppermint

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
  Acacia obtusifolia
  Persoonia linearis
  Amperea xiphoclada
  Leucopogon lanceolatus
  Platysace lanceolata
  Podolobium ilicifolium
  Tetratheca thymifolia

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
  Pteridium esculentum - Bracken
  Dianella caerulea

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Dry open forest with a shrubby understorey and sparse ground layer.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 5%.

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Yellow Stringybark - Silvertop Ash open forest on dry slopes of the escarpment ranges, northern South East Corner?? (DFB9)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on sandy loams on dry slopes of the southern escarpment and ranges, at elevations between 300-950m mainly from the Yadboro River to Deua NP.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus muelleriana - Yellow Stringybark
- Eucalyptus sieberi - Silvertop Ash

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus cypellocarpa - Mountain Grey Gum
- Eucalyptus smithii - Gully Gum
- Eucalyptus agglomerata - Blue-leaved Stringybark
- Angophora floribunda - Rough-barked Apple

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Acacia falciformis - Broad-leaved Hickory
- Persoonia linearis
- Leucopogon lanceolatus
- Acacia obtusifolia
- Platysace lanceolata
- Clematis aristata

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Pteridium esculentum – Bracken
- Dianella caerulea

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open forest with an open understorey and sparse ground cover.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 5%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Apple Box - Broad-leaved Peppermint - Red Stringybark open forest on hills in the upper NSW South Western Slopes and western South Eastern Highlands Bioregions (Benson 305) (DFB10)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on hillslopes and ridges in hill or mountainous areas of the upper slopes of the NSW South Western Slopes and the south-western part of the South East Highlands.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus bridgesiana - Apple Box
- Eucalyptus dives - Broad-leaved Peppermint
- Eucalyptus macrocarphyncha - Red Stringybark

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus rubida subsp. rubida - Candle Bark
- Eucalyptus stellulata - Black Sallee

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Acacia dealbata - Silver Wattle
- Bursaria spinosa subsp. lasiophylla - Blackthorn
- Cassinia longifolia
- Hibbertia obtusifolia
- Melichrus urceolatus
- Acacia echinula
- Brachyloma daphnoides subsp. daphnoides

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Austrodanthonia pilosa
- Poa meionectes
- Hydrocotyle laxiflora
- Geranium solanderi var. solanderi
- Cymbobonotus preissianus
- Acrotiche serrulata
- Hypericum gramineum
- Austrodanthonia racemosa var. racemosa
- Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides
- Elymus scaber

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Shrubby open forest on shallow brown to yellow loamy soils derived from siliceous metamorphic substrates, granodiorite, and other sodic igneous rocks.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 40%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Apple Box - Eurabbie grassy open forest on sheltered slopes and
gullies in the Burrinjuck area, South Eastern Highlands (DFB11)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Mainly confined to the sheltered gullies and slopes of the
Burrinjuck and Adjungbilly areas south west of Yass.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus bridgesiana - Apple Box
- Eucalyptus bicostata - Eurabbie

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus macrorhyncha - Red Stringybark
- Eucalyptus robertsonii subsp. robertsonii

CHARACTORISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Acacia dealbata - Silver Wattle

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana – Snow Grass
- Acacia ovinia
- Stellaria pungens
- Dichondra repens - Kidney Weed
- Glycine clandestine
- Geranium neglectum

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Occurs on deep soils derived from acid volcanics,
adamellites, and conglomerates between 600 and 800m elevation.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 15%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Apple Box - Norton's Box - Red Stringybark moist grassy tall open forest of the eastern NSW South Western Slopes and adjoining South East Highlands (Benson 298) (DFB12)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on valley flats or in gullies in hill or mountain landforms in the southern upper slopes of the NSW South Western Slopes and adjoining areas in the South East Highlands.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus bridgesiana - Apple Box
- Eucalyptus nortonii - Norton's Box or Mealy Bundy
- Eucalyptus macrocarphus - Red Stringybark

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus polyanthemos subsp. vestita - Red Box

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Acacia dealbata - Silver Wattle
- Bursaria spinosa subsp. spinosa - Blackthorn
- Exocarpos cupressiformis
- Hymenanthera dentate
- Dodonaea viscosa subsp. spatulata
- Cassinia longifolia
- Brachyloma daphnoides subsp. daphnoides
- Correa reflexa var. reflexa
- Hovea lineata

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides
- Dichondra repens - Kidney Weed
- Senecio sp. E
- Luzula densiflora
- Pteridium esculentum - Bracken
- Rumex brownii
- Abutilon oxycarpum
- Oxalis perrennans
- Acaena echinata
- Acaena novae-zelandiae
- Asperula conferta
- Senecio quadridentatus

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open or tall open forest with a sparse shrub layer and dense ground cover. Occurs on deep grey or yellow clays or clay loams that may be colluvium derived from metaphoric or granitic substrates.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 85%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Apple Box - Yellow Box - Argyle Apple dry open forest on undulating hills, South Eastern Highlands and South Western Slopes (DFB13)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs mainly on broad river flats or moist alluvial fans in the Wee Jasper-Yass-Mundoolun area.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus bridgesiana – Apple Box
- Eucalyptus melliodora – Yellow Box

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus cinerea - Argyle Apple

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Acacia mearnsii – Black Wattle
- Callistemon sieberi
- Leptospermum spp.

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides
- Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana – Snow Grass
- Lomandra longifolia - Spiny-headed Matt-rush
- Lomandra filiformis subsp. filiformis
- Luzula flaccida
- Schoenus apogon

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open forest with grassy understorey. Occurs on clay loams derived from sandstone or shales between 600 and 750m in elevation.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 80%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Brittle Gum - peppermint open forest of the upper slopes and western tablelands of the South Eastern Highlands (Benson 296) (DFB14)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs at altitudes over 500 m on light grey to brown podsolic loam or clay soils derived from granite or metasediments on steep hillslopes in hill or mountain landform patterns in the upper slopes of the NSW South Western Slopes and the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus mannifera - Brittle Gum
- Eucalyptus macrorhyncha - Red Stringybark
- Eucalyptus dives - Broad-leaved Peppermint

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus robertsonii subsp. robertsonii
- Eucalyptus goniocalyx - Long-leaved Box or Bundy
- Eucalyptus nortonii - Norton’s Box or Mealy Bundy

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Hibbertia obtusifolia
- Monotoca scoparia
- Platylobia formosum subsp. formosum
- Melichrus urceolatus
- Monotoca scoparia
- Grevillea polybractea
- Dillwynia phyllicoides
- Boronia nana var. hyssopifolia
- Hovea linearis
- Daviesia latifolia
- Cassinia aculeata

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Senecio tenuiflorus
- Joycea pallida - Redanther Wallaby Grass
- Gonocarpus tetragynus
- Hardenbergia violacea
- Dianella revoluta var. revoluta
- Pomax umbellate
- Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana – Snowgrass
- Dichopogon strictus
- Poranthera microphylla
- Hypercotyle laxiflora
- Hypericum gramineum

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open forest with an open shrubby understorey and ground layer dominated by tussock grasses.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 60% THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Broad-leaved Peppermint - Brittle Gum shrubby open forest on the eastern tablelands, South Eastern Highlands (DBF15)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on the eastern edge of the Southern Tablelands between Nerriga and Captains Flat.
DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
   Eucalyptus dives - Broad-leaved Peppermint
   Eucalyptus mannifera - Brittle Gum
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
   Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiata - Narrow-leaved Peppermint
   Eucalyptus rubida subsp. rubida - Candle Bark
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
   Brachyloma daphnoides
   Lomatia ilicifolia
   Gompholobium minus
   Acacia gunnii
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
   Goodenia hederacea
   Dianella revoluta var. revoluta
   Hovea linearis
   Stylidium graminifolium
   Gonocarpus tetragynus
   Snowgrass (Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana
   Hibbertia obtusifolia
   Lomandra multiflora
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Low open forest on rises in gently undulating terrain with deep sandy loams or coarse sands between 600 and 900m elevation.
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 55%.
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Broad-leaved Peppermint - Candle bark shrubby open forest of montane areas, southern South Eastern Highlands and South East Corner (DFB16)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on exposed dry slopes and foothills at intermediate altitudes south from the ACT.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus dives - Broad-leaved Peppermint
- Eucalyptus rubida subsp. rubida - Candle Bark

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Cassinia longifolia
- Acacia dealbata - Silver Wattle
- Grevillea obtusiflora
- Brachyloma daphnoides

CHARACTERISTIC GROUND COVER:
- Joycea pallida - Redanther Wallaby Grass
- Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana – Snow Grass
- Dichelachne rara
- Hovea linearis
- Stackhousia monogyna
- Lomandra longifolia - Spiny-headed Matt-rush
- Dianella revoluta var. revoluta

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open forest with a sparse shrub layer and grassy ground layer.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 35%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Broad-leaved Peppermint - Norton's Box - Red Stringybark tall open forest on red clay in hills in the NSW South Western Slopes and adjoining South East Highlands Bioregions (Benson 297) (DFB17)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on shallow loamy clay soils derived from igneous, sedimentary or metamorphic rocks on ridges and upper slopes in the hilly terrain in the southern section of the NSW South Western Slopes.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus dives - Broad-leaved Peppermint
- Eucalyptus nortonii - Norton's Box or Mealy Bundy
- Eucalyptus macrorhyncha - Red Stringybark

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus mannifera - Brittle Gum

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Acacia dealbata - Silver Wattle
- Cassinia aculeate
- Hibbertia obtusifolia
- Pimelea linifolia subsp. linifolia
- Daviesia latifolia
- Dillwynia phyllicoides
- Hibbertia calycina
- Platyllobium formosum subsp. formosum
- Melichrus urceolatus
- Dichelachne rara
- Acrotriche serrulata

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana – Snow Grass
- Lomandra filiformis subsp. filiformis
- Joycea pallida - Redanther Wallaby Grass
- Echinopogon ovatus
- Viola betonicifolia
- Brachyscome multifida var. multifida
- Euchiton gymnocephalus
- Hypericum gramineum
- Hydrocotyle laxiflora
- Dichondra repens – Kidney Weed

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open forest with a sparse understorey and mid-dense ground layer of tussock grasses.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 40%.

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests

SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation

CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Inland Scribbly Gum - Brittle Gum low woodland of the eastern tablelands, South Eastern Highlands (DFB18)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on sandy loams mainly derived from fine-grained sedimentary rocks on low ridges of the tableland between 550 and 800m from Moss Vale to Braidwood.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus rossii - Inland Scribbly Gum
- Eucalyptus mannifera – Brittle Gum

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus dives – Broad-leaved Peppermint
- Eucalyptus macrorhyncha - Red Stringybark

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Brachyloma daphnoides
- Persoonia linearis
- Hibbertia obtusifolia
- Allocasuarina littoralis - Black She-oak
- Melichrus urceolatus

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Goodenia hederacea
- Lepidosperma gunnii
- Dianella revoluta var. revoluta
- Lomandra obliqua
- Gonocarpus tetracygnus
- Joycea pallid - Redanther Wallaby Grass
- Lomandra multiflora
- Lomandra filiformis
- Patersonia sericea

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Low woodland or open forest with open understorey of sclerophyll shrubs and ground layer of sedges, grass and forbs.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 60%.

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Long-leaved Box - Fringe Myrtle heathy woodland on rocky outcrops of central parts of the South Eastern Highlands (DFB19)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on skeletal soils on lower slopes of the ranges mainly in the northern Kosciuszko/Brindabella area.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
  Eucalyptus goniocalyx - Long-leaved Box or Bundy

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
  Calytrix tetragona - Fringe Myrtle
  Westringia eremicola
  Platysace lanceolata

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
  Stypandra glauca
  Lomandra confertifolia subsp. pallid
  Drosera sp.
  Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi
  Austrodanthonia monticola

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES:

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 5%.

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Long-leaved Box (Bundy) - White Box - Snowy River Wattle dry open forest of the lower Snowy Valley, South East Corner (DFB20)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on dry exposed slopes in rainshadow areas of the Lower Snowy catchment.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
   Eucalyptus goniocalyx - Long-leaved Box or Bundy
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
   Eucalyptus albens – White Box
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
   Cassinia longifolia
   Acacia boormanii
   Bursaria lasiophylla
   Acacia melanoxylon – Blackwood
   Brachyloma daphnoides
   Lissanthe strigosa
   Astroloma humifusum

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
   Joycea pallida - Redanther Wallaby Grass
   Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana – Snow Grass
   Elymus scaber
   Gonocarpus tetragynus
   Stellaria pungens.

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open forest occurring between 500 and 800 m altitude on shallow clay loams derived from adamellites and shales.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 5%.
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Mountain Gum - Snow Gum - Broad-leaved Peppermint shrubby open forest of montane ranges, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps (DFB21)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs in montane areas mainly in the northern Kosciuszko/Brindabella area and Tallaganda/Badja range.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus dalrympleana subsp. dalrympleana – Mountain Gum
- Eucalyptus pauciflora – Snow Gum
- Eucalyptus dives - Broad-leaved Peppermint

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus robertsonii subsp. robertsonii

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Acacia dealbata – Silver Wattle
- Daviesia mimosoides subsp. mimosoides
- Oxylobium ellipticum
- Daviesia ilicifolia
- Exocarpus strictus
- Brachyloma daphnoides
- Platyllobium formosum
- Olearia erubescens
- Acacia rubida
- Cassinia uncata
- Daviesia latifolia
- Cassinia longifolia

CHARACTERISTIC GROUND COVER:
- Lomandra longifolia - Spiny-headed Matt-rush
- Stylidium graminifolium
- Pteridium esculentum - Bracken
- Poa induta
- Asperula scoparia
- Viola betonicifolia
- Glycine clandestina
- Senecio gunnii
- Geranium potentiloides subsp. potentiloides
- Persoonia chamaepeitia
- Stackhousia monogyna

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open forest with shrubby understorey.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 5%.

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Norton's Box - Broad-leaved Peppermint open forest on footslopes, central and southern South Eastern Highlands (DFB22)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on lower slopes and valleys mainly in the Tinderry Range area but also Lower Snowy/Byadbo area.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus nortonii - Norton's Box or Mealy Bundy

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus dives - Broad-leaved Peppermint
- Callitris endlicheri - Black Cypress Pine

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Calytrix tetragona - Fringe Myrtle
- Cassinia longifolia
- Olearia tenuifolia
- Acacia falciformis - Broad-leaved Hickory
- Acacia echinula

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Joycea pallida - Redanther Wallaby Grass
- Dichelachne micrantha
- Dianella revoluta var. revoluta
- Stypandra glauca
- Elymus scaber
- Themeda australis - Kangaroo Grass
- Austrostipa scabra subsp. falcate - Speargrass
- Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana – Snow Grass
- Desmodium varians
- Geranium solanderi var. solanderi

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open forest or woodland.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 15%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests

SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation

CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Red Stringybark - Brittle Gum - Inland Scribbly Gum dry open forest on skeletal hills of the tablelands, South Eastern Highlands (DFB23)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on ridges and slopes between 550 and 1150m on the Southern and Central Tablelands, between Wallerawang and Captains Flat.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus macrorhyncha - Red Stringybark
- Eucalyptus mannifera - Brittle Gum
- Eucalyptus rossii - Inland Scribbly Gum

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus dives - Broad-leaved Peppermint
- Eucalyptus goniocalyx - Long-leaved Box or Bundy

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Hibbertia obtusifolia
- Brachyloma daphnoides
- Daviesia leptophylla

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Gonocarpus tetragynus
- Lomandra filiformis subsp. coriacea
- Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana – Snow Grass
- Goodenia hederacea
- Dianella revoluta var. revolute
- Joycea pallida - Redanther Wallaby Grass
- Hovea linearis

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Low open forest or woodland with an open understorey of sclerophyll shrubs, and sparse ground layer of grasses and forbs.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 65%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Robertson's Peppermint - Broad-leaved Peppermint - Norton's Box - stringybark open forest of the NSW South Western Slopes and South Eastern Highlands Bioregions (Benson 295) (DFB24)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on flats and sheltered southern and eastern aspects in hilly or mountainous areas in the south of the South Western Slopes and south-west of the South Eastern Highlands.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus robertsonii subsp. robertsonii
- Eucalyptus dives - Broad-leaved Peppermint
- Eucalyptus nortonii - Norton's Box or Mealy Bundy

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus macrorhyncha - Red Stringybark
- Eucalyptus mannifera - Brittle Gum
- Eucalyptus bicostata - Eurabbie

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Acacia dealbata - Silver Wattle
- Acacia rubida
- Cassinia arcuata
- Pimelea linifolia subsp. linifolia
- Hibbertia obtusifolia
- Olearia erubescens
- Platyllobium formosum subsp. formosum
- Acrotiche serrulata
- Daviesia latifolia
- Acrotiche divaricata
- Acacia melanoxylon - Blackwood

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Pteridium esculentum - Bracken
- Stellaria pungens
- Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana – Snow Grass
- Poa sieberiana var. cyanophylla – Snow Grass
- Senecio tenuiflorus
- Plantago varia
- Geranium solanderi var. solanderi
- Ranunculus lappaceus
- Acaena novae-zelandiae
- Hydrocotyle laxiflora

OTHER DIAGONISTIC FEATURES: Tall open forest with a sparse shrub layer and a dense grassy ground cover. Occurs on deep brown to loamy clay soils including red and brown podsols derived from granite, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 40% THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
Sub formation: Shrub understorey

Class: Southern Wattle Dry Sclerophyll Forests (SWDSF)

FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests

SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation

CLASS: Southern Wattle Dry Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Bodalla Silver Wattle - Rock Waxflower tall shrubland on exposed slopes in the lower Snowy Valley, South East Corner (DFC1)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on steep rocky slopes on Ordovician Sediments in the lower Snowy River valley (also known as Byadbo) area of Kosciuszko NP.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Acacia silvestris - Bodalla Silver Wattle

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Acacia doratoxylon - Currawang
- Acacia falciformis - Broad-leaved Hickory

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Philotheca trachyphylla
- Acacia kettlewelliae
- Olearia phlogopappa
- Platysace lanceolata
- Leionema lamprophyllum

CHARACTERISTIC GROUND COVER:

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES:

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 0%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: Southern Wattle Dry Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Bodalla Silver Wattle very tall shrubland in the Brogo River and Desert Creek catchments, South East Corner (DFC2)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs in small to moderate-sized patches in steep gorges on metasediments in the Brogo River and Desert Creek catchments. Most stands are in Wadbilliga and Bemboka National Parks, although small stands occur on private land at Brogo Pass and Alsop's Creek
DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Acacia silvestris - Bodalla Silver Wattle
- Acacia blayana
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Acacia mearnsii - Black Wattle
- Eucalyptus smithii - Gully Gum
- Eucalyptus wilcoxii
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Beyeria lasiocarpa - Wallaby Bush
- Cassinia trinerva
- Notelaea venosa
- Philotheca trachyphylla
- Pomaderris brogoensis
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Plectranthus parviflorus
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES:
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 10%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
Sub formation: Shrub under storey

Class: Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forests (WSDSF)

FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Black Cypress Pine - Red Stringybark - box low open forest on rocky outcrops of the NSW South Western Slopes and adjoining South Eastern Highlands Bioregions (Benson 309) (DFD1)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Restricted to ridges, rock flats or upper steep slopes in hilly areas with northern or western aspects in the upper slopes of the South Western Slopes and in the adjoining South East Highlands.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Callitris endlicheri - Black Cypress Pine
- Eucalyptus macrorhyncha - Red Stringybark

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus rossii - Inland Scribbly Gum
- Eucalyptus dwyerii - Dwyer's Red Gum
- Eucalyptus goniocalyx - Long-leaved Box or Bundy
- Eucalyptus nortonii - Norton's Box or Mealy Bundy
- Allocasuarina verticillata - Drooping Sheoak
- Eucalyptus blakelyi - Blakely's Red Gum

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Calytrix tetragona - Fringe Myrtle
- Acacia paradoxa
- Brachyloma daphnoides subsp. daphnoides
- Melichrus urceolatus
- Kunzea ericoides - Burgan
- Kunzea parvifolia
- Dodonaea viscosa subsp. spatulata
- Dodonaea viscosa subsp. angustifolia
- Leucopogon virgatus

CHARACTERISTIC GROUND COVER:
- Stypandra glauca
- Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi
- Lepidosperma laterale
- Joycea pallida - Redanther Wallaby Grass
- Senecio hispidulus var. dissectus
- Gonocarpus elatus
- Xerochrysum viscole
- Acrotiche serrulata
- Wurmbea dioica subsp. dioica
- Burchardia umbellata

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Low open forest on skeletal lithosol brown loamy sand soils derived from coarse-grained igneous or sedimentary rocks.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 20% THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Blue Mallee - Green Mallee - Bull Mallee very tall mallee shrubland (Benson 177)? (DFD2)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Restricted to crests and slopes on undulating rises up to 300 m in altitude.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus viridis - Green Mallee
- Eucalyptus polybractea - Blue Mallee
- Eucalyptus behriana - Bull Mallee

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus dumosa - White Mallee

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Melaleuca uncinata - Broombush
- Melaleuca lanceolata - Moonah
- Acacia hakeoides
- Dodonaea viscosa subsp. cuneata
- Cassytha melantha
- Santalum acuminatum
- Acacia difformis

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Dianella revoluta var. revoluta
- Austrostipa scabra subsp. falcate - Speargrass
- Austrodanthonia setacea
- Cotton Bush (Maireana aphylla)
- Wahlenbergia communis
- Chenopodium desertorum subsp. microphyllum
- Sida corrugata
- Vittadinia cuneata

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Very tall open mallee forest. This community occurs on gravelly, red loam soils derived from Ordovician sedimentary and metamorphic rocks including sandstone, shale and schist. Restricted to the West Wyalong district in the southern wheatbelt of NSW.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 85%.
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Broombush - Green Mallee - Blue Mallee very tall shrubland (Benson 178)? (DFD3)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Hills
DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus viridis - Green Mallee
- Eucalyptus polybractea - Blue Mallee
- Eucalyptus dwyeri - Dwyer's Red Gum
- Callitris endlicheri - Black Cypress Pine
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Melaleuca uncinata - Broombush
- Calytrix tetragona - Fringe Myrtle
- Melichrus urceolatus
- Philotheca ciliate
- Acacia rhigiophylla
- Kunzea parvifolia
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Dianella revoluta var. revoluta
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Very tall dense shrubland. Occurs on skeletal sandy loam soil derived from siliceous volcanics or sedimentary rocks on ridges of hills in the West Wyalong district of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion.
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 75%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Currawang very tall shrubland on siliceous rocky ridges and cliffs mainly in the NSW South Western Slopes (Benson 317)? (DFD4)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on rock flats or steep escarpments often with exposed northern or western aspects on the South Western Slopes south from the Hervey Range.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Acacia doratoxylon - Currawang

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Dwyer's Red Gum (Eucalyptus dwyeri)
- Red Stringybark (Eucalyptus macrorhyncha)
- Mugga Ironbark (Eucalyptus sideroxylon)
- Broad-leaved or Red Ironbark (Eucalyptus fibrosa)

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Allocasuarina diminuta subsp. diminuta
- Calytrix tetragona - Fringe Myrtle

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Gonocarpus elatus
- Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi
- Dichopogon strictus
- Austrodanthonia fulva
- Stypandra glauca
- Geranium solanderi var. solanderi
- Chrysocephalum semipapposum
- Gonocarpus tetraragus
- Drosera peltata
- Oxalis perennis
- Poranthera microphylla

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Tall shrubland with scattered trees on skeletal, clay loam lithosol soil derived from granite, sandstone, conglomerate or other siliceous substrates.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 10%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests

SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation

CLASS: Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Drooping She-oak - Ricinocarpos bowmannii - grasstree tall open shrubland of the Coolac - Tumut Serpentine Belt, NSW South Western Slopes (Benson 301)? (DFD5)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on serpentinite and associated substrates between Coolac - Gundagai and Tumut on the NSW South Western Slopes.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus nortonii - Norton's Box or Mealy Bundy
- Eucalyptus albens - White Box
- Eucalyptus melliodora - Yellow Box
- Brachychiton populneus subsp. populneus - Kurrajong
- Eucalyptus bridgesiana - Apple Box

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Allocasuarina verticillata - Drooping Sheoak
- Ricinocarpos bowmanii
- Xanthorrhoea glauca subsp. angustifolia
- Acacia implexa
- Acacia decora
- Banksia marginata - Silver Banksia
- Dodonaea viscosa subsp. spatulata
- Blackthorn (Bursaria spinosa subsp. lasiophylla
- Leptospermum brevipes
- Exocarpos cupressiformis

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Themeda australis - Kangaroo Grass
- Aristida ramosa var. ramose
- Austrodanthonia laevis
- Clematis microphylla var. leptophylla
- Hypericum gramineum
- Euchiton gymnocephalus
- Acaena novae-zelandiae
- Geranium solanderi var. solanderi
- Bothriochloa macra - Redleg Grass

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Heath or sparse woodland on shallow dark brown clays being euchrozem or red podsolic soils derived from serpentinite.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 75%.

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Dwyer's Red Gum - Black Cypress Pine - Currawang woodland of rocky hills of temperate (hot summer) climate zone (Benson 186)? (DFD6)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: On steep upper slopes, ridgelines or steep gullies on rocky hills mainly in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion but extending into the south-eastern edge of the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus dwyeri - Dwyer's Red Gum
- Callitris endlicheri - Black Cypress Pine
- Acacia doratoxylon - Currawang

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus sideroxylon - Mugga Ironbark
- Eucalyptus dealbata - Tumbledown Red Gum
- Allocasuarina verticillata - Drooping Sheoak

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Cassinia laevis
- Grevillea floribunda
- Platysace lanceolata
- Calytrix tetragona - Fringe Myrtle
- Acacia linearifolia
- Dodonaea viscosa subsp. spatulata
- Dodonaea viscosa subsp. mucronata
- Acacia paradoxa
- Acacia deanei subsp. deanei
- Acacia lineate
- Kunzea ambigua

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Gonocarpus elatus
- Lepidosperma laterale
- Austrostipa densiflora
- Austrostipa scabra subsp. scabra - Speargrass
- Stypandra glauca
- Chrysocephalum semipapposum
- Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi
- Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia
- Austrostipa mollis

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Woodland or mallee shrubland. Occurs on skeletal or shallow sandy soils derived from sandstones or other siliceous substrates.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 15%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Inland Grey Box - Black Cypress Pine shrubby woodland on stony slopes NSW South Western Slopes and Riverina Bioregions (Benson 110)? (DFD7)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on footslopes of low hills or hills on sloping terrain sometimes with rock outcropping.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus macrocarpa - Inland Grey Box
- Callitris endlicheri - Black Cypress Pine
- Callitris glaucophylla - White Cypress Pine

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus sideroxylon - Mugga Ironbark
- Eucalyptus albens - White Box
- Brachychiton populneus subsp. populneus - Kurrajong

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Dodonaea viscosa subsp. cuneata
- Acacia buxifolia subsp. buxifolia
- Acacia deanei subsp. deanei
- Acacia paradoxa
- Cassinia laevis
- Beyeria viscosa - Sticky Wallaby Bush
- Acacia doratoxylon - Currawang
- Ozothamnus obcordatus subsp. obcordatus
- Cassinia arcuata

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Austrodanthonia eriantha
- Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi
- Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides
- Einadia nutans subsp. nutans
- Einadia hastate
- Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana - Snowgrass
- Stuartina muelleri
- Dianella revoluta var. revolute
- Xerochrysum viscose
- Xerochrysum bracteata

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Mid-high woodland on stony clay or loam colluvial soils often derived from sandstones. Distributed mainly on the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion with some areas in the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion (Cocopara National Park). Ecotonal between hill communities upslope and box woodland on the plains.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 75%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Dry Sclerophyll Forests
SUBFORMATION: Shrubby subformation
CLASS: Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Red Box - Long-leaved Box - Red Stringybark sheltered open forest of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion (Benson 287)? (DFD8)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: On sheltered slopes in hills of the southern part of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus goniocalyx - Long-leaved Box or Bundy
- Eucalyptus polyanthemos subsp. polyanthemos - Red Box
- Eucalyptus macrorhyncha - Red Stringybark

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Brachychiton populneus subsp. populneus - Kurrajong
- Eucalyptus sideroxylon - Mugga Ironbark

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Brachyloma daphnoides subsp. daphnoides
- Acacia paradoxa
- Persoonia sericea
- Leptospermum continentale
- Dillwynia sericea
- Hibbertia obtusifolia

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Joycea pallida - Redanther Wallaby Grass
- Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana - Snowgrass
- Austrodanthonia pilosa
- Senecio species E
- Gonocarpus tetragnus
- Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia
- Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora
- Lomandra filiformis subsp. coriacea

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Mid-high to tall, to 20 m high, open forest. Occurs on clayey soils derived from granite, metasediments or fine-grained sedimentary rocks.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 60%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
The formation Forested wetlands consists of one vegetation class, Eastern Riverine Forests, and there vegetation types.

The following table shows the main canopy and associate upper storey species and the characteristic mid storey and ground storey species and the number of vegetation types in which they occur.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Main canopy species</strong></th>
<th><strong>Characteristic ground storey</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Casuarina cunninghamiana - River Oak</td>
<td>Acaena novae- zealandiae 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus camaldulensis - River Red Gum</td>
<td>Arthropodium minus 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptospermum grandifolium - Woolly Tea-tree</td>
<td>Austrodanthonia auriculata 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptospermum lanigerum</td>
<td>Austrodanthonia fulva 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptospermum thompsonii</td>
<td>Austrodanthonia racemosa 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blechnum nudum 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main associate species</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus blakelyi - Blakely’s Red Gum</td>
<td>Carex appressa 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus conica - Fuzzy Box</td>
<td>Carex inversa 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus macrocarpa - Inland Grey Box</td>
<td>Cynodon dactyloides 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus melliodora - Yellow Box</td>
<td>Dichondra repens – Kidney Weed 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus ovata - Swamp Gum</td>
<td>Eleocharis acuta 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum</td>
<td>Eleocharis pusilla 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus viminalis - Ribbon Gum</td>
<td>Geranium solanderi var. solanderi, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gratiola peruviana 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Characteristic midstorey species</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia buxifolia subsp. buxifolia</td>
<td>Juncus usitatus 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia dealbata - Silver Wattle</td>
<td>Lomandra longifolia - Spiny-headed Matt-rush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callistemon sieberi</td>
<td>Lythrum hyssopifolia 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hymenanthera dentate</td>
<td>Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptospermum continentale</td>
<td>Persicaria hydropiper 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptospermum obovatum</td>
<td>Poa helmsii 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lomatia myricoides</td>
<td>Poa labillardieri var. Labillardieri - Tussock Grass or River Tussock 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maireana enchylaenoides</td>
<td>Polystichum proliferum 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubus parvifolius - Native Raspberry</td>
<td>Pratia pedunculata 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pteridium esculentum - Bracken 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urtica incisa 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FORMATION: Forested Wetlands
CLASS: Eastern Riverine Forest
VEGETATION TYPE: River Oak forest and woodland of the NSW South Western Slopes and South Eastern Highlands Bioregions (Benson 85) (R1)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Along major watercourses in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and western edge of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
   - Casuarina cunninghamiana - River Oak

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
   - Eucalyptus blakelyi - Blakely's Red Gum
   - Eucalyptus melliodora - Yellow Box
   - Eucalyptus viminalis - Ribbon Gum

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
   - Callistemon sieberi
   - Acacia dealbata - Silver Wattle
   - Hymenanthera dentata

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
   - Pteridium esculentum - Bracken
   - Lomandra longifolia - Spiny-headed Matt-rush
   - Urtica incise
   - Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides
   - Poa labillardieri var. Labillardieri - Tussock Grass or River Tussock
   - Austrodanthonia racemosa
   - Cynodon dactyloides
   - Geranium solanderi var. solanderi,
   - Acaena novae-zealandiae
   - Dichondra repens – Kidney Weed

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Occurs on gravels, sands and loams on various substrates.
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 50%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Forested Wetlands
CLASS: Eastern Riverine Forest
VEGETATION TYPE: Tea-tree tall riparian shrubland, South Eastern Highlands, South East Corner and Australian Alps (R2)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs mainly in riparian situations in montane to sub-alpine areas.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Leptospermum grandifolium - Woolly Tea-tree
- Leptospermum lanigerum
- Leptospermum thompsonii

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum
- Eucalyptus ovata - Swamp Gum

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Lomatia myricoides
- Rubus parvifolius - Native Raspberry

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Blechnum penna-marina
- Carex appressa
- Blechnum nudum
- Poa helmsii
- Polystichum proliferum

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES:
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 10%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
FORMATION: Forested Wetlands
CLASS: Eastern Riverine Forest
VEGETATION TYPE: River Red Gum very tall open forest of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion (Benson 79)? (R3)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on river banks and adjacent flats along major watercourses in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion.
DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
    Eucalyptus camaldulensis - River Red Gum
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
    Eucalyptus blakelyi - Blakely's Red Gum
    Eucalyptus macrocarpa - Inland Grey Box
    Eucalyptus conica - Fuzzy Box
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
    Acacia dealbata - Silver Wattle
    Leptospermum continentale
    Leptospermum obovatum
    Callistemon sieberi
    Acacia buxifolia subsp. buxifolia
    Maireana enchylaenoides
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
    Carex inversa
    Carex appressa
    Austrodanthonia fulva
    Austrodanthonia auriculata
    Pratia pedunculata
    Lythrum hyssopifolia
    Eleocharis acuta
    Eleocharis pusilla
    Gratiola peruviana
    Arthropodium minus
    Hypericum gramineum
    Persicaria hydropiper
    Juncus usitatus
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Very tall riparian woodland. Occurs on alluvial sandy loam soils. Associate species vary considerable over the range. Shrubs may be absent in heavily grazed and eroded areas.
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 85%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil.
Freshwater wetlands contain two vegetation classes, Inland Floodplain Swamps and Montane Bogs and Fens. The former class has two vegetation types and the latter six.
The following table shows the main canopy and associate upper storey species and the characteristic mid storey and ground storey species and the number of vegetation types in which they occur.

Freshwater wetlands contain five main associated species of trees, 23 characteristic mid storey species, and 59 characteristic ground storey species – a total of 87 species. One species turns up in four vegetation types and twelve species in two vegetation types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main associated species</th>
<th>Characteristic ground cover cont.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus aquatic</td>
<td>Centipeda cunninghamii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus parvula</td>
<td>Chenopodium pumilio</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus pauciflora – Snow Gum</td>
<td>Crassula helmsii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus stellulata – Black Sallee</td>
<td>Dichelachne inaequiglumis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus viminalis – Ribbon Gum</td>
<td>Elatine gratioloides</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eleocharis sphaecelata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Characteristics midstorey species</td>
<td>Empodisma minus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acacia dealbata – Silver Wattle</td>
<td>Gonocarpus micranthus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saeckea utilis</td>
<td>Hydrocotyle peduncularis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolboschoenus medianus</td>
<td>Lachen globosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Callistemon sieberi</td>
<td>Juncus usitatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carex fascicularis</td>
<td>Lachnagrostis filiformis</td>
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<td>Eleocharis acuta</td>
<td>Lemma disperma</td>
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<td>Eleocharis sphaecelata</td>
<td>Lemma trisulca</td>
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<td>Epacris breviflora</td>
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<td>Lepilaena bilocularis</td>
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<td>Hakea macrocarpa</td>
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<td>Lachnagrostis avenacea</td>
<td>Lomandra longifolia - Spiny-headed Matt-rush</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leptospermum continentale</td>
<td>Ludwigia peploides subsp. Monteviendensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leptospermum grandifolium</td>
<td>Marsilea drummondi – Nardoo</td>
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<td>Leptospermum juniperinum</td>
<td>Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leptospermum myrtifolium</td>
<td>Mitrasacme serpyllifolia</td>
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<td>Leptospermum obovatum</td>
<td>Myriophyllum crispatum</td>
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<td>Lythrum salicaria</td>
<td>Myriophyllum simulans</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melaleuca ericifolia - Swamp Paperbark</td>
<td>Myriophyllum spp</td>
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<td>Phragmites australis – Common Reed</td>
<td>Ottelia ovalifolia subsp. ovalifolia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Typha domingensis – Cumbungi</td>
<td>Persicaria decipiens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Typha orientalis</td>
<td>Persicaria hydropiper</td>
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<td>Persicaria praetermissa</td>
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<td>Characteristic ground storey species</td>
<td>Phragmites australis – Common Reed</td>
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<td>Acaena novae-zelandiae</td>
<td>Poa labillardierei var. Labillardierei - Tussock Grass or River Tussock</td>
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<td>Agrostis avenacea</td>
<td>Potamogeton tricarinatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afernanthera denticulate</td>
<td>Ranunculus diminutus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asperula gunnii</td>
<td>Ranunculus inundates</td>
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<td>Species</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austrodanthonia duttoniana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austrodanthonia pilosa</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azolla filiculoides</td>
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<tr>
<td>Azolla pinnata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baloskion australe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baumea rubiginosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carex appressa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carex bichenoviana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carex gaudichaudiana</td>
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<td>Carex tereticaulis</td>
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<td>Centella asiatica</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schoenus nitens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scirpus polystachyus</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selliera radicans</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senecio diaschides</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spergularia marina</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirodes polyrhiza</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilsonia rotundifolia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolffia Australiana</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Class: Inland Floodplain Swamps

FORMATION: Freshwater Wetlands
CLASS: Inland Floodplain Swamps
VEGETATION TYPE: Semi-permanent open freshwater wetlands of the inland slopes and plains (Benson 238) (Wt1)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: In freshwater ox-bow lakes and permanent lakes on the floodplains of the inland river systems.
DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
  Eleocharis sphacelata
  Bolboschoenus medianus
  Carex fascicularis
  Typha orientalis
  Phragmites australis – Common Reed
  Typha domingensis - Cumbungi
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
  Lemna disperma
  Lemna trisulca
  Azolla filiculoides
  Azolla pinnata
  Myriophyllum spp
  Wolffia Australiana
  Spirodela polyrhiza
  Potamogeton tricarinatus
  Ludwigia peploides subsp. Montevidensis
  Ottelia ovalifolia subsp. Ovalifolia
  Marsilea drummondii – Nardoo
  Elatine gratioloides
  Persicaria decipiens
  Alternanthera denticulate
  Lachnagrostis filiformis
  Centipeda cunninghamii
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Low open forbland or sedgeland in open water bodies dominated on the water surface by free floating, submerged unattached or submerged attached aquatic plant species. Usually on clay or humic gley soils with substantial organic content. This community is very broadly classified to cover inland floodplain systems in south-eastern Australia. It could be divided with more floristic data and analysis.
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 75%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Freshwater Wetlands
CLASS: Inland Floodplain Swamps
VEGETATION TYPE: Valley flat sedgeland/rushland wetlands of the upper slopes sub-region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion (Benson 335) (Wt2)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on silty loam alluvial soils derived from sedimentary and volcanic substrates along watercourse where sediment has accumulated to form valley flats or where springs may feed valley soaks in east of the South Western Slopes and adjoining parts of the South Eastern Highlands.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Mid-high sedgeland to open sedgeland dominated by sedges.
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 75%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
Class: Montane Bogs and Fens

FORMATION: Freshwater Wetlands
CLASS: Montane Bogs and Fens
VEGETATION TYPE: Coral Heath - tea-tree wet heath of escarpment ranges and eastern tablelands, Sydney Basin and South East Corner? (Wt3)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on humic loams and peats on granite and sandstones in headwater valleys between 500 and 1200m from the Blue Mountains to Deua National Park.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Epacris microphylla
- Leptospermum continentale
- Leptospermum myrtifolium

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Empodisma minus
- Gonocarpus micranthus
- Lepyrodia anarthria
- Mitrasacme serpyllifolia
- Hydrocotyle peduncularis
- Lepidosperma limicola

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open to sparse shrub canopy with dense groundcover of sedges and forbs.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 35%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Freshwater Wetlands
CLASS: Montane Bogs and Fens
VEGETATION TYPE: Montane wet heath and bog of the eastern tablelands, South Eastern Highlands (Wt4)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on waterlogged broad open flat gullies on alluvium derived from granitic or metasediments substrates above 800 m elevation on the eastern edge of the tablelands.
DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
   Eucalyptus pauciflora – Snow Gum
   Eucalyptus stellulata – Black Sallee
   Eucalyptus parvula
   Eucalyptus aquatica
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
   Baeckea utilis
   Hakea macrocarpa
   Epacris paludosa
   Epacris breviflora
   Leptospermum myrtifolium
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
   Baloskion australe
   Empodisma minus
   Carex appressa
   Asperula gunnii
   Gonocarpus micranthus
   Acaena novae-zelandiae
   Centella asiatica
   Lobelia anceps
   Persicaria decipiens
   Persicaria praetermissa
   Phragmites australis – Common Reed
   Ranunculus inundatus
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: A diverse open shrub stratum over 1 m tall dominated by species in the Myrtaceae and Epacridaceae. The continuous groundcover is dominated by sedges with occasional grasses and a diverse range of herbs.
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 50%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Montane Peatlands and Swamps of the New England Tableland, NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin, South East Corner, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps.
FORMATION: Freshwater Wetlands
CLASS: Montane Bogs and Fens
VEGETATION TYPE: Ribbon Gum - tea-tree - River Tussock riparian scrub along tablelands streambanks, South East Corner (Wt5)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Restricted to shallow alluvial sediments over rock along regularly flooded sections of the beds of higher altitude Southern Tableland rivers.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus viminalis – Ribbon Gum

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Leptospermum obovatum
- Melaleuca ericifolia - Swamp Paperbark
- Callistemon sieberi
- Leptospermum grandifolium
- Hakea macrocarpa
- Acacia dealbata – Silver Wattle

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Poa labillardierei var. Labillardierei - Tussock Grass or River Tussock
- Carex gaudichaudiana
- Scirpus polystachyus
- Carex tereticaulis
- Chenopodium pumilio
- Dichelachne inaequiglumis
- Hydrocotyle peduncularis
- Juncus usitatus
- Lomandra longifolia - Spiny-headed Matt-rush
- Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides
- Persicaria hydropiper
- Senecio diaschides

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open but clumped shrub canopy with patchy groundcover of sedges, grasses and forbs.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 60%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Freshwater Wetlands
CLASS: Montane Bogs and Fens
VEGETATION TYPE: Tableland swamp meadow on impeded drainage sites of the western Sydney Basin and South Eastern Highlands (Wt6)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on peats and humic loams in sediment-filled valleys up to 1000m in the western Blue Mtns and Southern Tablelands.
DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
  - Leptospermum juniperinum
  - Leptospermum obovatum
  - Lythrum salicaria
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
  - Hydrocotyle peduncularis
  - Baumea rubiginosa
  - Carex gaudichaudiana
  - Poa labillardieri var. labillardieri - Tussock Grass or River Tussock
  - Isachne globosa
  - Juncus usitatus
  - Ranunculus inundates
  - Eleocharis sphacelata
  - Phragmites australis – Common Reed
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open to dense shrub canopy with a dense groundcover of sedges and forbs.
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 85%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Freshwater Wetlands
CLASS: Montane Bogs and Fens
VEGETATION TYPE: Lakebed ephemeral herbfield on the tablelands, Sydney Basin and South Eastern Highlands (Wt7)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on deep alluvium subject to periodic inundation at altitudes between 600 and 800m on the tablelands.
DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
   Wilsonia rotundifolia
   Agrostis avenacea
   Austrodanthonia duttoniana
   Austrodanthonia pilosa
   Myriophyllum crispatum
   Ranunculus diminutus
   Schoenus nitens
   Selliera radicans
   Spergularia marina
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Low open ephemeral herbfield.
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 0%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Freshwater Wetlands
CLASS: Montane Bogs and Fens
VEGETATION TYPE: Montane lakes of the Monaro region, South Eastern Highlands (Wt8)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs as intermittent or semi-permanent lakes in small deflation depressions, or as larger perennial lakes on the Monaro Tableland.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Eleocharis acuta
- Lachnagrostis avenacea
- Juncus articulatus

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Myriophyllum simulans
- Potamogeton tricarinatus
- Limosella australis
- Crassula helmsii
- Carex bichenoviana
- Lepilaena bilocularis
- Ranunculus diminutus
- Hydrocotyle peduncularis

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: These lakes mainly occur on basalt substrate. Floristics are variable depending on the type of lake (ephemeral, intermittent or semi-permanent) and on seasonal conditions.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 65%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
Grasslands include one vegetation class, Montane Temperate Grasslands, and nine vegetation types. One vegetation type in the official classification, Derived grasslands of the South Eastern Highlands and South East Corner, has been omitted.

The following table shows the associated upper storey species and the characteristic mid storey and ground storey species and the number of vegetation types in which they occur.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Associated canopy species</th>
<th>Characteristics groundcover species cont.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus aggregata – Black Gum</td>
<td>1 Eneapogon nigricans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus ovata – Swamp Gum</td>
<td>1 Epilobium gunnianum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus pauciflora – Snow Gum</td>
<td>2 Epilobium hirtigerum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus stellulata – Black Sallee</td>
<td>1 Eryngium rostratum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Goodenia pinnatifida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Characteristics midstorey species</td>
<td>Haloragis heterophylla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassinia sp. aff. Uncata</td>
<td>1 Hypericum japonicum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus ovata – Swamp Gum</td>
<td>1 Juncus filiculis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epacris gunnii</td>
<td>2 Juncus filiformis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hakea macrocarpa</td>
<td>1 Leptorhynchos squamatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucopogon hookeri</td>
<td>1 Leucochrysum albinans subsp. Alpinum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pimelea linifolia subsp. Caesia</td>
<td>2 Luzula flaccida</td>
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<td>Characteristics groundcover species</td>
<td>Luzula modesta</td>
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<td>Acaena ovina</td>
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<td>Aciphylla simplicifolia</td>
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<td>Aristida ramose</td>
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<td>Asperula conferta</td>
<td>4 Pennisetum alopecuroides</td>
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<td>Asperula gunnii</td>
<td>2 Picris angustifolia subsp. merxmuelleri</td>
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<td>Austrodanthonia auriculata</td>
<td>1 Plantago varia</td>
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<td>Austrodanthonia bipartite</td>
<td>1 Poa clivicola</td>
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<td>Austrodanthonia caespitose</td>
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<td>Austrodanthonia carphoides</td>
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<td>Austrodanthonia laevis</td>
<td>1 Poa hiemata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austrostipa bigeniculata</td>
<td>1 Poa labillardierei var. labillardierei - Tussock Grass or River Tussock</td>
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<td>Austrostipa scabra</td>
<td>2 Poa phillipsiana</td>
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<td>Bothriochloa macra - Redleg Grass</td>
<td>3 Psoralea tenax</td>
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<td>Brachyscome decipiens</td>
<td>1 Ranunculus graniticola</td>
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<td>Cardamine astoniae</td>
<td>1 Ranunculus pimpinellifolius</td>
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<td>Carex appressa</td>
<td>1 Rumex brownie</td>
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<td>Carex breviculmis</td>
<td>2 Scleranthus diander</td>
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<td>Carex gaudichaudiana</td>
<td>1 Senecio pinnatifolia</td>
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<td>Carex inversa</td>
<td>2 Themeda australis – Kangaroo Grass</td>
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<td>Celmisia pugioniforme</td>
<td>1 Trisetum spicatum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</td>
<td>2 Vittadinia muelleri</td>
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<td>Dichelochne spp.</td>
<td>1 Wahlenbergia communis</td>
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<td>Drosedra peltata</td>
<td>1 Xerochrysum viscosum</td>
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<td>Elymus scaber</td>
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<tr>
<td>Empodisma minus</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FORMATION: Grasslands
CLASS: Temperate Montane Grasslands
VEGETATION TYPE: Kangaroo Grass - Pin Rush moist grassland of the South Eastern Highlands
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on gentle slopes or flats on loamy clay soils.
DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
CHARACTORISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
   Themeda australis – Kangaroo Grass
   Juncus filiformis
   Rumex brownie
   Eryngium rostratum
   Carex inversa
   Drosera peltata
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Often occurs in moist locations.
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 95%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Natural Temperate Grassland of the Southern Tablelands (NSW and ACT)
FORMATION: Grasslands
CLASS: Temperate Montane Grasslands
VEGETATION TYPE: Kangaroo Grass - Poa fawcettiae open grassland on limestone in northern Kosciuszko NP, Australian Alps
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on steep slopes in karst areas between 1100 and 1200m at Cave Creek and Yarrangobilly in northern Kosciuszko NP.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Hakea macrocarpa
- Cassinia sp. aff. Uncata
- Pimelea linifolia subsp. caesia

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Poa fawcettiae
- Themeda australis – Kangaroo Grass
- Carex breviculmis
- Leucochrysum albicans subsp. alpinum
- Picris angustifolia subsp. merxmuelleri
- Xerochrysum viscosum

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES:
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 0%.
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Grasslands
CLASS: Temperate Montane Grasslands
VEGETATION TYPE: Kangaroo Grass - Snowgrass tussock grassland on slopes and ridges of the tablelands, South Eastern Highlands
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Widespread, mainly on well-drained slopes or ridges.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:

- Themeda australis – Kangaroo Grass
- Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana – Snowgrass
- Chrysocephalum apiculatum
- Acaena ovina
- Leptorhynchos squamatus
- Plantago varia
- Asperula conferta
- Austrodanthonia laevis
- Elymus scaber

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES:
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 65%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Natural Temperate Grassland of the Southern Tablelands (NSW and ACT)
FORMATION: Grasslands
CLASS: Temperate Montane Grasslands
VEGETATION TYPE: River Tussock - Tall Sedge - Kangaroo Grass moist grasslands of the South Eastern Highlands
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Mainly occurs in drainage lines or on river flats, often on alluvium.
DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
  Eucalyptus pauciflora – Snow Gum
  Eucalyptus stellulata – Black Sallee
  Eucalyptus ovate – Swamp Gum
  Eucalyptus aggregate – Black Gum
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
CHARACTERISTIC GROUND COVER:
  Poa labillardieri var. labillardieri - Tussock Grass or River Tussock
  Carex appressa,
  Themeda australis – Kangaroo Grass
  Carex inversa
  Asperula conferta
  Pennisetum alopecuroides
  Haloragis heterophylla
  Juncus filicaulis
  Epilobium hirtigerum
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES:
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 96%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Grasslands
CLASS: Temperate Montane Grasslands
VEGETATION TYPE: Snow Grass - Acaena ovina grassland on undulating basalt plateaux, South Eastern Highlands
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on undulating basalt plateaux on deep chocolate/chernozem soils.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:

Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana – Snow Grass
Acaena ovina
Bothriochloa macra – Redleg Grass
Asperula conferta
Austrodanthonia caespitose
Scleranthus diander
Psoralea tenax
Austrostipa bigeniculata
Wahlenbergia communis

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Widespread particularly in the Cooma to Bombala area.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 65%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Natural Temperate Grassland of the Southern Tablelands (NSW and ACT)
FORMATION: Grasslands
CLASS: Temperate Montane Grasslands
VEGETATION TYPE: Speargrass grassland of the South Eastern Highlands
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Usually on upper slopes or ridges with well drained sandy or loamy soils.
DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
   Eucalyptus pauciflora – Snow Gum
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
   Austrostipa scabra
   Austrostipa bigeniculata
   Austrodanthonia caespitose
   Bothriochloa macra – Redless Grass
   Enneapogon nigricans
   Elymus scaber
   Dichelachne spp.
   Poa sieberiana var. Sieberiana – Snowgrass
   Wahlenbergia communis
   Austrodanthonia bipartita
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Mid-dense tall tussock grassland
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 65%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Natural Temperate Grassland of the Southern Tablelands (NSW and ACT)
FORMATION: Grasslands
CLASS: Temperate Montane Grasslands

VEGETATION TYPE: Sub-alpine dry grasslands and heathlands of valley slopes, southern South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on broad, flat valley bottoms in montane to sub-alpine areas between 1200 and 1600m.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
   Hakea macrocarpa
   Leucopogon hookeri
   Pimelea linifolia subsp. caesia

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
   Poa clivicola
   Poa phillipiana
   Poa hiemata
   Trisetum spicatum
   Asperula gunnii
   Luzula flaccid
   Oreomyrrhis argentea
   Ranunculus graniticola
   Senecio pinnatifolia
   Aciphylla simplicifolia
   Brachyscome decipiens
   Carex breviculmis
   Celmisia pugioniforme

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open shrubland or grassland.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 5%.

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Grasslands
CLASS: Temperate Montane Grasslands
VEGETATION TYPE: Sub-alpine grasslands of valley floors, southern South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on broad, flat valley bottoms in montane to sub-alpine areas between 1200 and 1600m.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
    Epacris gunnii
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
    Austrofestuca hookeriana
    Poa costiniana
    Carex gaudichaudiana
    Asperula gunnii
    Cardamine astoniae
    Empodisma minus
    Epilobium gunnianum
    Hypericum japonicum
    Luzula modesta
    Neopaxia australasica
    Oreomyrrhis ciliate
    Ranunculus graniticola
    Ranunculus pimpinellifolius

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES:
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 5%.
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Grasslands
CLASS: Temperate Montane Grasslands
VEGETATION TYPE: Wallaby Grass - Redleg Grass low grassland of the South Eastern Highlands

LANDSCAPE POSITION:
DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
   Austrodanthonia carphoides
   Austrodanthonia auriculata
   Asperula conferta
   Bothriochloa macra - Redleg Grass
   Vittadinia muelleri
   Chrysocephalum apiculatum
   Goodenia pinnatifida
   Aristida ramosa

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES:
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 95%.
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
Grassy woodlands have four classes

- Southern Tablelands Grassy Woodlands - six vegetation types
- Subalpine Woodlands - eleven vegetation types
- Tableland Clay Grassy Woodlands - three vegetation types
- Western Slopes Grassy Woodlands - two vegetation types
Class: Southern Tablelands Grassy Woodlands

FORMATION: Grassy Woodlands

CLASS: Southern Tableland Grassy Woodlands

VEGETATION TYPE: Apple Box moist gully grass-forb open forest of the NSW South Western Slopes and South Eastern Highlands Bioregions (Benson 283) (WA1)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Footslopes, gullies or valley flats

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus bridgesiana - Apple Box
- Eucalyptus blakelyi - Blakely's Red Gum

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus melliodora - Yellow Box
- Eucalyptus nortonii - Norton's Box or Mealy Bundy
- Eucalyptus macrocarphica - Red Stringybark

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Acacia dealbata - Silver Wattle
- Acacia paradoxa
- Leptospermum continentale
- Cassinia aculeata

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Pteridium esculentum – Bracken
- Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides
- Dichondra repens - Kidney Weed
- Acaena ovina
- Hydrocotyle laxiflora
- Themeda australis - Kangaroo Grass
- Elymus scaber

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Occurs on silty loam clay soils derived from colluvium or sedimentary, metamorphic or igneous substrates on flats adjoining creeks and on lower slopes in hilly or plateau landscapes of the NSW South Western Slopes and South Eastern Highlands Bioregions.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 80%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Grassy Woodlands
CLASS: Southern Tableland Grassy Woodlands
VEGETATION TYPE: Broad-leaved Peppermint - Red Stringybark grassy open forest on undulating hills, South Eastern Highlands (WA2)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on undulating hills between 550 and 1100m from the western Blue Mountains to near Braidwood.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus dives - Broad-leaved Peppermint
- Eucalyptus macrohyncha - Red Stringybark

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus mannifera - Brittle Gum
- Eucalyptus dalrympleana subsp. dalrympleana - Mountain Gum
- Eucalyptus rossii - Inland Scribbly Gum
- Eucalyptus cinerea - Argyle Apple

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Melichrus urceolatus

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides
- Gonocarpus tetragynus
- Lomandra filiformis subsp. coriacea
- Hydrocotyle laxiflora
- Hypericum gramineum
- Hibbertia obtusifolia
- Goodenia hederacea
- Oxalis perennans
- Austrodanthonia racemosa

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open forest with a sparse shrub layer and grassy groundcover.
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 80%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Grassy Woodlands
CLASS: Southern Tableland Grassy Woodlands
VEGETATION TYPE: Ribbon Gum - Yellow Box grassy woodland on undulating terrain of the eastern tablelands, South Eastern Highlands (WA3)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on rolling terrain on granite derived soils between 550 and 1050m on the eastern tablelands from the western Blue Mountains to near Braidwood.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus viminalis - Ribbon Gum
- Eucalyptus melliodora - Yellow Box

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus dalrympleana subsp. dalrympleana - Mountain Gum
- Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum
- Acacia melanoxylon - Blackwood

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Rubus parviflorus

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Hydrocotyle laxiflora
- Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides
- Acaena novae-zelandiae
- Geranium solanderi
- Lomandra filiformis subsp. coriacea
- Rumex brownie
- Dichondra repens - Kidney Weed
- Desmodium varians
- Stellaria pungens
- Themeda australis - Kangaroo Grass
- Austrodanthonia racemosa
- Hypericum gramineum
- Glycine clandestina

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Woodland with a sparse shrub layer and dense grassy groundcover.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 80%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Grassy Woodlands
CLASS: Southern Tableland Grassy Woodlands
VEGETATION TYPE: Riparian Blakely's Red Gum moist sedge - grass open forest of the NSW South Western Slopes (Benson 278) (WA4)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs in gullies and on creek flats in hilly terrain or along creeks on plateaux in the upper catchments of the South Western Slopes and in the South Eastern Highlands.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus blakelyi - Blakely's Red Gum

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus melliodora - Yellow Box
- Eucalyptus bridgesiana - Apple Box
- Eucalyptus goniocalyx - Long-leaved Box or Bundy
- Eucalyptus macrocarpa - Inland Grey Box

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Acacia dealbata - Silver Wattle
- Acacia paradoxa
- Acacia deanei subsp. paucijuga
- Styphelia triflora
- Acrotriche rigid
- Acacia acinacea
- Dodonaea viscosa subsp. cuneata

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Carez appressa
- Hydrocotyle laxiflora
- Rumex brownie
- Juncus flavidus
- Poa labillardieri var. labillardieri - Tussock Grass or River Tussock
- Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides
- Carex inversa
- Carex incomitata
- Juncus subglaucus
- Poranthera microphylla
- Centipeda cunninghami

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open forest or woodland with sparse understorey and a dense ground layer dominated by sedges and tussock grasses. Occurs on deep alluvial silty clay-loam soils.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 85%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Grassy Woodlands
CLASS: Southern Tableland Grassy Woodlands
VEGETATION TYPE: Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum grassy woodland on the tablelands, South Eastern Highlands (WA5)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on loamy soils on undulating terrain between 500 and 900m on the tablelands.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus melliodora - Yellow Box
- Eucalyptus bridgesiana - Apple Box
- Eucalyptus blakelyi - Blakely's Red Gum

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus dives - Broad-leaved Peppermint
- Eucalyptus macrorhyncha - Red Stringybark
- Eucalyptus rubida subsp. rubida - Candle Bark
- Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum
- Eucalyptus mannifera - Brittle Gum
- Eucalyptus viminalis - Ribbon Gum

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Lissanthe strigosa
- Melichrus urceolatus

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Themeda australis - Kangaroo Grass
- Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides
- Gonocarpus tetragynus
- Bothriochloa macra - Redleg Grass
- Hydrocotyle laxiflora
- Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana - Snowgrass
- Austrodanthonia racemosa
- Goodenia hederacea
- Lomandra filiformis subsp. coriacea

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Woodland with a sparse shrub layer and dense grassy groundcover. Occurrences in the Braidwood area and east of Byadbo in the far south do not have Blakely's Red Gum present.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 95%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland
FORMATION: Grassy Woodlands
CLASS: Southern Tableland Grassy Woodlands
VEGETATION TYPE: Yellow Box grassy woodland of the northern Monaro, South Eastern Highlands (WA6)
LANDSCAPE POSITION:
   Eucalyptus melliodora - Yellow Box
DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES:
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 95%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland
Note: In the source the vegetation information was not provided.
Class: Subalpine Woodlands

FORMATION: Grassy Woodlands
CLASS: Subalpine Woodlands

VEGETATION TYPE: Alpine Snow Gum - Snow Gum shrubby woodland at intermediate altitudes in northern Kosciuszko NP, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps (WB1)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs in sub-alpine areas between 1500 and 1700m usually on free draining slopes, ridges and spurs.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus niphophila - Alpine Snow Gum
- Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:

CHARACTORISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Bossiaea foliosa
- Leucopogon montanus
- Hovea Montana
- Daviesia ulicifolia

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Poa spp.
- Helichrysum scorpioides
- Stellaria pungens
- Oreomyrrhis eriopoda
- Scleranthus biflorus
- Goodenia hederacea subsp. alpestris

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Low open woodland with mixed understorey of shrubs and tussock grasses.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 5%.

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Grassy Woodlands
CLASS: Subalpine Woodlands

VEGETATION TYPE: Alpine Snow Gum shrubby open woodland at high altitudes in Kosciuszko NP, Australian Alps (WB2)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs in sub-alpine areas between 1600 and 1900m on slopes, ridges and spurs.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
   Eucalyptus niphophila - Alpine Snow Gum

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:

CHARACTORISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
   Olearia phlogopappa
   Tasmannia xerophila
   Prostanthera cuneata
   Hovea montana

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
   Poa ensiformis
   Poa hiemata
   Stellaria pungens
   Asperula gunnii

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Low open woodland with mixed understorey of shrubs and tussock grasses.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 5%.

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Grassy Woodlands
CLASS: Subalpine Woodlands

VEGETATION TYPE: Apple Box - Candlebark - Snow Gum shrubby open forest on valley floors, southern South Eastern Highlands (WB3)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs in broad valleys from Delegate to the Upper Shoalhaven River catchment.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus bridgesiana - Apple Box
- Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum
- Eucalyptus dives - Broad-leaved Peppermint
- Eucalyptus rubida subsp. rubida - Candle Bark

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Silver Wattle (Acacia dealbata)
- Cassinia longifolia
- Hibbertia obtusifolia

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana (Snow Grass)
- Elymus scaber
- Acaena novae-zealandiae
- Dichondra repens (Kidney Weed)
- Desmodium varians
- Veronica plebeia
- Epilobium billardierianum subsp. cinereum

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Grassy open forest or woodland. Occurs on a range of clay loam soils derived from Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian sediments and acid volcanics.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 60%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Grassy Woodlands
CLASS: Subalpine Woodlands
VEGETATION TYPE: Black Gum grassy woodland of damp flats and drainage lines of the eastern Southern Tablelands, South Eastern Highlands (WB4)

LANDSCAPE POSITION:

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
   Eucalyptus aggregata - Black Gum

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES: Black Sallee (Eucalyptus stellulata), Snow Gum (Eucalyptus pauciflora)

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER: Tussock Grass or River Tussock (Poa labillardierei var. labillardierei)

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES:

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 95%.

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Grassy Woodlands
CLASS: Subalpine Woodlands

VEGETATION TYPE: Black Sallee - Snow Gum low woodland of montane valleys, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps (WB5)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs in frost hollow drainage lines in montane and tableland areas.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus stellulata - Black Sallee
- Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES: Candle Bark (Eucalyptus rubida subsp. rubida), Mountain Gum (Eucalyptus dalrympleana subsp. dalrympleana), Black Gum (Eucalyptus aggregata)

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES: Leucopogon hookeri, Baeckeaa utilis, Hakea microcarpa

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER: Carex appressa, Restio australis, Tussock Grass or River Tussock (Poa labillardieri var. labillardieri), Snowgrass (Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana), Asperula scoparia, Acaena novae-zelandiae, Carex inversa, Empodisma minus, Hydrocotyle peduncularis

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Low open woodland often with a wet heath and/or tussock grass understorey

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 35%.

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Grassy Woodlands
CLASS: Subalpine Woodlands
VEGETATION TYPE: Mountain Gum - Narrow-leaved Peppermint - Snow Gum dry shrubby open forest on undulating tablelands, southern South Eastern Highlands (WB6)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Typically occurs on gentle terrain on the tableland above 700 m elevation, on granitic or metasedimentary substrates.
DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
  - Eucalyptus dalrympleana subsp. dalrympleana - Mountain Gum
  - Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiata - Narrow-leaved Peppermint
  - Eucalyptus pauciflora – Snow Gum
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES: Broad-leaved Peppermint (Eucalyptus dives)
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES: Bossiaea foliosa, Daviesia ulicifolia, Hibbertia obtusifolia, Hovea linearis, Leucopogon lanceolatus, Monotoca scoparia, Persoonia silvatica
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER: Dianella tasmanica, Gonocarpus tetragynus, Spiny-headed Matt-rush (Lomandra longifolia), Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides, Stylidium graminifolium
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open forest up to 20 m tall with an understorey of scattered tall shrubs emerging from a stratum of smaller shrubs. The groundcover includes grass tussocks interspersed with forbs.
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 50%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Grassy Woodlands
CLASS: Subalpine Woodlands
VEGETATION TYPE: Snow Gum - Candle Bark shrubby open forest in valleys of the southern ACT ranges, South Eastern Highlands (WB7)

LANDSCAPE POSITION:

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum
- Eucalyptus rubida subsp. rubida – Candle Bark

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES: Ribbon Gum (Eucalyptus viminalis)

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES:

PERCENTAGE CLEARED:

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Grassy Woodlands
CLASS: Subalpine Woodlands
VEGETATION TYPE: Snow Gum - Candle Bark woodland on broad valley flats of the tablelands and slopes, South Eastern Highlands (Wb8)

LANDSCAPE POSITION:

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum
- Eucalyptus rubida subsp. rubida - Candle Bark

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES: Black Sallee (Eucalyptus stellulata), Ribbon Gum (Eucalyptus viminalis), Apple Box (Eucalyptus bridgesiana)

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES:

PERCENTAGE CLEARED:

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Grassy Woodlands

CLASS: Subalpine Woodlands

VEGETATION TYPE: Snow Gum - Mountain Gum shrubby open forest of montane areas, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps (WB9)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Widespread on montane to sub alpine slopes and ridges.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum
- Eucalyptus dalrympleana subsp. dalrympleana - Mountain Gum

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES: Brown Barrel (Eucalyptus fastigata), Alpine Ash (Eucalyptus delegatensis), Eucalyptus robertsonii subsp. robertsonii

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES: Silver Wattle (Acacia dealbata), Helichrysum scorpioides, Persoonia sylvatica, Olearia erubescens, Daviesia ulicifolia, Daviesia mimosoides subsp. mimosoides, Polyscias sambucifolia subsp. B, Coprosma hirtella, Olearia megalophylla, Oxylobium ellipticum, Daviesia latifolia, Platylabium formosum subsp. formosum

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER: Poa meionectes, Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides, Stellaria pungens, Lagenifera stipitata, Asperula scoparia, Viola betonicifolia, Dianella tasmanica, Geranium neglectum, Spiny-headed Matt-rush (Lomandra longifolia), Snowgrass (Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana), Helichrysum scorpioides, Acaena ovina, Paranthara microphylla, Persoonia chamaepitys, Stylidium graminifolium, Senecio gunnii, Brachycome spathulata, Acaena novae-zelandiae, Luzula flaccida

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open to tall open forest with an open shrubby understorey and grassy ground layer.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 5%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Grassy Woodlands
CLASS: Subalpine Woodlands
VEGETATION TYPE: Snow Gum shrubby sub-alpine woodland of the southern ACT ranges, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps (WB10)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on alpine humus soils on crests and plateaux between 1600 and 2000 metres in the ACT and north Kosciuszko NP.
DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES: Eucalyptus debeuzevillei
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES: Oxylobium alpestre, Helichrysum scorpioides, Derwentiana perfoliata, Olearia phlogopappa, Tasmannia xerophila, Kunzea muelleri, Leptospermum namadgiensis, Westringia lucida, Phaballium squamulosum subsp. ozothamnoides
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER: Poa fawcettiae, Stellaria pungens, Viola betonicifolia, Carex brevis, Senecio gunnii, Poa phillipsiana, Lepidosperma laterale
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Low woodland with a shrubby understorey.
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 0%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Grassy Woodlands
CLASS: Subalpine Woodlands
VEGETATION TYPE: Weeping Snow Gum grassy woodland in the Adaminaby area, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps (WB11)

LANDSCAPE POSITION:

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
Weeping Snow Gum (Eucalyptus lacrimans)

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES:

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 95%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
Class: Tableland Clay Grassy Woodlands

FORMATION: Grassy Woodlands

CLASS: Tableland Clay Grassy Woodlands

VEGETATION TYPE: Black Sallee low woodland of montane valleys in the eastern NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion (Benson 303) (WC1)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs in frost hollow drainage lines in montane areas in the east of the South West Slopes.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES: Eucalyptus stellulata - Black Sallee

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES: Blackwood (Acacia melanoxylon), Hymenanthera dentata

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER: Kangaroo Grass (Themeda australis), Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides, Acaena novae-zelandiae

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Low open woodland often with a grassy understorey

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 95%.

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Grassy Woodlands
CLASS: Tableland Clay Grassy Woodlands
VEGETATION TYPE: Ribbon Gum - Snow Gum grassy forest on damp flats, eastern South Eastern Highlands (WC2)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: granite soils in gently undulating to flat terrain at altitudes between 600 and 1100m on the eastern parts of the tablelands from the western Blue Mountains to Big Badja.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus viminalis - Ribbon Gum
- Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES: Rubus parviflorus

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER: Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides, Kidney Weed (Dichondra repens), Acaena novae-zelandiae, Hydrocotyle laxiflora, Stellaria pungens, Tussock Grass or River Tussock (Poa labillardieri var. labillardieri), Echinopogon ovatus, Geranium solanderi, Desmodium varians

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open forest with a sparse shrub layer and a dense grassy groundcover.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 80%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Grassy Woodlands

CLASS: Tableland Clay Grassy Woodlands

VEGETATION TYPE: Ribbon Gum - Snow Gum grassy open forest on flats and undulating hills of the eastern tableland, South Eastern Highlands (WC3)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on flat to gently undulating terrain from 600–1150m ASL largely on granite or acid volcanic soils

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus viminalis - Ribbon Gum
- Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES: Narrow-leaved Peppermint (Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiata), Black Sallee (Eucalyptus stellulata)

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES: Rubus parviflorus

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER: Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides, Kidney Weed (Dichondra repens), Glycine clandestina, Desmodium varians, Spiny-headed Matt-rush (Lomandra longifolia), Kangaroo Grass (Themeda australis), Bracken (Pteridium esculentum), Acaena novae-zelandiae, Tussock Grass or River Tussock (Poa labillardieri var. labillardieri), Gonocarpus tetragnus, Hypericum gramineum

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open eucalypt forest with sparse shrubs and dense grassy groundcover.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 90%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
Class: Western Slopes Grassy Woodlands

FORMATION: Grassy Woodlands
CLASS: Western Slopes Grassy Woodlands

VEGETATION TYPE: Blakely's Red Gum - tea-tree - bottlebrush shrubby riparian woodland of the eastern NSW South Western Slopes and South Eastern Highlands Bioregions (Benson 302) (WD1)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs along creeks and on adjoining flats in the southern part of the South Western Slopes extending into the South East Highlands. Mainly confined to the Tumut - Tumbarumba districts.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
   Eucalyptus blakelyi - Blakely's Red Gum

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES: Eucalyptus camphora subsp. humeana, Ribbon Gum (Eucalyptus viminalis), Norton's Box or Mealy Bundy (Eucalyptus nortonii)

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES: Leptospermum obovatum, Blackthorn (Bursaria spinosa subsp. lasiophylla), Blackwood (Acacia melanoxylon), Callistemon sieberi, Acacia kettlewelliae, Leptospermum brevipes, Pomaderris angustifolia, Pomaderris aspera, Leptospermum grandifolium, Lomatia myricoides

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER: Tussock Grass or River Tussock (Poa labillardierei var. labillardierei), Lachnagrostis filiformis, Carex gaudichaudiana, Juncus usitatus, Carex appressa, Isolepis subtilissima, Carex fascicularis, Carex incomitata, Cynodon dactylon, Spiny-headed Matt-rush (Lomandra longifolia), Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Riparian woodland with a dense shrubby understory occurring on shallow, brown to grey podsolic loamy clays or humic gleys over gravel often derived from granite or granodiorite substrates.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 50%.

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Grassy Woodlands
CLASS: Western Slopes Grassy Woodlands
VEGETATION TYPE: Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box grassy woodland of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion (Benson 277)? (WD2)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Flats and on gentle slopes mainly in the upper slopes sub-region.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus blakelyi - Blakely's Red Gum
- Eucalyptus melliodora - Yellow Box

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Apple Box (Eucalyptus bridgesiana)
- White Box (Eucalyptus albens)
- Fuzzy Box (Eucalyptus conica)
- White Cypress Pine (Callitris glaucophylla)

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Silver Wattle (Acacia dealbata)

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Kangaroo Grass (Themeda australis),
- Snowgrass (Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana),
- Redleg Grass (Bothriochloa macra),
- Juncus usitatus
- Lomandra filiformis subsp. coriacea
- Vittadinia cuneata
- Chrysocephalum apiculatum, Sida corrugata

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Tall woodland to about 20 m high. Occurs on fertile deep, loam or clay soils derived from a range of substrates including fine-grained sedimentary and metamorphic rocks but also volcanics and fine-grained granite.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 95%.
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
Heathlands

Dwarf she-oak heathland
Heathlands consist of one vegetation class, Southern Montane Heath, five vegetation types, and 39 species. Three vegetation types include Kunzea ericoides as a characteristic midstorey species, and six species are characteristics of two vegetation types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Associated species</th>
<th>Characteristic groundcover sp.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus sieberi – Silvertop Ash</td>
<td>1 Austrostipa pubinodis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus smithii – Gully Gum</td>
<td>1 Carex breviculmis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus triplex</td>
<td>1 Deyeuxia monticola</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus smithii – Burgan</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocasuarina nana</td>
<td>1 Deyeuxia monticola var. monticola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austrostipa pubinodis</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus smithii – Gully Gum</td>
<td>1 Goodenia ovata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus smithii – Burgan</td>
<td>1 Hierochloe rariflora</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus smithii – Gully Gum</td>
<td>1 Joycea pallida - Redanther Wallaby Grass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus smithii – Burgan</td>
<td>1 Lepidosperma gunnii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus smithii – Burgan</td>
<td>1 Lepidosperma laterale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Epacris robusta</td>
<td>1 Lepidosperma urophyllum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Epacris robusta</td>
<td>1 Lomandra confertifolia subsp. pallid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grevillea victoriae subsp. Nivalis</td>
<td>1 Lomandra glauca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hakea dactyloides</td>
<td>1 Lomandra longifolia - Spiny-headed Matt-rush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakea macraea</td>
<td>1 Stylidium graminifolium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kunzea ambigu</td>
<td>1 Stylidium glauca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kunzea ericoides – Burgan</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunzea muelleri</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunzea ambigua</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kunzea parvifolia</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leptospermum micromyrtus</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leptospermum myrtifolium</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucopogon attenuatum</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monotoca scoparia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxylobium ellipticum</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platysace lanceolata</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FORMATION: Heathlands
CLASS: Southern Montane Heath
VEGETATION TYPE: Argyle Apple montane heath on rock outcrops in the ACT, South Eastern Highlands
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Mainly found in the ACT on exposed rocky slopes between 1050 and 1400m elevation.
DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES: Nil.
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
   Eucalyptus triplex
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
   Leptospermum micromyrtus
   Kunzea ericoides - Burgan
   Leucopogon attenuatum
   Asterolasia trymalioides
   Epaeris robusta
   Oxyllobium ellipticum
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
   Carex breviculmis
   Deyeuxia monticola var. monticola
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Tall shrubland with scattered trees and extensive rock outcrop.
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 0%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Heathlands
CLASS: Southern Montane Heath
VEGETATION TYPE: Burgan - Pink Kunzea derived tall shrubland, South Eastern Highlands and South East Corner.
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs in various situations, mainly on slopes.
DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES: Nil.
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES: Nil.
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
   Kunzea ericoides – Burgan
   Kunzea parvifolia
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER: Nil.
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: A dense species-poor shrubland between 1 and 3m tall on previously cleared land. Original vegetation would have been a variety of open forest and woodland communities.
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 0%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Heathlands
CLASS: Southern Montane Heath
VEGETATION TYPE: Burgan - tea-tree - Fringe Myrtle dry heathland on rocky outcrops, South Eastern Highlands.
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Usually occurs on rocky areas in montane areas in the central and southern parts of the South Eastern Highlands
DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
  - Kunzea ericoides – Burgan
  - Leptospermum micromyrtus
  - Kunzea muelleri
  - Calytrix tetragona - Fringe Myrtle
  - Leptospermum myrtifolium
  - Oxylabium ellipticum
  - Asterolasia trymalioides
  - Leucopogon attenuatus
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
  - Stypandra glauca
  - Lomandra confertifolia subsp. Pallid
  - Deyeuxia monticola
  - Carex breviculmis
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: An open heath usually with much bare rock. Occasionally Burgan (Kunzea ericoides) also occurs as a riparian shrubland.
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 10%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Heathlands
CLASS: Southern Montane Heath
VEGETATION TYPE: Dwarf She-oak closed heathland of escarpment ranges, South Eastern Highlands.
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs mainly on exposed slopes and ridges of the western fall of the coastal escarpment between 600m and 800m elevation.
DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES: Nil.
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES: Nil.
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Allocasuarina nana
- Brachyloma daphnoides
- Hakea dactyloides
- Monotoca scoparia
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Austrostipa pubinodis
- Gonocarpus tetragynus
- Joycea pallid - Redanther Wallaby Grass
- Lepidosperma gunnii
- Lomandra glauca
- Stylidium graminifolium
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Usually occurs on skeletal sandy loams derived from metasedimentary, acid volcanic or granitic substrates.
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 5%.
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Heathlands

CLASS: Southern Montane Heath

VEGETATION TYPE: Kunzea ambigua - Correa reflexa shrubland on skeletal granitic substrates, southern South East Corner?

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on skeletal soils on granitic outcrops at 500-1000 m elevation on hinterland and escarpment mountains in the far south (e.g. Mt Poole, White Rock Mountain, Pheasants Peak).

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES: Nil.

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
  - Eucalyptus sieberi – Silvertop Ash
  - Eucalyptus smithii – Gully Gum

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
  - Acacia longifolia
  - Correa reflexa
  - Grevillea victoriae subsp. Nivalis
  - Hakea macraeana
  - Kunzea ambigua
  - Platysace lanceolata

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
  - Goodenia ovata
  - Hierochloe rariflora
  - Lepidosperma laterale
  - Lepidosperma urophorum
  - Lomandra longifolia - Spiny-headed Matt-rush
  - Stypandra glauca

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: A dense but patchy shrub stratum 4 m tall with occasional emergent small trees.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 5%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
Wet forests

Wet forests have two subformations, three classes and seventeen vegetation types:

- Grassy subformation
  - Montane Wet Sclerophyll Forests - two vegetation types
  - Southern Tablelands Wet Sclerophyll Forests - six vegetation types

- Shrubby subformation
  - Southern Escarpment Wet Sclerophyll Forests - nine vegetation types
Sub formation: Grassy subformation

Class: Montane Wet Sclerophyll Forests

FORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forest

SUBFORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy subformation)

CLASS: Montane Wet Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Alpine Ash - Mountain Gum moist shrubby tall open forest of montane areas, southern South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps (WFA1)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs in mountainous areas at high altitude mainly in the western and southern parts of Kosciuszko including the Bago-Maragle area.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus delegatensis - Alpine Ash
- Eucalyptus dalrympleana subsp. dalrympleana - Mountain Gum

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Coprosma hirtella
- Daviesia latifolia
- Polyscias sambucifolia subsp. B
- Tasmannia xerophila
- Acacia obliquinervi

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Stellaria pungens
- Viola betonicifolia
- Asperula conferta
- Derwentia derwentiana subsp. derwentiana
- Derwentia derwentiana subsp. montanum
- Acaena ovina
- Clematis aristata
- Polystichum proliferum

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Tall to very tall open forest. Occurs on moist plateaux and sheltered slopes along the Kosciuszko escarpment from about the Crackenback, Geehi and Tumut escarpments, and onto the Bago-Maragle plateau.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 5%.

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forest
SUBFORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy subformation)
CLASS: Montane Wet Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Alpine Ash - Snow Gum shrubby tall open forest of montane areas, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps (WFA2)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs in mountainous areas at high altitude mainly in the northern and eastern parts of Kosciuszko including the ACT.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus delegatensis - Alpine Ash
- Eucalyptus pauciflora - Snow Gum

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus stellulata - Black Sallee
- Eucalyptus dalrympleana subsp. dalrympleana - Mountain Gum

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Tasmannia lanceolata
- Polyscias sambucifolia subsp. B
- Coprosma hirtella
- Persoonia subvelutina
- Olearia megalophylla
- Bossiaea foliosa
- Leucopogon hookeri

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Asperula scoparia
- Stylidium graminifolium
- Viola betonicifolia
- Derwentia derwentiana subsp. derwentiana
- Stellaria pungens
- Poranthera microphylla
- Acaena novae-zelandiae
- Brachyscome spathulata

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Tall to very tall open forest.
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 5%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
Sub formation: Grassy subformation

Class: Southern Tablelands Wet Sclerophyll Forests

FORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forest

SUBFORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy subformation)

CLASS: Southern Tableland Wet Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Bogong Gum - Ribbon Gum shrubby open forest on the south west escarpment of Kosciuszko, South Eastern Highlands (WFB1)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on the western side of the southern parts of Kosciuszko between 700 and 1000m elevation.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus chapmaniana
- Eucalyptus viminalis - Ribbon Gum

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus dives - Broad-leaved Peppermint

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Polyscias sambucifolia subsp. B
- Daviesia latifolia
- Westringia eremophila
- Cassinia longifolia
- Grevillea victoriae
- Choretrum pauciflora
- Lomatia fraseri

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Poa ensiformis
- Poa labillardierei var. labillardierei - Tussock Grass or River Tussock
- Asperula conferta
- Clematis aristata
- Lobelia gibbosa
- Lomandra longifolia - Spiny-headed Matt-rush
- Pteridium esculentum Bracken

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open forest with a tall shrubby understorey.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 5%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forest
SUBFORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy subformation)
CLASS: Southern Tableland Wet Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Gully Gum - Woila Gum shrubby woodland on rocky hills of the escarpment ranges, South East Corner? (WFB2)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs as small patches on skeletal soils on the rocky tops within Deua National Park, or on steep scree slopes on Ordovician sediments within the upper Yadboro catchment.
DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
  - Eucalyptus smithii - Gully Gum
  - Eucalyptus olsenii - Woila Gum
MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
  - Eucalyptus blaxlandii
CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
  - Acacia olsenii
  - Grevillea oxyantha subsp. oxyantha
  - Notelaea venosa
  - Platysace lanceolatus
  - Exocarpos cupressiformis
CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
  - Galium propinquum
  - Plectranthus parvifolius
  - Pyrosoia rupestris
  - Asplenium flabellifolium
OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES:
PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 0%.
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forest
SUBFORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy subformation)
CLASS: Southern Tableland Wet Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Ribbon Gum - Broad-leaved Peppermint grassy open forest in the Cooma area, South Eastern Highlands (WFB3)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs at around Cooma and Yaouk on shallow clay silty loams derived from Ordovician sediments.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
  - Eucalyptus viminalis - Ribbon Gum
  - Eucalyptus dives - Broad-leaved Peppermint

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES:

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 30%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forest
SUBFORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy subformation)
CLASS: Southern Tableland Wet Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Ribbon Gum - Narrow-leaved Peppermint grassy open forest on basalt plateaux, Sydney Basin and South Eastern Highlands? (WFB4)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on undulating basalt tablelands between 600 and 1200m, mainly between Oberon and Moss Vale.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus viminalis - Ribbon Gum
- Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiate - Narrow-leaved Peppermint

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Acacia melanoxylon - Blackwood

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES: Nil.

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides
- Stellaria pungens
- Pteridium esculentum - Bracken
- Acaena novae-zelandiae
- Dichondra repens - Kidney Weed
- Geranium solanderi
- Hydrocotyle laxiflora
- Desmodium varians
- Echinopogon ovatus
- Austrodanthonia racemosa
- Austrostipa rudis
- Plantago varia
- Viola betonicifolia

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open forest with a sparse shrub layer and dense groundcover of herbs and grass.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 95%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forest
SUBFORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy subformation)
CLASS: Southern Tableland Wet Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Ribbon Gum - Robertson's Peppermint - Apple Box very tall riparian forest of the NSW South Western Slopes and South East Highlands Bioregions (Benson 299) (WFB5)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on valley flats and along streams in mountainous terrain in the south of the South Western Slopes and adjacent areas of the South Eastern Highlands, generally between 350 and 850 m altitude.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus viminalis - Ribbon Gum
- Eucalyptus robertsonii subsp. robertsonii
- Eucalyptus bridgesiana - Apple Box

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus macrorhyncha - Red Stringybark

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Acacia dealbata - Silver Wattle
- Acacia melanoxylon – Blackwood
- Cassinia arcuata
- Acrotriche serrulata

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Pteridium esculentum - Bracken
- Acaena novae-zelandiae
- Geranium solanderi var. solanderi
- Echinopogon ovatus
- Stellaria pungens
- Poa labillardierei var. labillardierei - Tussock Grass or River Tussock
- Carex appressa
- Hydrocotyle laxiflora
- Dichondra repens - Kidney Weed
- Cymbonotus preissianus
- Elymus scaber

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Tall open forest with a sparse shrub layer and dense ground cover often dominated by Bracken. Occurs on deep brown or red loam soils derived from alluvium, igneous and metamorphic rocks.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 60%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forest
SUBFORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy subformation)
CLASS: Southern Tableland Wet Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Ribbon Gum - Robertson's Peppermint fern - grass tall open forest of the eastern NSW South Western Slopes and south-western South Eastern Highlands Bioregions (Benson 300) (WFB6)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on sheltered hillslopes in mountainous terrain at elevations between 700 and 1150m in the south-west of the South Eastern Highlands and in the south of the South Western Slopes.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus viminalis - Ribbon Gum
- Eucalyptus robertsonii subsp. robertsonii

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus dives - Broad-leaved Peppermint

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Acacia dealbata - Silver Wattle
- Acrotriche serrulata
- Senecio velleioides
- Tetratheca ciliata

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Pteridium esculentum - Bracken
- Senecio sp. E
- Poa meionectes
- Stellaria pungens
- Luzula densiflora
- Plantago varia
- Wurmbea dioica subsp. dioica
- Viola betonicifolia
- Dianella revoluta var. revolute
- Stackhousia monogyna
- Wahlenbergia stricta subsp. stricta

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Tall open forest with a mid-dense shrub layer and a mixed ground layer of ferns and tussock grasses. Occurs on deep red-brown loam soils derived from granite and sedimentary substrates.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 40%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
Sub formation: Shubby subformation

Class: Southern Escarpment Wet Sclerophyll Forests

FORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forest
SUBFORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shubby subformation)
CLASS: Southern Escarpment Wet Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Brown Barrel - Mountain Grey Gum - Blanket Bush moist very tall open forest of the southern escarpment ranges, South Eastern Highlands and South East Corner (WFC1)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Mainly on the escarpment range between Brown Mountain and the upper Tantawangalo Creek area on moist granitic slopes at 600-1000 m elevation.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus fastigata - Brown Barrel
- Eucalyptus cypellocarpa - Mountain Grey Gum

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus obliqua - Messmate
- Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiata - Narrow-leaved Peppermint
- Eucalyptus elata - River Peppermint

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Silver Wattle (Acacia dealbata)
- Bedfordia arborescens
- Cyathea australis - Rough Treefern
- Dicksonia antarctica - Soft Treefern
- Coprosma quadrifida
- Olearia argophylla
- Pomaderris aspera

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Blechnum nudum
- Dianella tasmanica
- Geranium potenilloides
- Polystichum proliferum
- Pteridium esculentum - Bracken
- Stellaria flaccid
- Viola hederacea
- Clematis aristata
- Smilax australis - Wait-a-while

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Tall to very tall open forest with a well-developed small tree layer and shrubby understorey.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 20%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forest
SUBFORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby subformation)
CLASS: Southern Escarpment Wet Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Brown Barrel - Mountain Grey Gum tall moist forest on basalts of the Southern Highlands, Sydney Basin (WFC2)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on moist elevated areas on fertile soils in the Robertson and Sassafras areas.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus fastigata - Brown Barrel
- Eucalyptus cypellocarpa - Mountain Grey Gum
- Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiate - Narrow-leaved Peppermint

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Acacia melanoxylon - Blackwood

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Coprosma quadrifida
- Hymenanthera dentate
- Hedycarya angustifolia
- Rubus parvifolius - Native Raspberry
- Clematis aristata

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Spiny-headed Matt-rush (Lomandra longifolia
- Bracken (Pteridium esculentum
- Viola hederacea
- Kidney Weed (Dichondra repens
- Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides
- Poa labillardierei var. labillardierei - Tussock Grass or River Tussock
- Dianella caerulea
- Hydrocotyle peduncularis
- Poranthera microphylla
- Echinopogon ovatus
- Geranium potentilloides
- Helichrysum scorioides

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Tall eucalypt forest with an open shrub layer and moist herbaceous groundcover.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 80%.
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forest
SUBFORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby subformation)
CLASS: Southern Escarpment Wet Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Brown Barrel - Narrow-leaved Peppermint moist tall open forest on
escarpment ranges, southern South Eastern Highlands (WFC3)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on sheltered slopes and high ridges generally between 700
and 1400m elevation.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus fastigata - Brown Barrel
- Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiate - Narrow-leaved Peppermint

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus viminalis - Ribbon Gum
- Eucalyptus cypellocarpa - Mountain Grey Gum
- Eucalyptus dalrympleana subsp. dalrympleana - Mountain Gum
- Eucalyptus obliqua - Messmate

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Acacia dealbata - Silver Wattle
- Acacia melanoxylon - Blackwood
- Coprosma quadrifida
- Persoonia silvatica

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Stellaria pungens
- Acaena novae-zelandiae
- Poa meionectes
- Poranthera microphylla
- Asperula scoparia
- Dianella tasmanica
- Helichrysum scorpioides
- Pteridium esculentum - Bracken
- Veronica calycina
- Lagenifera stipitata
- Leptinella filicula
- Viola betonicifolia

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Tall to very tall open forest with shrubby understorey
and mixed ground layer of grasses and forbs.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 20%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forest
SUBFORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby subformation)
CLASS: Southern Escarpment Wet Sclerophyll Forests

VEGETATION TYPE: Mountain Grey Gum - Brown Barrel very tall moist forest on escarpment ranges, central and southern South East Corner (WFC4)

LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs south of Clyde Mountain on steep sheltered granitic slopes at 450 - 1200 m elevation on the escarpment range and outlying mountains such as Egan Peaks, Mt Poole and Deua National Park.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus cypellocarpa - Mountain Grey Gum
- Eucalyptus fastigata - Brown Barrel

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus elata - River Peppermint
- Eucalyptus obliqua - Messmate

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Bedfordia arborescens
- Cyathea australis - Rough Treefern
- Coprosma quadrifida
- Leucopogon lanceolatus
- Clematis aristata
- Smilax australis - Wait-a-while
- Tylophora barbata

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Blechnum cartilagineum - Gristle Fern
- Calochlaena dubia - Rainbow Fern
- Geranium potentilloides
- Goodenia ovate
- Hierochloe rariflora
- Lagenifera stipitata
- Pteridium esculentum - Bracken
- Stellaria flaccid
- Viola hederacea

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Tall to very tall open forest with a dense ground cover mainly of ferns.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 5%.

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forest
SUBFORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby subformation)
CLASS: Southern Escarpment Wet Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Narrow-leaved Peppermint - Mountain Gum - Brown Barrel moist open forest on high altitude ranges, northern South Eastern Highlands (WFC5)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on higher, cooler parts of the Great Dividing Range south from Lithgow.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiata - Narrow-leaved Peppermint
- Eucalyptus fastigata - Brown Barrel
- Eucalyptus dalrympleana subsp. dalrympleana - Mountain Gum

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus viminalis - Ribbon Gum
- Eucalyptus oblique - Messmate
- Eucalyptus blaxlandii
- Eucalyptus oreades - Blue Mountains Ash

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Acacia melanoxylon - Blackwood
- Leucopogon lanceolatus
- Boronia microphylla
- Daviesia latifolia
- Hibbertia obtusifolia
- Lomatia myricoides
- Lomatia silafolia
- Monotoca scoparia
- Olearia myrsinoides
- Persoonia myrtilloides
- Polyscias sambucifolia subsp. B

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Pteridium esculentum - Bracken
- Lomandra longifolia - Spiny-headed Matt-rush
- Viola hederacea
- Stellaria pungens
- Gonocarpus tetragynus
- Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana - Snowgrass
- Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides
- Dianella tasmanica
- Poranthera microphylla
- Clematis aristata

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Occurs on moist loams on elevated ranges between 800-1250m of the Great Dividing Range. Tall open forest with an open shrub layer and moist herbaceous groundcover.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 30%  THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forest
SUBFORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby subformation)
CLASS: Southern Escarpment Wet Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: River Peppermint - Narrow-leaved Peppermint open forest on sheltered escarpment slopes, Sydney Basin and South East Corner? (WFC6)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on sheltered slopes on high ranges of the escarpment, mainly between 600 and 1100m, from the western Blue Mountains to Deua National Park.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus elata - River Peppermint
- Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiata - Narrow-leaved Peppermint
- Eucalyptus fastigata - Brown Barrel

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus cypellocarpa - Mountain Grey Gum
- Eucalyptus viminalis - Ribbon Gum
- Eucalyptus dalrympleana subsp. dalrympleana - Mountain Gum

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Leucopogon lanceolatus
- Rubus parvifolius - Native Raspberry
- Clematis aristata

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Pteridium esculentum - Bracken
- Lomandra longifolia - Spiny-headed Matt-rush
- Viola hederacea
- Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides
- Dichondra repens - Kidney Weed
- Desmodium varians
- Poranthera microphylla
- Echinopogon ovatus
- Dianella caerulea
- Veronica plebeian
- Stellaria pungens
- Plantago debilis
- Glycine clandestina

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Tall open forest with an open shrub layer and moist herbaceous groundcover.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 10%.

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forest
SUBFORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby subformation)
CLASS: Southern Escarpment Wet Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Shining Gum - Brown Barrel very tall wet forest of the southern escarpment ranges, South East Corner (WFC7)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs along the highest parts of the escarpment range above 850 m elevation, mainly on granitic substrates.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus nitens - Shining Gum
- Eucalyptus fastigata - Brown Barrel

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Acacia dealbata - Brown Barrel
- Eucalyptus badjensis
- Eucalyptus fraxinoides - White Ash

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Bedfordia arborescens
- Dicksonia Antarctica - Soft Treefern
- Coprosma quadrifida
- Gahnia sieberiana
- Olearia argophylla
- Prostanthera lasianthos
- Tasmannia lanceolata
- Clematis aristata
- Parsonsia brownii

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Australina pusilla
- Blechnum wattsii
- Histiopteris incise
- Hydrocotyle peduncularis
- Poa ensiformis
- Polystichum proliferum
- Pteridium esculentum - Bracken
- Stellaria flaccid
- Viola hederacea

OTHER DIAGONISTIC FEATURES: Very tall to extremely tall moist open forest with well developed midstorey and understorey of small trees, shrubs and tree ferns.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 25%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forest
SUBFORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby subformation)
CLASS: Southern Escarpment Wet Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: Sydney Peppermint - White Stringybark moist shrubby forest on elevated ridges, Sydney Basin? (WFC8)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on shale and the shale/basalt boundary at altitudes between 450 and 900m in the Blue Mountains and Southern Highlands.

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus piperita - Sydney Peppermint
- Eucalyptus globoidea - White Stringybark
- Eucalyptus cypellocarpa - Mountain Grey Gum

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus obliqua - Messmate
- Eucalyptus smithii - Gully Gum

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Leucopogon lanceolatus
- Indigofera australis
- Notelaea venosa
- Goodenia ovate
- Polyscias sambucifolia subsp. A
- Eustrephus latifolius - Wombat Berry
- Clematis aristata

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Dianella caerulea
- Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides
- Lomandra longifolia - Spiny-headed Matt-rush
- Pteridium esculentum - Bracken
- Smilax australis - Wait-a-while
- Viola hederacea
- Dichondra repens - Kidney Weed
- Pratia purpurascens
- Doodia aspera - Rasp Fern
- Hydrocotyle peduncularis
- Adiantum aethiopicum
- Blechnum cartilagineum - Gristle Fern
- Galium binifolium
- Tylophora barbata
- Glycine clandestina

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Tall open forest with an open shrub layer and moist herbaceous groundcover

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 80%
THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil
FORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forest
SUBFORMATION: Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby subformation)
CLASS: Southern Escarpment Wet Sclerophyll Forests
VEGETATION TYPE: White Ash - Silvertop Ash - Brown Barrel shrubby open forest of the escarpment ridges, South Eastern Highlands and South East Corner (WFC9)
LANDSCAPE POSITION: Occurs on steep, moist upper slopes and ridges in dissected terrain between 700 and 1200m on the escarpment ranges

DOMINANT CANOPY SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus fraxinoides - White Ash
- Eucalyptus sieberi - Silvertop Ash
- Eucalyptus fastigata - Brown Barrel

MAIN ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
- Eucalyptus cypellocarpa - Mountain Grey Gum
- Eucalyptus elata - River Peppermint
- Eucalyptus globoidea - White Stringybark
- Eucalyptus agglomerate - Blue-leaved Stringybark

CHARACTERISTIC MID-STOREY SPECIES:
- Leucopogon lanceolatus
- Persoonia silvatica
- Platysace lanceolata
- Goodenia ovate
- Hibbertia aspera
- Acacia obliquinervia
- Lomatia fraseri
- Acacia obtusifolia
- Podolobium ilicifolium
- Persoonia linearis
- Acrotriche serrulata
- Banksia caneifi

CHARACTERISTIC GROUNDCOVER:
- Hierochloe rariflora
- Lomandra longifolia - Spiny-headed Matt-rush
- Dianella tasmanica
- Poa meionectes
- Pteridium esculentum - Bracken
- Stylidium graminifolium
- Calochlaena dubia - Rainbow Fern

OTHER DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Open to tall open forest with a shrubby understorey and mixed ground layer.

PERCENTAGE CLEARED: 5%

THREATENED COMMUNITY STATUS: Nil