

Terms and Definitions - Native Species Planting Guide

Group	Field	Field Description	Field Codes
Taxonomy	Scientific Name	The binomial name of the plant taxon derived from the Census of Australian Plant Species Taxa list of the NSW National Herbarium (Last Updated 09/10/17).	
	Common Name	The common name of the plant taxon derived from the Census of Australian Plant Species Taxa list of the NSW National Herbarium (Last Updated 09/10/17).	
	Family	The family name of the plant taxon derived from the Census of Australian Plant Species Taxa list of the NSW National Herbarium (Last Updated 09/10/17).	
Physical Attributes	Habit	The growth form or habit of the plant taxon. Shrub – from 2-8m tall Small Tree – range from 5- 7m (overlap with Shrub) Tree - >5 to <20m tall (overlap with small tree) Large Tree >20m tall	C = Cycad Ep = Epiphyte/Lithophyte F = Fern G = Grass-like Plant H = Herb/Ground Orchid LT = Large Tree M = Mistletoe P = Palm S = Shrub ST = Small Tree T = Tree V = Vine W = Aquatic Plants X = Xanthorrhoea
	Height - typical upper (m)	Typical maximum height expected in cultivation of each plant grouped by height classes. Many are known to achieve a greater size in natural bushland setting.	Height Classes < 0.5m 0.5-1m 1-2m 2-5m 5-8m 8-20m 20-50m >50m X = Variable height (includes vines, climbers, some epiphytes and mistletoes)
	Growth Rate	The likely growth rate of the plant taxon under typical conditions.	S = Slow M = Medium F = Fast
	Safety Issues (toxic, thorns, etc.) - GENERAL	General classes of plant taxa with known safety issues which should be considered when planting adjacent to public access ways, schools or livestock areas.	A = Toxicity or disease risk to animals / stock H = Toxicity to humans T = Thorns, spines and irritating or stinging hairs F = Risk from falling limbs or large fruit S = Potentially harmful sap or milky latex
Environmental Tolerance	Sun Exposure	The plant taxon's preference/tolerance to sun exposure or shade.	F=Full Sun P=Partial sun/shade S=Shade

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	Frost Tolerance	The plant taxon's tolerance to frost events.	L=Low M=Moderate H=High VH=Very High
	Salt Tolerance	The plant taxon's tolerance to exposure to salt spray, saline ground water or saline inundation.	S = Salt Spray T = Tidal H = High M = Medium L = Low
	Wetlands	Plant taxa that are tolerant of freshwater inundation or waterlogged soils	A = Aquatic I = Inundation tolerant, freshwater flooding for extended periods. W = Waterlogged soils M = Mangroves
	Riparian	Plant taxa that naturally occur in riparian environments and their preferred location within riparian areas.	T = Toe M = Mid U = Upper
	Wind Tolerance	The plant taxon's tolerance to exposure to strong or prolonged winds.	L = Low M = Moderate H = High VH = Very High 0 = Not tolerant
	Dry Tolerance (Establishment Phase)	The plant taxon's tolerance to dry periods during the establishment phase.	H = High (Tolerates extended dry conditions soon after planting) M = Moderate (Tolerates extended dry conditions once establishment) L = Low (Poor tolerance of dry conditions after establishment)
Ecological Relationships	Key Fauna Food Species	Plant taxa which are food resources for Key Fauna. Key Fauna include threatened species and species which facilitate further restoration (e.g. pollinators, seed dispersers)	
	Bird Attracting	Plant taxa which attract birds by providing habitat resources including food, nesting and roosting.	F Food (i.e. seeds, fruit & nectar) and S Shelter (i.e. nesting & roosting) are currently combined, in future these will be separated
	Butterfly Attracting	Plant taxa which attract and provide resources for butterflies at either larval or adult phases.	N = Nectar Plant and L = Host plant for larval stage , are currently combined, in future these will be separated
	Pioneer Species / Succession Stage	Successional phase preferred by the plant	P = Pioneer (Rainforest) S = Secondary (Rainforest)

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		taxon. <i>Predominantly refers to rainforest taxa.</i>	M = Mature Phase (Rainforest)
	Myrtle Rust Status	Plant taxa that are known to be hosts to Myrtle Rust (<i>Puccinia psidii</i> s.l.)	ES = Extremely Susceptible HS = Highly Susceptible MS = Moderately Susceptible RT = Relatively Tolerant SU = Susceptible but of unknown severity P = Potentially affected in the future
Soil Types		<i>Soil types on which the plant taxon has been recorded to grow naturally.</i>	
	Basalt	Volcanic, extrusive rock type with fine-grained structure and dark minerals.	
	Rhyolite/Basalt	Fine-grained acid volcanic rock / Volcanic, extrusive rock type with fine-grained structure and dark minerals	
	Rhyolite	Fine-grained acid volcanic rock	
	Granite/Microgranite	Coarse grained igneous rock consisting essentially of quartz, alkali feldspar and commonly biotite / medium grained acid igneous rock with similar mineralogy to granite.	
	Mt Warning Central Complex	Steep to precipitous central complex of mainly syenite, trachyandesite and gabbro. Deep well-drained brown earths and chocolate soils support Subtropical and Warm temperate rainforest, Wet sclerophyll forest types and a distinct high altitude community of bottlebrush, wattle and tea-tree.	
	Intruded Sediments	Intrusive igneous (volcanic) rock formed from magma that cools and solidifies within the crust of the planet occurring within older layers of sedimentary origin.	
	Sediments	Rock (and soil) formed by deposition of sediments over time and often by water.	
	Metasediments	Sedimentary rocks that have been metamorphosed (i.e. changed by extreme heat and pressure) after formation.	
	Alluvial	Materials deposited by, or in transit in, flowing water, primarily associated with freshwater and floodplain landscapes. Extensively cleared Quaternary alluvium (clay, sand, gravel and silt) derived from basalts and rhyolites. Occur at Brays Creek, Crabbes Creek, Cudgera, Nobbys Creek, Oxley and Rous. Support Rainforest, Wet sclerophyll forest, River oak along streams and isolated Rushlands on poorly drained sites.	
	Estuarine/Alluvial	On the extensive cleared marine plains where salt water and freshwater influence occur and which support Lowland subtropical rainforest, Palm forests, and Broad-leaved paperbark and Swamp Oak, communities	

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	Estuarine	Estuarine soils are formed where marine or oceanic water is diluted with freshwater run-off from the land. Often highly fertile and support a range of coastal vegetation communities. Occur at Cobaki and Ukerebagh and support Broad-leaved paperbark and Swamp Oak, Mangrove, Saltmarsh, Sedgeland and Rushland communities.	
	Aeolian/Swamp	Deposits of soil material transported and/or arranged by wind and aligned with areas where the watertable is at or above the ground surface for most of the year. Occur at Pottsville and may support Wet heath and Broad-leaved paperbark communities.	
	Aeolian	Deposits of soil material transported and/or arranged by wind; primarily along the coast (i.e. dunes). Occur at Bogangar, Kingscliff and Wooyung. Vegetation may include Banksia dry sclerophyll open forest to woodland, Heathland, Broad-leaved paperbark and Coastal sclerophyll communities on sand.	
	Beach Sands	Beach soil landscapes where the ground surface and soil parent material have been deposited by wave action; typically near sandy coast lines and lake edges. Vegetation communities include Foredune complex, Littoral rainforest and Banksia dry sclerophyll open forest to woodland	
Landscape Position	Hinterland & Ranges	Plant taxa that naturally occur above 200m altitude and/or >25km from the Coast	1 = Specialist (>95% of records within zone) 2 = Yes (commonly occurring - not specialist or atypical)
	Coastal Lowlands & Foothills	Plant taxa that naturally occur below 200m altitude and within 25km of coast, and not in 'Littoral' zone.	1 = Specialist (>95% of records within zone) 2 = Yes (commonly occurring - not specialist or atypical)
	Littoral	Plant taxa that naturally occur within 2km of the ocean or within 500m of large tidal estuary	1 = Specialist (>95% of records within zone) 2 = Yes (commonly occurring - not specialist or atypical)
	Topographical Exposure	The preference of the plant taxon to different levels of exposure as defined by aspect and slope position.	E = Exposed I = Intermediate S = Sheltered
Vegetation Communities	All Vegetation Communities	Vegetation communities in which the plant is known to naturally occur, including the taxon's abundance and likely strata of occurrence. The vegetation types	Abundance Code 1 = Co-dominant - Dominant (>25%) cover 2 = Common 3 = Occasional/Infrequent Strata Code U = Upper Strata M = Mid-strata

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		<p>define target communities to guide restoration plantings.</p> <p><i>Species which may commonly occur within a community, but are otherwise atypical, ecotonal or successional are considered unsuitable for restoration of target community and have been omitted.</i></p>	<p>L = Lower-strata E = Emergent V = Vine which may occur in various strata</p>
Conservation Status	BC Act	Plant taxa listed on the NSW <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act</i> (2016).	CE = Critically Endangered E = Endangered V = Vulnerable X = Extinct
	EPBC Act	Plant taxa listed on the Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act</i> (1999).	CE = Critically Endangered E = Endangered V = Vulnerable X = Extinct
Availability	Ease of Cultivation or need to pre-order	The availability of each plant species for planting projects.	1 = Easy to propagate, readily available, generally pre ordering only required for large quantities. 2 = Only available in some seasons, reliant on availability of propagation material, order ahead of time for larger quantities 3 = Not readily available in nurseries, only available in rare years, order with local nurseries where possible. Pre ordering is required.