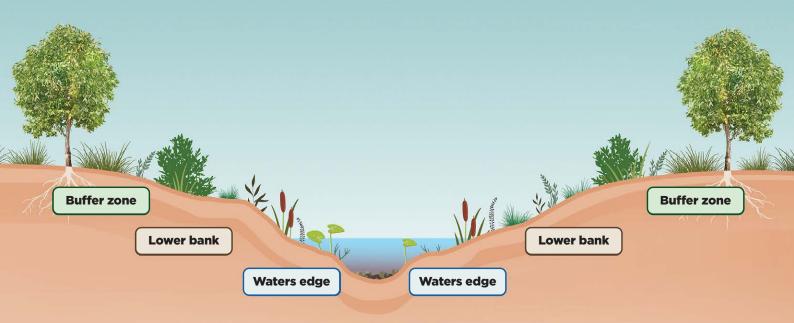
Your Guide to Creek Plants



Lower Bank (water tolerant)

Ideal for stabilising soil and enhancing biodiversity along creek banks. These hardy, water-tolerant plants thrive in damp soils, providing essential support for creek ecosystems.

Waters edge (wet feet)

Perfect for mitigating erosion and creating habitats in damp, waterlogged areas along creeks. These resilient plants help stabilise creek banks and support aquatic life, thriving in intermittent wet conditions.

Buffer zone (far away)

Ideal for stabilising soil and providing shade, these plants enhance riparian areas by improving soil quality and creating habitats for native wildlife. Best planted away from the creek edge to support overall ecosystem health.











Creek Plants

Lower Bank (water tolerant)



Blue Flax Lily (Dianella caerulea)

Hardy perennial, with deep green foliage, striking spring buds, which bloom into purple flowers and berries in summer it spreads via runners to help stabilise soil.



Lilly Pilly (Acmena smithii)

A fast-growing rainforest tree ranging from seven to thirty metres tall with glossy green leaves and fragrant white flowers in spring. Its strong roots stabilise creek banks.



Grey Myrtle (Backhousia myrtifolia)

This bushy tree sports starshaped snow-white flowers, grows up to six metres tall, and thrives in damp soils, often seen dotting creek lines, its leaves have a cinnamon like smell.



White Aspen (Acronychia oblongifolia)

A small tree, growing up to seven metres tall. It features delicate white flower clusters and prefers well-drained slopes. Often found alongside other native species like Lilly Pilly.





Common Rush (Juncus)

Is a slow-spreading hedge found along creek lines. It flourishes in intermittent wet conditions, contributing to the stability of creek banks with its dense root system.



Spiny Headed Mat-rush (Lomandra longifolia)

This versatile rush thrives in moist creek line environments to waterlogged patches. Its strap like leaves form dense clumps and have dense surface roots, contributing to soil stabilisation.



Sandpaper Fig (Ficus coronata)

A native Australian tree, growing up to eight metres within creek lines, thriving in damp, shaded environments. Its rough-textured leaves resemble sandpaper.



Tall Sedge (Carex)

Flourishing in damp environments, this clumping grass improves creek bank stability and provides habitat for various aquatic organisms, aiding the ecosystem health.

Buffer zone (far away)



Red Ash (Alphatonia excelsa)

A resilient and fast growing tree to twenty metres tall. Its umbrella shaped canopy provides shade and stability to creek environments, making it ideal for creek restoration projects.



Bleeding Heart (Omalanthus)

A lovely tree with heart-shaped leaves, growing up to five metres tall and wide. It enhances soil quality, provides shelter for young plants, and creates habitats for native birds and insects.



Cheese Tree (Glochidion ferdinandi)

An evergreen tree that grows five to eight metres with a deep root system. Featuring shiny darkgreen leaves with a purple or reddish tinge. Once established drought tolerant.



Native Violet (Viola hederacea)

Serves as dense ground cover that helps prevent soil erosion along creek banks by holding the topsoil in place. Planting a variety of plants like Native Violet helps protect creek banks at different soil levels.

Images: Grey Myrtle and White Aspen by Byron Cawthorne McGregor, Grow Local Illawarra / Blue Flax Lily by Elena Martinez, Grow Local Illawarra / Lilly Pilly by Kirsten Vine, Grow Local Illawarra / Native Violet by Tracee Lea, Grow Local Illawarra / Cheese Tree supplied by the WCC Natural Areas / Sandpaper Fig, Tall Sedge, Red Ash, Spiny Headed Mat Rush, Common Rush supplied by the Wollongong Botanic Garden.









