Table . Biological and ecological attributes of study species.

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|  | *Acacia floribunda* | *Casuarina cunninghamiana subsp. cunninghamiana* | *Eucalyptus camaldulensis subsp. camaldulensis* |
| Family | Fabaceae | Casuarinaceae | Myrtaceae |
| Distribution | Coastal areas of eastern Australia*1* | Eastern NSW and QLD, Australia. Other subsp. in Gulf of Carpentaria and Papua New Guinea*1* | Inland riparian areas throughout south-eastern Australia. Other subsp. distributed throughout continental Australia*1* |
| Morphology | Erect or spreading shrub or tree, 3–8 m high*1*. Rooting depth 2 m +*2* | Erect tree, 15–35 m high*1*. Rooting depth to 8 m*2* | Large, spreading tree, 30+ m high*1*. Rooting depth 10 m +*2* |
| Habitat | Facultative rheophyte. Found in sclerophyll forest, particularly along watercourses and in sandy alluvial soils. Typically on channel banks and raised within-channel features*1* | Obligate rheophyte. Found along permanent watercourses, on substrates ranging from sand to large cobbles. Often found on bars, benches and channel islands*1* | Obligate rheophyte. Found on deep, rich alluvial soils, on banks and flood plains associated with large, permanent water bodies*1* |
| Community status | Common*1* | Dominant*1* | Dominant*1* |
| Nitrogen fixing ability | Nodulated with *Rhizobium3* | Nodulated with *Frankia4* | None |
| Biogeomorphic effects | Colonist of fresh geomorphic substrates*?* | Ecosystem engineer. Rapid, *en mass* colonisation and stabilisation of fresh geomorphic substrates. Established trees stabilise banks and in-channel features2 | Ecosystem engineer. Established trees define physical structure of riparian landscapes. Highly effective at mitigation of flooding-induced landform mass failure*2* |

*1* Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust (2015), *2* Hubble, Docker & Rutherfurd (2010), *3* Roughley (1987), *4* Dawson *et al.* (1989), *5* J. Lawson personal field observations