



Indigenous Plants of Baw Baw Shire

Indigenous plants are attractive in both bush and garden settings. They are well suited to the local area requiring little maintenance, while providing great habitat and food for native wildlife.



Revegetation Guide

Plant communities and using this guide

After countless ages of field testing through the process of evolution, you can be sure that when you use local plants in your next project they will be well adapted to the local soils and climate.

In most cases no supplementary watering or fertilising will be required and ongoing maintenance will be minimal.

In terms of procurement, it is now easier to obtain large numbers of indigenous (local) species than any other as local nurseries are now geared for large production runs in suitable pot sizes, to meet the demands of revegetation projects. Those landowners choosing to directly sow native seed now have several local seed banks from which they can purchase suitable seed.

Planting indigenous plants helps to maintain the biodiversity of the region by helping to maintain the complex interdependencies between plants and animals.

Many introduced plants have served the region well and continue to do so (e.g. introduced pasture species), however the danger is always there that introduced plants can fail due to their unsuitability to the local conditions. More seriously though, the opposite can occur, where in the absence of their usual pests and predators, and finding favourable growing conditions, introduced plants can become troublesome weeds and displace native plants and animals. A companion booklet to this guide, "Common Weeds of Gippsland", is available from shire offices, detailing weed species and control methods.

Local species can be used in all instances where introduced plants have been used or are currently in use. Amenity plantings, erosion control, waterway management

and windbreaks on the farm and in home gardens have all tended to favour introduced plants in the past, although the expense and disadvantages outlined above have tended to shift the balance in favour of local plants. Used correctly, this guide will help those using local plants achieve a more successful outcome by at least being able to plant the right species in the right location.

Using this Guide

This guide is essentially about choosing the right species for the right situation, but before delving into this guide in which every attempt has been made to do precisely that, some attention needs to be paid to the local landscape which often reveals more than a reference booklet can. Your patch of bush can reveal which species do well in waterlogged or salty sites, when seed is ripe for collection and much more about how plants associate with each other and the dependant soils and climate.

The succession of plant species is often quite complex and can really only be fully understood by observation of a natural system.

The plant lists in this guide are a relatively comprehensive species list for a particular area and not simply a reflection of what is available at local nurseries. Species, which are not commercially available or difficult to either propagate or establish, have been listed, but marked accordingly. The planting zones identified in the fold-out map are based on a system utilised by the Departments of Primary Industries and Sustainability and Environment (formerly NRE), known as Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVC's). In reality, there are scores of different EVC's within the Shire; each

of which much more accurately describes the soil, topography and vegetation than this booklet attempts. To obtain a more comprehensive description for your area, contact the nearest DPI/DSE office to request an Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) map and species list, or access them through the Victorian Resources Online Website (see back cover).

The cross sectional diagrams in this booklet are a depiction of a fairly mature landscape and the keen planter needs to be aware that some of the species depicted in these localities will most likely not survive as pioneer species in a bare landscape but will need to be planted in successive years once a cover of hardier plants has been established.

Once you establish which planting zone you live in from the map on the foldout page, simply go to the colour coded pages which represent that zone, then ascertain which part of the landscape you live in from the cross sectional landscape diagram, which will have a code for the plants most suited to your site. Your selection based on these two parameters alone will go a long way to ensuring the future success of your project.

Native Vegetation Retention Controls

The destruction, removal or lopping of native vegetation, including roadsides will probably require a Planning Permit. Consult your local council for further information.

Removal of native vegetation from native bushland areas for garden use is illegal in Victoria. Most of the plants listed in the guide are available from local native plant nurseries at fairly low cost.

Milkmaids
Burchardia umbellata



Black-anther Flax-lily
Dianella revoluta



Snowy Daisy-bush
Oleria lirata



Forest Boronia
Boronia muelleri



Methods of Revegetation

Natural Regeneration

Where there are many trees and shrubs, grasses and herbs already present, removing stock alone can be effective. Many plants will slowly re-establish. However the grazing pressure from rabbits, wallabies, wombats etc may be as much as from stock, so fencing exclusion plots may be necessary to ensure survival of palatable species. Some disturbance such as fire or scalping (removal of surface soil layer) may encourage seed to germinate. Some missing species may need to be introduced as grouped plantings in clearings and heavily guarded/fenced if necessary.

Planting Tubestock

This is a method frequently used to establish the taller vegetation types in gullies, along streamsides, and on steep or uneven ground where direct seeding is difficult.

Plants which will eventually be over one metre in height are planted as stage one of a site. Generally they need to obtain canopy closure after 5 years to out compete the grass, change the conditions from pasture to bushland, and to provide conditions for smaller understorey plants to be later established. For the larger forests 2000 per ha, between 2 and 2.5 metres apart usually is required.

Spotspraying a metre diameter circle for each plant with a knockdown and perhaps a residual herbicide will ensure a pasture free area for the young seedling to establish. This needs to be done at least two weeks before planting to make the spots easily visible. Seedlings are available in Forestry tubes (12 cms by 5 cms) or Hiko tubes (10cm by 4 cm). A Hamilton Tree planter or Hiko planter is used to remove a plug of soil the same size as the tube. The seedlings are then removed from the tube and firmed into the soil.

After one year's growth the plant will be taller than the grass, which acts as a windbreak during the first year.

Plastic guards may or may not be required depending on the level of pest infestation. Rabbit control can often be done for less cost than guards and wombats or wallabies need stronger measures.

Some local nurseries will provide indigenous seedlings as tubestock from your own local seed, if you are willing to collect your own.

Plants need at least 12 months to germinate and grow to a size ready to plant, so put the order in early.

Direct Seeding

With this method the seed is directly sown on the ground, relying on rainfall to allow for germination and growth. The soil usually needs to be deeply disturbed, exposing fresh soil and removing pasture seeds. Scalping, mouldboard ploughing or using a machine designed for direct seeding natives have all been successful methods.

Preparation of the site may require herbicide applications as well, particularly if the pasture is well established.

Large quantities of seed are collected from the local area and from the species in the EVC type.

These are then treated for optimum germination if the species requires this and scattered over the freshly prepared site. At least two kilograms per ha is required. There needs to be reliable follow up rainfall for at least two months or more.

Seed-type Variation

Wonga Vine
Pandorea pandorana



Mountain Clematis
Clematis aristata



Messmate
Euc. obliqua



Blackwood
Acacia melanoxylon



Seed Collection

Seed is collected from species growing naturally in the local EVC type. The seed is then used for tubestock propagation or is directly sown. Permits are required to collect seed on public land. Contact your local shire or DSE (see back cover).

Seed ripens on most species over the summer months and careful observation is needed to collect it when it is ready to fall. It can be handpicked or shaken into bags or sheets. Some species retain their seed all year round in hard capsules and will open after picking. Keep all seed very dry to prevent mould, sieve off leaves and twigs and store in sealed, named containers.

The Seedbanks in the region may be able to fulfil orders for you but again they need to know well in advance. There may be seed from your area already stored and available for sale.

Maintenance of the site

As the area of the site is undergoing great change, especially in the first few years, careful maintenance is required, regardless of which revegetation techniques are used weeds will still be present particularly if the site had problems before it was revegetated. Several sessions are needed each year to walk through the site to spray and hoe blackberries and other noxious weeds.

Strong growth of pasture grasses and weeds can smother the growing plants and compete for water so they dry out.

Good site preparation improves their chance of survival but some weeding may be necessary the first year.

Supplementary planting or seeding may be necessary to ensure that the cover is dense and gaps are not left to become weed infested.

A comparison of methods used to establish plants in South Gippsland

In the past most sites were established by using spot spraying and planting. However, direct seeding is demonstrating considerable savings in time and cost as illustrated below, and is very suitable for sites which have machinery access (most slopes less than 20 degrees).

	Tubestock	Direct seeding
Stems per ha established at one year	1500	4000 - 22,000
Cost per ha including the labour component	\$3000+	\$1000 -1500
Time required per person	10 Days	2 days
Species established for first stage of EVC reinstatement	80%	50%*

*(This is dependant on seed available for sowing and needs further development)

Tubestock for direct seeding would still be required for sensitive areas such as streamsides, very steep slopes, uneven ground and gullies.

Silver Wattle
Acacia dealbata



Red-fruit Saw-sedge
Gahnia sieberiana



Musk Daisy-bush
Olearia argophylla



Banyalla
Pittosporum bicolor



Twining Silkpod
Parsonsia brownii



Narrow-leaf Peppermint
Eucalyptus radiata ssp. *radiata*



Stinkwood
Zieria arborescens



Tall Sedge
Carex appressa



Soft Tree-fern
Dicksonia antarctica



Tree Lomatia
Lomatia fraseri



Gully Grevillea
Grevillea barklyana



Planting Zones within Baw Baw Shire

Moist Lowlands



- Swamp Scrub (EVC 53)
- Swampy Riparian Complex (EVC 126)
- Floodplain Riparian Woodland (EVC 56)
- Riparian Forest (EVC 18)
- Swampy Riparian Woodland (EVC 83)
- Riparian Scrub Complex (EVC 17)
- use photo provided

Drier Foothill Forests and Flats



- Lowland Forest (EVC 16)
- Heathy Woodland (EVC 48)
- Shrubby Dry Forest (EVC 21)
- Clay Heathlands (EVC 7)
- Grassy Forest (EVC 128)
- use dry open forest photo from South Gippsland Reveg Guide

Scented Paperbark

Melaleuca squarrosa



Dusty Daisy-bush

Olearia phlogopappa



Woolly Tea-tree

Leptospermum lanigerum



Mountain Clematis

Clematis aristata



Ivy-leaf Violet

Viola hederacea



Common Correa

Correa reflexa



Grass Trigger-plant

Stylidium graminifolium



Twining Glycine

Glycine clandestina



Damp/Wet Forests



- Shrubby Foothill Forest (EVC 45)
 - Wet Forest (EVC 30)
 - Damp Forest (EVC 29)
 - Herb-rich Foothill Forest (EVC 23)
 - Cool Temperate Rainforest (EVC 31)
 - Warm Temperate Rainforest (EVC 32)
- use High Rainfall Ranges and Foothills photo from old Baw Baw reveg guide

Cherry Ballart

Exocarpos cupressiformis



Hazel Pomaderris

Pomaderris aspera



Handsome Flat-pea

Platylobium formosum



Prickly Moses

Acacia verticillata



Victorian Christmas-bush

Prostanthera lasianthos



Smooth Parrot-pea

Dillwynia glaberrima



Silver Banksia

Banksia marginata



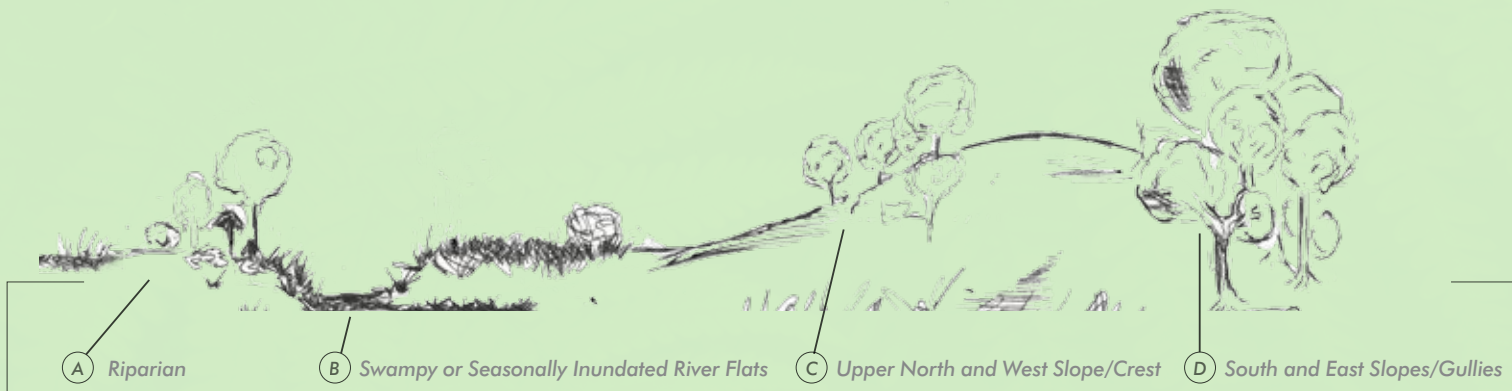
Blue Dampiera

Dampiera stricta



Planting Zones within Baw Baw Shire





Landscape diagram

Plants evolve to grow in certain places in the landscape. Some plants can grow well in most areas, while others require a more specific landscape location.

For the purpose of this guide we have divided the landscape into five sections (see above). When selecting plants from this guide first check the planting zone you want to plant in (see map), then check the landscape location.

The table on the following pages indicates which planting zone and landscape location each plant will grow best in.



Spiny-headed Mat-rush
Lomandra longifolia



Heath Pink-bells
Tetratheca bauerifolia

Golden Bush-pea
Pultenaena gunnii



Silver Wattle
Acacia dealbata



Tall Sedge
Carex appressa



Tall Trees (10m+)

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	Habitat			SEED TIME
		Swampy Lowlands and Moist Riparian Areas	Drier Foothill Forests and Plains	Damp/ Wet Forest	
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> (P)	Silver Wattle	X	X	X	Dec – Jan
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle		X		Dec – Feb
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	X	X	X	Jan – Mar
<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i>	Southern Sassafras			X	Late Nov – early Jan
<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	Brown Stringybark		X		Year round
<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	Apple Box		X		Year round (best Jun – Feb)
<i>Eucalyptus cephalocarpa</i>	Silver-leaf Stringybark	X	X		Year round
<i>Eucalyptus consideniensis</i>	Yetchuk		X		Year round (best Dec – May)
<i>Eucalyptus croajingolensis</i>	Gippsland Peppermint		X		Jan-Mar
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i> (P)	Mountain Grey Gum	X	X	X	Year round (best Jan – Jun)
<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	Broad-leaved Peppermint		X		Year round
<i>Eucalyptus fulgens</i> r	Green Scentbark		X		Year round
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark		X		Year round (best Mar – May)
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>bicostata</i>	Southern Blue Gum			X	Year round (best Mar – May)
<i>Eucalyptus muelleriana</i>	Yellow Stringybark		X		Year round (best Dec – Feb)
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> (P)	Messmate	X	X	X	Year round (best Dec – Feb)
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum	X	X		Year round (best Oct – Mar)
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> (P)	Narrow-leaf Peppermint	X	X		Year round (best Dec – Feb)
<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i> (P)	Mountain Ash			X	Year round (best Dec – Feb)
<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>	Silver-top Ash		X	X	Year round
<i>Eucalyptus strzeleckii</i> Vv	Strzelecki Gum	X	X	X	Year round (best Sep – Feb)
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Manna Gum	X	X	X	Year round (best Jul – Mar)
<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i>	Myrtle Beech			X	Dec – Jan

Mountain Ash
Eucalyptus regnans



Messmate
Eucalyptus obliqua



Legend

#	Not readily available commercially
R	Rare in Australia
r	Rare in Victoria
V	Vulnerable in Australia
v	Vulnerable in Victoria
(P)	Photo on this document
ssp	Subspecies
e	Endangered in Victoria

COMMENTS

LANDSCAPE LOCATION

A B C D

Fast growing legume. Coloniser plant/timber/firewood.	x	x		x
Fast growing legume. Possum and Glider food source. Good firewood and timber.	x	x	x	x
Long lived, good timber/firewood and shade tree.	x	x	x	x
Drought intolerant ornamental tree for cool, moist, temperate rainforest gullies.				x
Often found on poorer soils as a low spreading tree			x	x
Distinctive round, glaucous, juvenile foliage.			x	x
Spreading tree with attractive silver-blue foliage.		x	x	x
Suits well-drained sandy and gravelly soils of low fertility.			x	x
Bluish-grey foliage with a strong peppermint smell when crushed.			x	x
Grows to a very large tree under favourable conditions.	x	x	x	x
Good shade tree, but low tolerance to cattle grazing pressures.	x		x	
Spreading tree with thick fissured bark.			x	x
Usually found on dry, shallow, rocky soils.			x	x
Large iconic tree with distinctive blue-green juvenile foliage. Has the largest gumnut of the locally indigenous Eucalypts.			x	x
Slow-growing dense hardwood. Good timber tree.			x	x
Grows on wide variety of soil types and habitat, varying in form.	x		x	x
Common in lowland and riparian zones. Koala habitat.	x	x		x
Widespread on poorer, shallow soils. Heavy bearer of seed.	x			x
Largest of the large. Allow plenty of room.	x		x	x
Large tree usually found on drier ridges. Widely grown for forestry purposes.			x	x
Similar to E. ovata but a more stately robust form. Only found naturally in West and Sth. Gippsland.	x	x		x
Koala habitat tree. Very large tree in deep alluvial soils.	x		x	x
Very ornamental tree for high rainfall areas. Avoid drying out during establishment.	x			x

Milkmaids

Burchardia umbellata



Black-anther Flax-lily

Dianella revoluta



Snowy Daisy-bush

Oleria lirata



Forest Boronia

Boronia muelleri



A=Riparian **B**=Swampy or Seasonally Inundated River Flats **C**=Upper North and West Slope/Crest **D**=South and East Slopes/Gullies (See diagram page 9)



Small to Medium Trees (5-10m)

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	Habitat			SEED TIME
		Swampy Lowlands and Moist Riparian Areas	Drier Foothill Forests and Plains	Damp/ Wet Forest	
<i>Acacia obliquinervia</i>	Mountain Hickory Wattle			X	Nov – Dec
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black Sheoak		X		Year round
<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i>	Blanket-leaf			X	Late Jan – early Mar
<i>Callistemon pallidus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush	X	X	X	Year round
<i>Correa lawrenceana</i>	Mountain Correa			X	(Cuttings)
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i> # (P)	Cherry Ballart		X	X	Oct – Mar
<i>Grevillea barklyana</i> v (P)	Gully Grevillea		X		Dec-Mar
<i>Leptospermum grandifolium</i>	Mountain Tea-tree			X	Year round
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree	X			Mar – Apr
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> (P)	Swamp Paperbark	X			Year round
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> (P)	Scented Paperbark	X			Year round
<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i>	Privet Mock-olive			X	Nov-Jan
<i>Persoonia arborea</i> v #	Tree Geebung			X	Feb-Apr
<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>	Banyalla	X		X	Feb
<i>Rapanea howittiana</i>	Muttonwood	X		X	Dec – Feb

Tall Shrubs (2-5m)

<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Spreading Wattle		X		Late Nov – Dec
<i>Acacia mucronata</i>	Narrow-leaf Wattle		X	X	Dec – Jan
<i>Acacia oxycedrus</i>	Spike Wattle	X	X	X	Nov – Dec
<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	Sunshine Wattle	X	X		Oct – Nov
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Hop Wattle		X	X	Nov – Jan
<i>Acacia verniciflua</i>	Varnish Wattle		X	X	Mid Nov – early Jan
<i>Acacia verticillata</i> (P)	Prickly Moses	X	X	X	Dec – Jan
<i>Allocasuarina paludosa</i>	Scrub Sheoak	X	X		Year round
<i>Banksia marginata</i> (P)	Silver Banksia		X		Feb – Apr
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia		X		Year round
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> (P)	Sweet Bursaria	X	X		Late Jan – mid May
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia	X	X	X	Dec – Mar

Legend

#	Not readily available commercially
R	Rare in Australia
r	Rare in Victoria
V	Vulnerable in Australia
v	Vulnerable in Victoria
(P)	Photo on this document
ssp	Subspecies
e	Endangered in Victoria

Wiry Bauera *Bauera rubioides*



Tasman Flax-lily *Dianella tasmanica*



LANDSCAPE LOCATION

COMMENTS	A	B	C	D
Highly ornamental. Can withstand snow and dry periods.	x		x	x
Very ornamental foliage and bark. Separate male and female plants.	x		x	x
Prefers cool moist shaded conditions. Will tolerate full sun in moist conditions.	x			x
Found on shallow, stony soils but adaptable to a wide range of conditions.	x	x	x	
Dense attractive shrub for moist gullies.				x
Attractive tree, difficult to propagate. Need to preserve existing stands.			x	x
One of only few Grevilleas and found only in the local area.			x	x
Dense foliage and covered in white flowers in summer.	x			x
Mainly riparian. Locally uncommon in dense stands.	x	x		x
Tolerates wet and saline soils of good fertility. Suckers freely.	x	x		x
For damp less fertile soils. Locally uncommon in pure stands.	x	x		x
Found in sheltered gullies and slopes. Needs some protection to establish.				x
Yellow flowers in summer. Not widely grown, needs supporters.				x
Slow-growing local Pittosporum tree with dense foliage and attractive flowers.	x			x
Good for streamside plantings. Moderate growth.	x	x		x
Common throughout dry forest and woodlands. Tolerates a wide range of soil types.			x	x
Establishes readily by direct seeding.			x	x
Dense, prickly heathland shrub. Adaptable.	x		x	x
Winter flowering. Widespread after fire, but short-lived.	x		x	x
Good colonising wattle, may sucker. Establishes well by direct seeding.	x		x	x
Ornamental, sticky or shiny leaves as if sprayed with varnish.	x		x	x
Very prickly tough plant. Establishes well by direct seeding.	x	x	x	x
Compact shrub which performs well in direct seeding.	x	x	x	x
Grows in a wide variety of soil conditions.	x		x	x
Drought tolerant. Likes well-drained acid soils. Adapted to high fire frequency for regeneration.	x		x	x
Masses of summer flowers. Valuable bird habitat. Long lived.	x	x	x	x
Fast growing, short-lived coloniser.	x		x	x

A=Riparian B=Swampy or Seasonally Inundated River Flats C=Upper North and West Slope/Crest D=South and East Slopes/Gullies (See diagram page 9)



Tall Shrubs (2-5m) *continued*

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	Habitat			SEED TIME
		Swampy Lowlands and Moist Riparian Areas	Drier Foothill Forests and Plains	Damp/ Wet Forest	
<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Shiny Cassinia	X	X	X	Jan
<i>Cassinia trinerva</i>	Three-nerved Cassinia		X	X	Feb
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush	X	X	X	Early Jan
<i>Exocarpos strictus</i> #	Pale-fruit Ballart		X	X	Dec – Apr
<i>Hakea decurrens</i> ?	Bushy Needlewood			X	Year round
<i>Hakea nodosa</i>	Yellow Hakea		X		Year round
<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Bushy Needlewood		X		Year round
<i>Hakea teretifolia</i> ssp. <i>hirsuta</i>	Dagger Hakea		X		Year round
<i>Hakea ulicina</i>	Furze Hakea		X		Year round
<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>	Austral Mulberry			X	Feb
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	Burgan	X	X	X	Late Feb – Mar
<i>Lomatia fraseri</i> (P)	Tree Lomatia			X	May – Jun
<i>Lomatia myricoides</i>	River Lomatia			X	July
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	Musk Daisy-bush			X	Dec
<i>Olearia lirata</i> (P)	Snow Daisy-bush	X	X	X	Nov – Dec
<i>Ozothamnus cuneifolius</i>	Wedge-leaf Everlasting		X	X	Dec-Feb
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i> (P)	Tree Everlasting	X	X	X	Feb
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax	X	X	X	Jan – Feb
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i> (P)	Hazel Pomaderris	X	X	X	Late Dec – early Jan
<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i>	Smooth Pomaderris		X	X	Dec – Feb
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i> (P)	Victorian Christmas-bush		X	X	Jan
<i>Prostanthera melissifolia</i>	Balm Mint-bush			X	Dec-Feb
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	Large-leaf Bush-pea		X		Mid Oct-Feb
<i>Solanum aviculare</i> (P)	Kangaroo Apple	X	X	X	Mid Dec – mid Mar
<i>Tasmannia lanceolata</i>	Mountain Pepper			X	(Cuttings)
<i>Zieria arborescens</i> (P)	Stinkwood			X	Nov – Dec

Gristle Fern
Blechnum cartilagineum



Mountain Grey Gum
Eucalyptus cypellocarpa



Legend

#	Not readily available commercially
R	Rare in Australia
r	Rare in Victoria
V	Vulnerable in Australia
v	Vulnerable in Victoria
(P)	Photo on this document
ssp	Subspecies
e	Endangered in Victoria

LANDSCAPE LOCATION

COMMENTS	A	B	C	D
Bears many flowers. Fast growing coloniser.	x		x	x
Bearing many flowers, summer flowering dogwood. More fleshy-leaved than other Dogwoods, relatively long-lived species.	x		x	x
Prickly shrub with edible fruit. Valuable bird habitat. Tolerates shade, long-lived, prefers moist conditions.	x	x	x	x
Maintain existing populations as propagation is near impossible.	x	x	x	x
Prickly suckering shrub. Useful screening plant.	x	x	x	x
A yellow flowering Hakea, while the other locals are cream/white.	x		x	x
Widely found as an understorey plant in dry open forest.	x	x	x	x
Very sharp foliage. Useful for excluding stock.	x	x	x	x
Very prickly. Good stock excluder.	x	x	x	x
A cool rainforest shrub with bird-attracting fruit.	x		x	x
Hardy coloniser. Long-lived, seeds freely. Can become a weed and invade poor pastures.	x	x	x	x
A forest dweller but can grow in exposed conditions.	x		x	x
Attractive Grevillia-like shrub. Scented cream flowers in summer.	x			x
Best in moist sheltered sites. Very long-lived under good conditions. Large attractive foliage.	x		x	x
Fast growing and flower bearing in spring. Prefers moist sites.	x	x	x	x
Dense creamy-white flower heads over summer. Needs shelter.	x			x
Hardy. Not a true "Dogwood". Relatively long-lived.	x	x	x	x
Prefers moist conditions where it suckers freely.	x	x		x
Grows well in thickets. Prefers moist sites but tolerates dryness.	x		x	x
More compact plant and less common than Hazel Pomaderris.	x	x	x	x
Best suited to moist sheltered sites. Mauve summer flowers.	x	x	x	x
Very aromatic foliage, with many mauve flowers in spring.	x	x		x
Frequent after fires. Masses of yellow flowers in spring.	x	x		x
Broad shrub with purple flowers and fleshy, orange fruit.	x	x	x	x
Leaves used as condiment. Avoid dryness when young.	x		x	x
White flowers in spring. Strong odour when broken.	x		x	x

Low Shrubs (<2m)

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	Habitat			SEED TIME
		Swampy Lowlands and Moist Riparian Areas	Drier Foothill Forests and Plains	Damp/ Wet Forest	
<i>Acacia gunnii</i>	Ploughshare Wattle		X		Late Nov- Early Jan
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle		X		Late Oct – mid Jan
<i>Acrotriche prostrata</i>	Trailing Ground-berry	X	X		Late Jan – Mar
<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i> #	Honey-pots		X		Jan – Mar
<i>Amperea xiphoclada</i>	Broom Spurge		X		Dec
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Cranberry Heath		X		Sep – Mar
<i>Bauera rubioides</i> (P)	Wiry Bauera	X	X	X	(Cuttings)
<i>Boronia muelleri</i> (P)	Forest Boronia		X		(Cuttings)
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea		X		Late Nov – mid Feb
<i>Coprosma hirtella</i>	Rough Coprosma			X	Late Dec-Early Jan
<i>Correa reflexa</i> (P)	Common Correa		X		Nov – Feb (or by cuttings)
<i>Crowea exalata</i>	Small Crowea		X		(Cuttings)
<i>Daviesia latifolia</i>	Hop Bitter-pea		X		Dec – Jan
<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i>	Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea		X		Late Dec-Feb
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	Gorse Bitter-pea		X		Nov – Jan
<i>Dillwynia glaberrima</i> (P)	Smooth Parrot-pea		X		Nov – Feb
<i>Dillwynia phyllicoides</i>	Small-leaf Parrot-pea		X		Late Oct-Feb
<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common Heath		X		Oct – Feb
<i>Euryomyrtus ramosissima</i>	Rosy Baekea		X		Jan – Mar
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia	X	X	X	Dec – Jan
<i>Hibbertia empetrifolia</i>	Tangled Guinea-flower		X	X	(Cuttings- difficult from seed)
<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>	Grey-leaf Guinea-flower		X	X	Late Nov – mid Mar
<i>Hovea heterophylla</i>	Common Hovea		X		Oct-Dec
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Austral Indigo		X		Mid Nov-early Feb
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree	X	X	X	Year round
<i>Lomatia ilicifolia</i>	Holly Lomatia			X	July
<i>Monotoca scoparia</i>	Prickly Broom-heath		X		Dec – Feb
<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i> (P)	Dusty Daisy-bush		X	X	Dec
<i>Olearia rugosa</i>	Wrinkled Daisy-bush		X	X	Late Nov- early Jan
<i>Ozothamnus rosmarinifolius</i> (P)	Rosemary Everlasting	X			Mar - May
<i>Persoonia confertiflora</i>	Cluster-flower Geebung		X		Feb – May

Legend

#	Not readily available commercially
R	Rare in Australia
r	Rare in Victoria
V	Vulnerable in Australia
v	Vulnerable in Victoria
(P)	Photo on this document
ssp	Subspecies
e	Endangered in Victoria

LANDSCAPE LOCATION

COMMENTS	A	B	C	D
Flowers late winter to early spring. Sharp foliage.			x	x
Compact small shrub. Grows well in poor soils. Winter/spring flowering.			x	x
Groundcover requiring shade. Suits rockeries.	x	x		x
Unusual flowers with honey fragrance. Hardy.	x	x	x	x
Hardy plant in wide variety of conditions but most common on sandy soils.	x		x	x
Groundcover with bright red tubular flowers and red fruit.	x		x	x
Grows in a range of conditions and will tolerate wet sites.	x	x		x
Widely available in several forms. Sold as a cut flower in the 1920's.			x	x
Yellow/brown pea flowers in spring. Suitable container plant.	x		x	x
For damper shaded sites. Small, bird-attracting red berries.	x	x	x	x
Many forms available. Prefers semi-shade.	x		x	x
Ornamental shrub, flowering over many months.			x	x
Regenerates profusely after fire. Yellow pea flowers in spring.	x		x	x
Many yellow/red flowers over spring. Seed shed quickly in hot weather.	x		x	x
Many yellow and red flowers early spring. Spiny branchlets	x		x	x
Floriferous hardy legume. Ideal for dry poorer soils.	x		x	x
Ornamental shrub with many yellow/red flowers over spring.	x		x	x
Appears in many colour forms on lighter dry soils.	x		x	x
Flower bearing shrub widely cultivated. Suitable for rockeries and containers.	x		x	x
Good coloniser. Grows best in moist semi-shaded position.	x	x	x	x
Vigorous rambling shrub with bright yellow flowers over spring.	x		x	x
Attractive yellow flowers over long period.	x		x	x
Masses of striking violet pea flowers in spring.	x		x	x
Deep pink pea flowers in spring. Responds well to pruning.	x	x	x	x
Good coloniser often used in direct seeding. Prolific seeder.	x	x	x	x
Attractive long cream flower spikes in summer.	x		x	x
Slow growing hardy plant for well-drained site.	x		x	x
Quick growing, moisture loving, has many flowers in spring.	x		x	x
Open shrub with white daisy flowers in spring. Needs shelter.			x	x
Masses of small, cream flowers in spring/ autumn.	x		x	x
Yellow flowers late spring and summer.	x		x	x

A=Riparian B=Swampy or Seasonally Inundated River Flats C=Upper North and West Slope/Crest D=South and East Slopes/Gullies (See diagram page 9)



Low Shrubs (<2m) continued

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	Habitat			SEED TIME
		Swampy Lowlands and Moist Riparian Areas	Drier Foothill Forests and Plains	Damp/ Wet Forest	
<i>Philothea myoporoides</i>	Long-leaf Wax-flower			X	(Cuttings)
<i>Pimelea axiflora</i>	Bootlace Bush			X	Nov – Dec
<i>Pimelea humilis</i> (P)	Common Rice Flower		X		(Cuttings)
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Slender Rice-flower		X		Oct – early Mar
<i>Platylobium formosum</i> (P)	Handsome Flat-pea		X		Nov – Dec
<i>Pultenaea gunnii</i> (P)	Golden Bush-pea		X		Mid Oct – Feb
<i>Pultenaea juniperina</i>	Prickly Bush-pea		X		Oct – Feb
<i>Pultenaea muelleri</i>	Mueller's Bush-pea		X		Mid Oct – Feb
<i>Pultenaea scabra</i>	Rough Bush-pea		X		Mid Oct – Feb
<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i>	Dusty Miller		X		(Cuttings)
<i>Tetradlea bauerifolia</i> (P)	Heath Pink-bells		X		Jan – Mar
<i>Tetradlea ciliata</i> (P)	Pink-bells		X		Jan – Feb

Tall Shrubs (2-5m)

<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Maiden-hair Fern	X	X	X	-
<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i> ssp. <i>gracillimum</i>	Mother Spleenwort			X	-
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	Necklace Fern			X	-
<i>Asplenium flaccidum</i>	Weeping Spleenwort			X	-
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i> (P)	Gristle Fern			X	-
<i>Blechnum chambersii</i>	Lance Water-fern			X	-
<i>Blechnum fluviatile</i>	Ray Water-fern			X	-
<i>Blechnum minus</i>	Soft Water-fern	X		X	-
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	Fishbone Water-fern	X		X	-
<i>Blechnum wattsii</i>	Hard Water-fern	X		X	-
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	Common Ground-fern	X	X	X	-
<i>Crepidomanes venosum</i>	Veined Bristle-fern			X	-
<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Tree-fern	X		X	-
<i>Cyathea cunninghamii</i> Rv	Slender Tree-fern			X	-
<i>Cyathea x marcescens</i> v	Skirted Tree-fern			X	-

White Elderberry
Sambucus gaudichaudiana



Pink-bells
Tetraloche ciliata



Legend

#	Not readily available commercially
R	Rare in Australia
r	Rare in Victoria
V	Vulnerable in Australia
v	Vulnerable in Victoria
(P)	Photo on this document
ssp	Subspecies
e	Endangered in Victoria

**LANDSCAPE
LOCATION**

COMMENTS

	A	B	C	D
Found on shallow, stony soils. Aromatic foliage. Previously know as Eriostemon myoporoides.				x
A forest dweller with open foliage. Flowers in winter/ spring.	x		x	x
Suit rockeries and containers. Floriferous.	x	x	x	x
Also known as 'Queen of the bush'. Widely grown.	x	x	x	x
Masses of yellow/orange pea flowers in spring.	x		x	x
Floriferous in spring with yellow-red pea flowers.	x		x	x
Yellow-orange pea flowers in spring. Tolerates dryness.	x		x	x
Terminal yellow/brown pea flowers in spring	x		x	x
Masses of yellow/brown pea flowers in spring.	x		x	x
A moist? forest floor dweller. Flowers over winter/spring.	x	x		x
Compact shrub, widespread on rocky shallow soils.	x		x	x
Masses of pink flowers in spring. Best in clumps.	x		x	x

Needs moist conditions to succeed.	x	x		x
Easy to cultivate and hardy in sheltered position.	x			x
Prostrate fern sometimes growing on Tree-fern trunks. Needs shelter.	x			x
Needs very sheltered moist conditions	x			x
Hardy fern able to withstand dry conditions.	x			x
Needs sheltered, moist conditions. Avoid drying out.	x			x
Needs moist sheltered conditions.	x			x
Found in wetter areas on a wide range of soil types.	x		x	x
Naturally occurs in damp, semi-shade.	x			x
Fairly common and one of the hardier Blechnums.	x			x
Readily cultivated. Shade dweller but tolerates sun.	x			x
Grows on trunks of tree-ferns in wet, shaded gullies of hilly country.	x			x
Tolerates harsher conditions than the Soft Tree-fern.	x			x
Needs sheltered position.	x			x
Requires moist sheltered conditions.	x			x

A=Riparian B=Swampy or Seasonally Inundated River Flats C=Upper North and West Slope/Crest D=South and East Slopes/Gullies (See diagram page 9)



Ferns

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	Habitat			SEED TIME
		Swampy Lowlands and Moist Riparian Areas	Drier Foothill Forests and Plains	Damp/ Wet Forest	
Dicksonia antarctica (P)	Soft Tree-fern	X		X	-
Gleichenia microphylla	Scrambling Coral-fern	X	X	X	-
Grammitis billardierei	Common Finger-fern			X	-
Histiopteris incisa	Bat's Wing Fern			X	-
Hymenophyllum australe	Austral Filmy-fern			X	-
Hypolepis rugosula	Ruddy Ground Fern			X	-
Lastreopsis acuminata	Shiny Shield-fern			X	-
Lindsaea linearis #	Screw Fern		X		-
Microsorium pustulatum	Kangaroo Fern			X	-
Pellaea falcata	Sickle Fern			X	-
Polystichum proliferum	Mother Shield-fern			X	-
Rumohra adiantiformis	Leathery Shield-fern			X	-
Sticherus tener	Silky Fan-fern			X	-
Todea barbara	Austral King-fern	X		X	-

Grasses/Sedges/Rushes

Austrodanthonia penicillata	Slender Wallaby-grass		X	X	Late Nov – early Apr
Austrodanthonia pilosa	Velvet Wallaby-grass		X		Late Nov- early Apr
Austrodanthonia racemosa	Striped Wallaby-grass		X		Late Nov – early Apr
Austrodanthonia setacea	Bristly Wallaby-grass		X		Late Nov – early Apr
Austrostipa muelleri #	Wiry Spear-grass		X		Late Nov-early Feb
Baloskion tetraphyllum	Tassel Cord-rush	X			Mar – May (or by division)
Baumea tetragona #	Square Twig-sedge	X			Feb – Mar (or by division)
Carex appressa (P)	Tall Sedge	X		X	Dec – Jan
Carex fascicularis	Tassel Sedge	X			Dec – Jan
Eleocharis acuta #	Common Spike-sedge	X			Jan
Gahnia radula # (P)	Thatch Saw-sedge	X	X	X	Jan
Gahnia sieberiana	Red-fruit Saw-sedge	X	X	X	Oct – Mar
Isolepis inundata	Swamp Club-sedge	X	X	X	(division or from plantlets)
Joycea pallida	Silvertop Wallaby-grass		X		Dec- early Apr

Legend

#	Not readily available commercially
R	Rare in Australia
r	Rare in Victoria
V	Vulnerable in Australia
v	Vulnerable in Victoria
(P)	Photo on this document
ssp	Subspecies
e	Endangered in Victoria

LANDSCAPE LOCATION

COMMENTS	A	B	C	D
The popular garden variety. Prefers sheltered position.	x			x
Found in scrambling colonies in sheltered areas.	x			x
Grows on rocks and tree trunks. Not often cultivated.	x			x
Easy to cultivate if extended dry periods are avoided.	x	x		x
All filmy-ferns need very moist, sheltered conditions.	x			x
Fairly common and easy to cultivate. Avoid drying out.	x	x		x
Relatively hardy. Can be container grown.	x			x
Small fern of damp areas. Difficult to cultivate.	x			x
Found growing on rocks or trunks of trees and tree-ferns in moist gullies and on shaded slopes.	x			x
A coloniser on moist forest floor. Readily cultivated.	x			x
Often the dominant understorey in damp forests.	x			x
Often grows on tree-fern trunks in moist, dark sites.				x
Found along creek banks and moist gullies.	x			x
Large fern up to 2m across. Suits moist sheltered gullies or edges of sheltered swampy areas.	x	x		x
Taller than most Austrodanthonias. Tolerates shade. Wallaby grasses in general grow on the drier sites.	x		x	x
As with most native grasses, massed plantings are most effective and sustainable.	x		x	x
Widespread tufted perennial of open forest. Palatable to stock. Ornamental value in massed plantings.	x		x	x
As for <i>A. racemosa</i> .	x		x	x
Sparse, tufted perennial grass to 1m. Amongst grassy forest floor.	x	x	x	x
Attractive rush with arched stems and feathery tasselled foliage, suited to waterlogged and often shaded sites.	x	x		
Ornamental sedge to 1 metre. For poorly drained sites.	x	x		
Useful wetland plant for boggy conditions.	x	x		x
Useful wetland plant. Common on stream or swamp margins.	x	x		
Spreads readily in wetland situation. Protect from stock.	x	x	x	x
Good for erosion control. Rosellas attracted to seeds.	x	x	x	x
Highly ornamental large sedge. Sharp-edged straplike leaves. Tolerates wide habitat.	x	x	x	x
Useful wetland or riparian plant in semi-shade.	x	x		x
Tussock forming grass species, normally in clumps of half a metre in diameter.			x	

A=Riparian B=Swampy or Seasonally Inundated River Flats C=Upper North and West Slope/Crest D=South and East Slopes/Gullies (See diagram page 9)



Grasses/Sedges/Rushes continued

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	Habitat			SEED TIME
		Swampy Lowlands and Moist Riparian Areas	Drier Foothill Forests and Plains	Damp/ Wet Forest	
<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i>	Loose-flower Rush	X		X	Dec-Feb
<i>Juncus procerus</i>	Tall Rush	X			Dec – Feb
<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i> #	Tall Sword-sedge	X	X	X	Year round
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> #	Variable Sword-sedge	X	X	X	Year round
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	X	X		Late Jan – Feb
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> (P)	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	X	X	X	Dec – Feb
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	X	X	X	Dec
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	X			Apr – Jun
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass	X	X	X	Mid Dec – early Mar
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	Grey Tussock-grass	X	X		Mid Dec – early Jan
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>	Sword Tussock-grass	X	X	X	Dec – Feb
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common Bog-sedge		X		(Division)
<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>	Forest Wire-grass	X	X	X	Late Nov- early Jan

Herbs/Orchids/Lilies/Groundcovers

<i>Ajuga australis</i>	Austral Bugle		X		Late Dec – Jan
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i> #	Pale Vanilla-lily		X		Late Noe- early Feb
<i>Brachyscome multifida</i>	Cut-leaf Daisy		X		Most of year (or by cuttings)
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Blue Pincushion		X		Mid Dec – mid Mar
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i> (P)	Milkmaids		X		Late Nov – early Feb
<i>Caesia parviflora</i>	Pale Grass-lily		X		Late Dec – Jan
<i>Centella cordifolia</i>	Centella	X			Dec – Mar (or by division)
<i>Chiloglottis gunnii</i> #	Common Bird-orchid		X	X	-
<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	Clustered Everlasting		X	X	Dec-Mar
<i>Dampiera stricta</i> (P)	Blue Dampiera	X	X		Late Dec – Mar
<i>Dianella admixta</i> syn. <i>revoluta</i> (P)	Black-anther Flax-lily		X		Dec – Feb
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i> (P)	Tasman Flax-lily	X	X	X	Jan – early Feb
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed	X	X	X	(Division)
<i>Dipodium punctatum</i> #	Hyacinth Orchid		X		-
<i>Drosera peltata</i> ssp. <i>auriculata</i> #	Tall Sundew	X	X	X	Dec
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Cinquefoil Cranesbill	X	X	X	Jan – April

Legend

#	Not readily available commercially
R	Rare in Australia
r	Rare in Victoria
V	Vulnerable in Australia
v	Vulnerable in Victoria
(P)	Photo on this document
ssp	Subspecies
e	Endangered in Victoria

Swamp Paper-bark

Melaleuca ericifolia



Lovecreeper

Comesperma volubile



LANDSCAPE LOCATION

COMMENTS	A	B	C	D
Can be invasive in damp poorly drained soils.	x	x		
One of the larger Juncus species. Useful for damp sites.	x	x		
Large, attractive sedge requiring moisture all year.	x	x	x	x
Suited for wetland planting but will tolerate some dryness.	x	x	x	x
Grows in dry sites. Bird-attracting seed heads.	x	x	x	x
Tough, attractive sedge, widely used along metropolitan freeways.	x	x	x	x
Attractive pendulous flower heads. Prefers semi-shade.	x	x	x	x
Useful for wet sites for erosion control and wildlife habitat.	x	x		
Commonly grown ornamental. Adaptable.	x	x	x	x
Now locally uncommon but readily cultivated.	x	x	x	x
Grows well in riparian environments. Butterfly food plant. Used by the aboriginal people for string and basket making.	x	x		
Tufted sedge found in the damper areas of dry open forest.	x	x	x	x
Sometimes not appreciated due to rasp-like extensively spreading stems and leaves. May form almost impenetrable thickets.	x	x	x	x
Widely grown groundcover with masses of blue flowers.	x	x	x	x
Tufted perennial herb, dying back to tuberous bulb in summer.			x	x
Popular rockery plant as it spreads by suckers. Variable flower colour, white/pink to blue.			x	x
Attractive blue flowers over extended period. Suited to massed plantings or containers.			x	x
Widespread in drier forests. Ornamental, slightly fragrant.	x	x	x	x
Pale lilac flowers from spring to summer on stems to 40cm.			x	x
Grows in moist sheltered areas. Herbal use for arthritis.	x	x		
Often found in colonies in moist, weed-free areas of forest floor.		x		x
Widely cultivated. Attractive grey foliage and yellow flowers.			x	x
Suit rockeries or containers. Floriferous.	x	x	x	x
Widely grown. Many blue berries in summer.	x	x	x	x
Forms colonies from creeping rhizomes. Attractive blue flowers and fruit.	x	x	x	x
Good ground cover for moist conditions. Useful for suburban lawns.	x	x	x	x
Protect existing colonies as virtually impossible to propagate.			x	x
Carnivorous plant widespread on moister soils. Occurs on unimproved pasture.	x	x	x	x
Small spreading herb of sheltered sites, with single white to pink flowers.	x	x	x	x

A=Riparian B=Swampy or Seasonally Inundated River Flats C=Upper North and West Slope/Crest D=South and East Slopes/Gullies (See diagram page 9)



Herbs/Orchids/Lilies/ Groundcovers continued

SPECIES	COMMON NAME				SEED TIME
		Swampy Lowlands and Moist Riparian Areas	Drier Foothill Forests and Plains	Damp/ Wet Forest	
Gonocarpus tetragynus	Common Raspwort		X	X	(Division)
Goodenia lanata	Trailing Goodenia	X	X	X	(Cuttings or division)
Helichrysum leucopsidium	Satin Everlasting		X	X	Dec-Feb
Helichrysum scorpioides (P)	Button Everlasting		X		Dec – mid Feb
Hydrocotyle hirta	Hairy Pennywort	X	X	X	(Division)
Lagenophora stipitata	Common Bottle-daisy		X	X	Jan – Mar
Lobelia anceps	Angled Lobelia	X			(Division)
Patersonia fragilis	Short Purple-flag	X	X		Jan – Mar
Patersonia occidentalis (P)-SG	Long Purple-flag	X	X		Jan – Mar
Pterostylis longifolia #	Tall Greenhood		X	X	-
Pterostylis pedunculata #	Maroonhood		X	X	-
Sambucus gaudichaudiana (P)	White Elderberry			X	Late Jan – early Feb
Stackhousia monogyna	Creamy Candles		X		Dec
Stellaria flaccida	Forest Starwort			X	Dec – Mar
Stylidium graminifolium (P)	Grass Trigger-plant		X	X	Mid Dec – mid Feb
Thysanotus tuberosus	Common Fringe-lily		X		Nov – early Dec
Triglochin procera	Water-ribbons	X			Late Jan – May
Viola hederacea (P)	Ivy-leaf Violet	X	X	X	Late Dec – early Jan
Wahlenbergia gracilis	Sprawling Bluebell		X		Dec – Jan
Wahlenbergia stricta	Tall Bluebell		X		Late Dec – Jan
Xanthorrhoea minor ssp. lutea	Small Grass-tree		X		Late Nov – early Jan

Creepers/ Vines

Billardiera longifolia	Purple Apple-berry			X	Dec – Jan
Billardiera scandens	Common Apple-berry		X	X	Dec – Mar
Clematis aristata (P)	Mountain Clematis	X	X	X	Jan – Mar
Clematis glycinoides	Forest Clematis	X		X	Nov
Comesperma volubile (P)	Love Creeper	X	X	X	Dec
Glycine clandestina (P)	Twining Glycine	X	X	X	Oct – Feb
Hardenbergia violacea	Purple Coral-pea		X		Dec – Jan
Pandorea pandorana(P)	Wonga Vine		X	X	Nov – Dec
Parsonia brownii (P)	Twining Silkpod		X	X	(Cuttings)
Rubus parvifolius	Native Raspberry	X	X	X	Dec-Jan

Legend

#	Not readily available commercially
R	Rare in Australia
r	Rare in Victoria
V	Vulnerable in Australia
v	Vulnerable in Victoria
(P)	Photo on this document
ssp	Subspecies
e	Endangered in Victoria

Common Rice-flower *Pimelea humilis*



Thatch Saw-sedge *Gahnia radula*



LANDSCAPE LOCATION

COMMENTS	A	B	C	D
Perennial herb, widespread on drier sites.	x		x	x
A forest floor groundcover. Easy to cultivate.	x	x	x	x
Perennial herb with white papery daisy flowers with yellow centres.			x	x
Perennial herb of open forests. Yellow daisy flowers.	x	x	x	x
Groundcover for moist shaded sites.	x	x	x	x
Perennial herb with a white daisy flower.	x	x	x	x
A herb of sheltered, wet or waterlogged sites.	x	x	x	x
Purple flowers in terminal clusters in spring. Suit containers.			x	
Tufted perennial with purple/ white flowers. Does best in moist sites.			x	
Preserve existing colonies as difficult to propagate.	x	x	x	x
Terrestrial orchid requiring moist, shaded conditions.	x		x	x
Herbaceous plant for moist shaded sites. Spread by birds. .	x	x	x	x
Tufted perennial with large, cream flower spikes. Used in containers and rockeries.	x	x	x	x
Masses of star-shaped flowers over extended period.	x	x	x	x
Good rockery or container plant. Pink flowers in spring.		x	x	x
Bright mauve flowers over summer. Dies back to a tuber.		x	x	x
Grows in permanent or ephemeral wetlands.	x	x		
Good ground cover for moist sites. Propagate by division.	x	x	x	x
Many attractive blue flowers over spring. Suit rockeries and containers.		x	x	x
Many attractive blue flowers over spring.		x	x	x
Lacks the conspicuous trunk of related larger species but develops large flower spike.			x	x
Purple flowers in spring/ summer, followed by purple berries.	x			x
Ornamental creeper easy to cultivate.	x	x	x	x
Fast growing rampant creeper. Attractive flowers and seeds.	x	x	x	x
Ornamental flowers in spring.	x		x	x
Blue flowers in spring. Difficult to cultivate.	x		x	x
A delicate climbing plant with mauve flowers.	x	x	x	x
Commonly used in horticulture for rockeries and groundcover.	x	x	x	x
Masses of attractive flowers variable in colour. Moisture loving.	x	x	x	x
Fast growing climber for moist sheltered sites.	x			x
Often mistaken for blackberry, but it is not greatly invasive. Edible berries.	x	x	x	x

A=Riparian B=Swampy or Seasonally Inundated River Flats C=Upper North and West Slope/Crest D=South and East Slopes/Gullies (See diagram page 9)





Wonga Vine
Pandorea pandorana



Kangaroo Apple
Solanum aviculare



Button Everlasting
Helichrysum scorpioides



For Further Advice ...

Baw Baw Shire Council 5624-2411
Website www.bawbawshire.vic.gov.au

Departments of Primary Industries and Sustainability & Environment

Flora and Fauna advice, Ecological Vegetation Class mapping, seed banks,
native vegetation establishment and protection.

Ellinbank 5624-2222
Leongatha 5662-9900
Traralgon 5172-2111
DPI/DSE
Customer Service Centre 136 186
Website www.nre.vic.gov.au

Victorian Resources Online

Regional EVC maps and species lists, soil mapping and natural resource
information.

Website www.nre.vic.gov.au/vro

Greening Australia

Technical advice, incentive schemes for remnant protection, seed banks.

Leongatha 5662-5201
Heidelberg 9457-3024

West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority

Funding advice, strategic community bids, Landcare contacts.

Leongatha 5662-4555
Traralgon 5175-7800
West Gippsland CMA
Website www.wgcm.vic.gov.au

Landcare

West Gippsland (Ellinbank DPI)
Landcare Co-ordinator Phone 5624-2222
Website www.landcare.net

Please note:

- Care should be taken when planting close to infrastructure such as buildings, powerlines, drains and paths.
- This plant list is intended as a guide only, plant heights will vary depending on soil type, aspect, wind etc.

Acknowledgments

Compiled by Angela Robb, and David Ziebell, Department of Primary Industries and Sustainability and Environment, with technical assistance from Paul Devlin, West Gippsland CMA and Greening Australia.

Photos courtesy of John Davies, David Ziebell, Rawdon Sthradher and Viridans biological databases – Australia, unless otherwise stated.

Wild Plants of Victoria 2003. An atlas and photographic guide to Victorian Plants on CD-ROM, Viridans Pty Ltd, Brighton East, Victoria.