

## READER NOTES



## INDIGENOUS PLANTS & ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS OF MOYNE SHIRE





# INDIGENOUS PLANTS & ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS of MOYNE SHIRE



This guide is published as an initiative of  
the Moyne Shire Council Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2012









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Photo above: *Senecio pinnatifolius* var. *maritimus* - Variable Groundsel

**Photos Page 1 (left to right):**  
**Top Row :** *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* - Common Everlasting, *Brunonia australis* - Blue Pincushion, *Burchardia umbellata* - Milkmaids, *Brachyscome parvula* - Coast Daisy.  
**Middle Row:** *Thysanotus patersonii* - Twining Fringe-lily, *Brachyscome graminea* - Grass Daisy, *Microseris lanceolata* - Yam Daisy, *Acaena novae-zelandiae* - Bidgee Widgee.  
**Bottom:** *Kennedia prostrata* - Running Postman

READER NOTES




## ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS




**Sweet Pittosporum** - *Pittosporum undulatum*

**Description:** Australian native evergreen shrub or tree 4m to 25 tall with lush green foliage originating from eastern Vic, NSW east of Great Dividing Range and north to Brisbane. Produces clusters of creamy-white bell-shaped flowers and hard green turning yellow then orange berries in spring.

**Dispersal:** Seeds are spread by birds, animals (externally), in dumped garden waste. Often still sold at markets. Invades coastal vegetation, heathlands, woodlands, grasslands, forests and around waterways.

**U**






**Wild Gladioli** - *Gladiolus undulatus*


**Description:** Perennial herb to 80cm from South Africa with 3-8 white to cream flowers per stem in Nov to Jan. Produces hundreds of extremely small corms on each bulb that are easily spread. Foliage is similar to Watsonia species.

**Dispersal:** Bulbs are spread by water along drains and waterways, in contaminated soil, on machinery, vehicles and in dumped garden waste. Invades winter-wet roadsides, stream edges and pastures.

Photo: Susan Robertson






**U**







**Wild Teasel** - *Dipsacus fullonum*

**Description:** Biennial herb to 1.8m from Europe with a basal rosette of leaves and a large flower stem with tiny downward facing spines. Flowers heads of white or purple occur in early summer opening up through the middle of the inflorescence and gradually towards the top and bottom. Often the first flowers die off leaving flowers only near the top and bottom.

**Dispersal:** Produces up to 2000 seeds per plant that are spread by wind and water. Invades roadsides, rubbish dumps and disturbed areas.


**U**

**Willow** - *Salix* species & hybrids

**Description:** Fast growing deciduous trees 5-30m from the Northern Hemisphere that have become troublesome weeds especially along waterways. Can have single or multiple trunks and flower during Aug–Sept.

**Dispersal:** By seed and by root suckering and stem fragments which are spread by water and rapidly take root and grow. Invades riparian vegetation, wetlands and in and around waterways where they cause erosion and blockages, modifying water quality and fauna habitat.

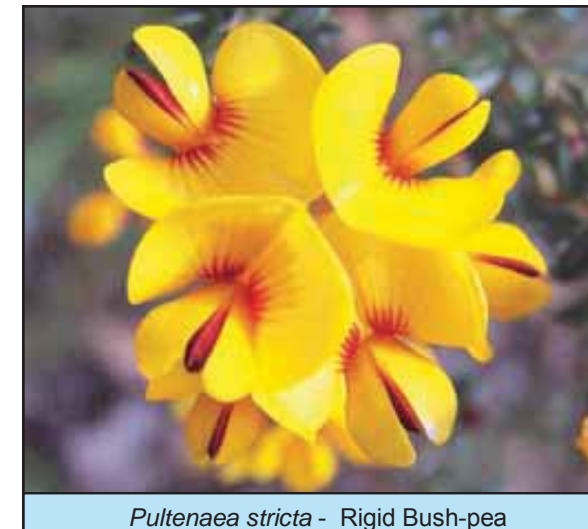


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## INTRODUCTION

This booklet is an initiative of the Moyne Shire Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2012 and was produced by Moyne Shire Council to provide the community with easy to understand information on the indigenous plants and common environmental weeds of Moyne Shire.

There is minimal remnant native vegetation left in Moyne Shire today so the maps, plant lists and written information within the booklet are ideal for helping with revegetation efforts, increasing awareness of environmental weeds and ultimately enhancing those remnant areas of indigenous vegetation that do remain.



The plants – both indigenous and weed species – detailed in this booklet are not an exhaustive listing of every plant known to occur within the Moyne Shire. What is included is, in the case of indigenous plants, a selection of plants that are most likely to succeed in a particular area and are generally available (or able to be grown to order) from most local native plant nurseries. Similarly, only those environmental weeds that are usually found and readily identifiable are listed. The booklet is no substitute for professional ecological advice – which should always be sought whenever in doubt – but it does provide a useful planning tool.





# BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE MOYNE SHIRE AREA

Moyne Shire is located in Victoria’s south-west. The Shire was created in 1994 and covers an area of approximately 5,500 square kilometres with a population of around 16,500 people. Moyne Shire Council has offices and depots located at Port Fairy (the main administrative centre), Mortlake, Macarthur, and Koroit.



Above: *Eucalyptus viminalis* subsp. *viminalis* (Manna Gum) and Koala at Tower Hill Wildlife Reserve


Below: *Exocarpos cupressiformis* (Cherry Ballart) is an attractive cypress-like tree that produces a green nut attached to a fleshy orange/red berry.

Moyne is characterised by its significant agricultural production, growing tourism industry, extensive dairy industry and a number of small towns connected by an expansive road system. It is home to a wide range of services and industry, including dairy products, fresh fish, seafood processing, pharmaceuticals, manufactured foods, quarrying (road materials and cut bluestone), transport and education centres.

While the Shire contains many notable natural places with high environmental value, the historic practice of clearing land to create a traditional agricultural landscape means that the vast majority of the original natural vegetation cover is completely absent. The little that does remain is highly fragmented and is typically being invaded by any of a number of introduced plant species. In recent decades many local residents have recognised this degradation and have been very active pioneers in revegetation and conservation projects, particularly under the auspices of various community groups such as local Landcare and ‘Friends of’ groups.







# ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS

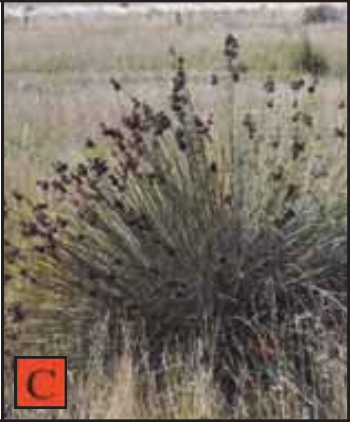


**Spear Thistle - *Cirsium vulgare***

**Description:** Very prickly annual or bi-annual herb to 1.5m from Europe, Asia and North Africa. Flowers mostly during summer and autumn.

**Dispersal:** Seeds are spread by animals (external), wind, water, ants and in contaminated soil and in hay. Invades coastal vegetation, heathlands, woodlands, grasslands and forests.











**Spiny Rush - *Juncus acutus***

**Description:** Shortly rhizomatous, tussocky perennial rush to 1.6 m high from Europe, Africa and North America. Flowers throughout year but mostly spring and summer. Flowering stems and stem-like leaves arise from the base at varying angles giving the whole plant a characteristic globe shape. Fruit an ovoid brown capsule that contain brown seeds to 2 mm long.

**Dispersal:** Spread by seed. Much of the spread appears to be by seed-contaminated mud attached to vehicles and animals. Invades damp areas and water courses both coastal and inland.










**St. John’s Wort - *Hypericum perforatum***

**Description:** Perennial herb to 1.2m from Europe, Asia and North Africa. Produces clusters of 5 petalled yellow flowers in Dec to Jan, then black seed fall to the ground in autumn when erect stems die. Produces up to 30,000 seeds per plant yearly.

**Dispersal:** Dispersed by seed and spread by wind, animals (external), machinery, in contaminated fodder, seed or soil and in dumped garden waste. Plants also sucker. Invades grasslands, woodlands, riparian vegetation, pasture, plantations, water catchment reserves, roadsides and along railway tracks.











**Sweet Briar - *Rosa rubiginosa***



**Description:** Deciduous, thorny, scrambling shrub to 3m tall from Europe and Asia with typical rose-like appearance. Produces pinkish-white, 5 petalled fragrant flowers Nov-Jan.

**Dispersal:** Produces oval-shaped red-orange fruit which contain seeds which are spread by birds, foxes, water, in dumped garden waste and on machinery. Also spread by suckers and root fragments. Commonly found along fence-lines. Invades grasslands, woodlands, riparian areas, rocky outcrops, pastures and plantations.







## ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS





**Sicilian Sea Lavender** - *Limonium hyblaenum*

**Description:** A cushion-forming evergreen perennial, that forms a dense canopy of broadly spatulate green leaves. Branched flower heads of purple and white flowers are held above the foliage.

**Dispersal:** Seeds are spread by water, soil, animals, birds, and by human activity. Plants are dispersed in dumped garden waste and through nurseries and home propagation. It invades coastal saltmarsh areas, mainly in Port Fairy where it totally excludes other plants.






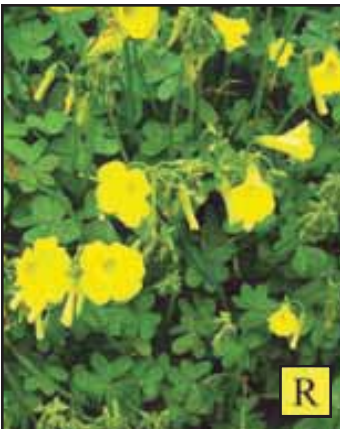


**Soap Aloe** - *Aloe maculata*

**Description:** Perennial succulent with flower stalks to 1.2m from South Africa that readily send out suckers. Flowers in June to January. Leaves in a rosette at the base of the plant. Can tolerate prolonged drought for 2 years or more. Sap foams in water and can be used as a soap substitute.

**Dispersal:** Spread vegetatively by suckers that are spread in dumped garden waste. Invades roadsides, coastal areas, forest and woodland.









**Sour sob** - *Oxalis pes-caprae*

**Description:** A variable perennial herb from South Africa with underground bulbs and clusters of bright yellow 5 petal flowers that open with sunlight. Leaves are crowded at the base of the plant. Bulbils are formed on white fleshy rhizome and in lower leaf axils. Bulbs die down each year and reshoot in autumn.

**Dispersal:** Bulbils and seed are spread by wind, water, birds, in dumped garden waste, on machinery, in contaminated soil and mud and in contaminated nursery pots. Invades dry coastal vegetation, heathlands and woodlands, roadsides, gardens, crops, pastures and orchids.









**Spanish Heath** - *Erica lusitanica*

**Description:** Erect slender, evergreen shrub 1-3m tall from SW Europe with numerous stems branching off the plant and short thin leaves. Produces clusters of pink or white, drooping, tubular flowers mostly in winter.

**Dispersal:** Tiny seed capsules contain around 100 fine seeds each, meaning millions of seeds per plant. Seed is carried by wind, animals, water, vehicles, machinery, in contaminated soil and dumped garden waste. Invades roadsides, heathlands, woodlands, grasslands and poorly kept pastures.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY 2012

The original Moyne Shire Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2005 identified 69 priority and 28 long term actions for Council to implement. By 2010 Council had either commenced or completed 65 of the 69 priority actions and 25 of the 28 long term actions. Recognising the need for a revised edition, Council's Conservation & Environment Committee extensively workshopped the contents of a new version during 2010 and into 2011, and this culminated in the Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2012 document that was adopted by Moyne Shire Council at its July 2012 Ordinary Council Meeting.

The Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2012 lists 107 specific actions – 65 short term (<2 years), 21 medium term (2-5 years) and 21 long term (>5 years) – for Council to implement as it works towards a sustainable future. One of the medium term actions (Action 5.3.4) is the revision and re-publication of this booklet.



The document details the Vision, Issues, Objectives and Actions that the Moyne Shire Council has adopted in order to guide progress towards improved sustainability outcomes in each of the following areas:

- Education & Awareness
- Water Quality & Water Conservation
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Waste Management Practices
- Biodiversity Management

The implementation of this Strategy will enable Moyne Shire Council to lead by example through applying the principles of environmental sustainability into everyday practices. The Strategy also endeavours to empower and inspire the Moyne Shire community to incorporate sustainable actions and activities into their everyday lives.



# COUNCIL MANAGED ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVES

A number of important public land areas of natural interest are located within the Moyne Shire including national parks, state forests, coastal reserves, state game reserves, wildlife reserves and riparian areas. These are managed by a myriad of public and private agencies and groups such as Parks Victoria, the Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Indigenous groups, ‘Friends of’ or other community groups, and Moyne Shire Council itself.

Some of the more notable ‘environmental’ areas directly managed by Council include:


- Griffiths Island Public Park
- Sandy Cove Reserve Port Fairy
- Southcombe Park
- The Craggs Coastal Reserve
- Yambuk Lakes
- Mortlake Common Recreation Reserve
- Killarney Recreation Reserve
- Battery Hill Historic Reserve
- R.A. Crothers (Hopkins Falls) Reserve
- Apex Park Hawkesdale
- Peterborough Foreshore Reserve
- Mepunga Water Reserve
- Panmure Springs
- Woorndoo Flora Reserve
- Caramut Conservation Reserve
- Botanic Gardens at Koroit, Port Fairy and Mortlake
- Sections of Belfast Coastal Reserve & Belfast Lough
- Small sections of the banks of various waterways – including the Hopkins, Moyne and Shaw Rivers, Mt Emu Creek and Murray Brook
- Numerous Roadside Reserve areas – particularly those containing remnant grassland vegetation.

All of the above mentioned locations are publicly accessible and feature many of the indigenous plants of Moyne Shire as mentioned in this booklet.



The Craggs Coastal Reserve



# ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS





**Sand Mustard** - *Diplotaxis tenuifolia*

**Description:** Perennial broad-leaf herb growing to 60cm tall from Europe and Asia with a deep tap-root. Produces masses of small yellow flowers from May to September which are pollinated by insects.

**Dispersal:** Seed is spread as contamination on vehicles and railway carriages, on clothes, in water and mud. Invades coastal areas, roadsides and grasslands in areas of low to moderate rainfall.









**Sea Rocket** - *Cakile maritima*

**Description:** Perennial herb to 80cm from Europe that is widely found growing on our beaches. Produces white to purple flowers in spring-autumn.

**Dispersal:** Seeds are spread by wind and water, including ocean currents and in contaminated sand. Invades coastal areas, particularly frontal sand dunes.









**Sea Spurge** - *Euphorbia paralias*

**Description:** Common herb up to 1m high found on Victorian beaches originating from Europe, the Mediterranean and Siberia. Fleshy green foliage with yellow-green flowers which contain highly toxic sap that causes skin and eye irritations and child poisonings.

**Dispersal:** Seed is released explosively up to 2m and spread by wind, water, ocean currents, machinery, clothing, recreational equipment and in contaminated sand. Invades coastal vegetation, particularly frontal sand dunes.



**Serrated Tussock** - *Nassella trichotoma*

**Description:** An aggressive perennial tussock grass from South America that dominates pastures and invades natural areas, eliminating most other grasses. Unpalatable to stock, it is often confused with native *Austrostipa* species. Produces long, flowing flower heads that are longer than the leaves.

**Dispersal:** Seed is spread by wind, water, animals, on clothing, machinery, in hay, in dumped garden waste and contaminated soil. Invades coastal vegetation, grasslands, woodlands, forests, pastures and roadsides.

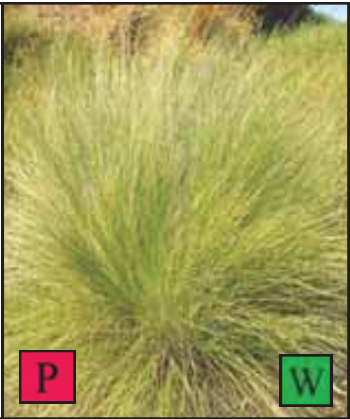



Photo: DEPI






## ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS




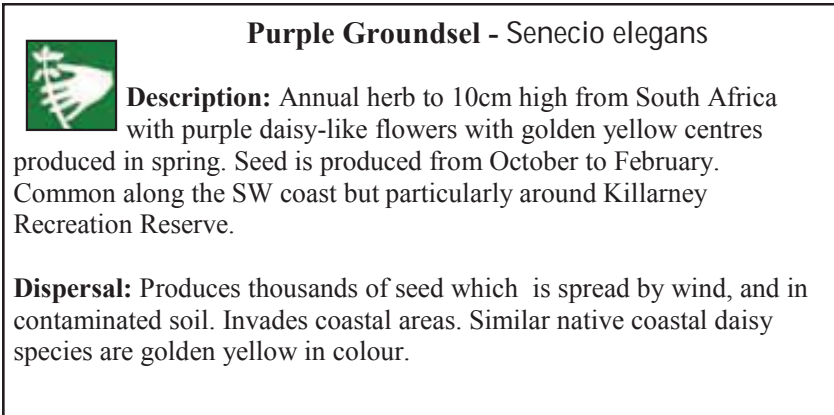
**Pride of Madeira - *Echium candicans***

**Description:** Large perennial dense shrub to 2.5m tall from the island of Madeira that is widely cultivated as an ornamental plant. Produces spikes with large flower-heads that are covered with blue flowers with red stamens in spring and summer. All or parts of this plant can be poisonous.

**Dispersal:** Produces hundreds of seed that are readily released and spread by wind, water and contaminated soil. Considered a high weed risk especially in coastal areas.








**Purple Groundsel - *Senecio elegans***

**Description:** Annual herb to 10cm high from South Africa with purple daisy-like flowers with golden yellow centres produced in spring. Seed is produced from October to February. Common along the SW coast but particularly around Killarney Recreation Reserve.

**Dispersal:** Produces thousands of seed which is spread by wind, and in contaminated soil. Invades coastal areas. Similar native coastal daisy species are golden yellow in colour.












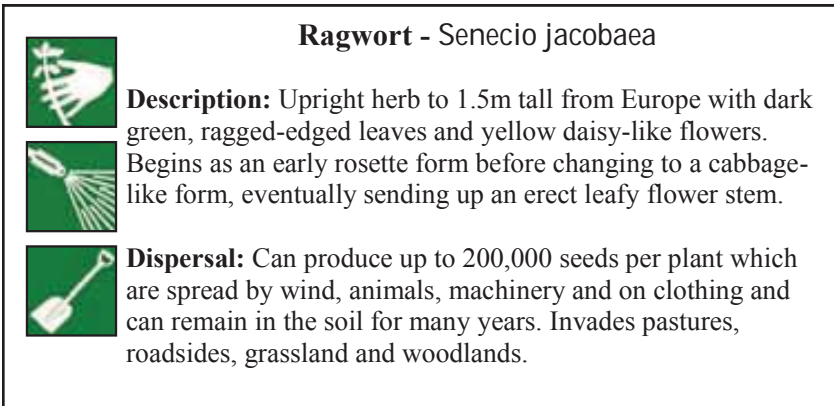
**Radiata Pine - *Pinus radiata***

**Description:** An evergreen, resinous and aromatic tree to 25-50m tall from North America with green pine needles to 15cm long. Produces male and female pine-cones on the same tree that can be self-pollinated by wind in spring.

**Dispersal:** Seed is released easily and is spread by wind, water and cockatoos. Grown in huge plantations in Australia and is highly invasive of native forests, woodlands, grasslands, riparian vegetation and coastal dunes.









**Ragwort - *Senecio jacobaea***

**Description:** Upright herb to 1.5m tall from Europe with dark green, ragged-edged leaves and yellow daisy-like flowers. Begins as an early rosette form before changing to a cabbage-like form, eventually sending up an erect leafy flower stem.

**Dispersal:** Can produce up to 200,000 seeds per plant which are spread by wind, animals, machinery and on clothing and can remain in the soil for many years. Invades pastures, roadsides, grassland and woodlands.



## HELP PRESERVE OUR INDIGENOUS VEGETATION

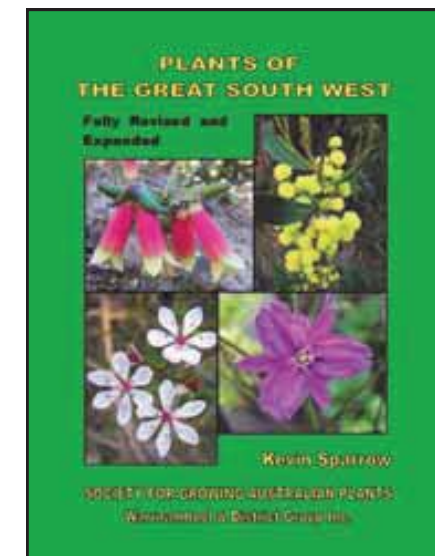
There are many simple ways to help preserve our indigenous plant communities from threats – here are just a few:

- Become more aware of those plants that have the potential to become problem plants in our environment.
- Get to know the indigenous plants of your area and how to identify them in the field.
- Work to remove pest plants and animals from your property and encourage friends and neighbours to do likewise as a cooperative effort.
- Deposit garden rubbish at designated waste disposal sites, not in bushland or along roadsides.
- Take care not to spread seeds of environmental weeds in compost or garden mulch – try to keep it within your own property.
- Plant more indigenous species from your area in your own garden.
- Talk to your neighbours and friends and encourage them to learn about, value and preserve our natural vegetation.
- Be on the look-out for emerging environmental weeds in your district.
- Donate to environmental charities that work towards the protection of native biota.
- Consider joining a local conservation group and work as a team member to preserve a remnant of natural vegetation near you.
- Place a protective covenant on the title of any area of land that you own that contains notable remnant native vegetation.

There are many excellent journals and books on sustainable, environmentally friendly gardening available from newsagents, bookstores or your local library.

'PLANTS OF THE GREAT SOUTH WEST' (2013 Fully Revised and Expanded Edition) is a book edited by Kevin Sparrow and published by the Warrnambool & District Society for Growing Australian Plants. This book provides comprehensive information on indigenous plants found right across South West Victoria.

The book is available from local book stores or an order form can be found on their web site at: [www.warrnambool.org/sgap](http://www.warrnambool.org/sgap)





# ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY GARDENING

Environmentally friendly gardening is about creating benefits to our natural environment through home gardens and landscaping, and our communities working to reduce the negative environmental impacts that much of our current methods and garden designs can have.

Environmentally friendly gardening can have positive effects on environmental health and our lifestyles. For example, if we begin by planting indigenous plants we can provide food and shelter for native birds, frogs, small lizards, spiders and predatory insects that control pests naturally in the garden. By conserving water use in the garden we can help maintain our urban water storages and groundwater reserves. By composting our household and garden organic waste we reduce the amount of material going to landfill which in turn reduces the amount of greenhouse gas produced. This has the added benefit of ultimately providing mulch and compost for the garden and that conserves soil moisture around plants, thus saving water.



Acacia myrtifolia - Myrtle Wattle

If we make the effort to purchase products made from renewable resources and reduce the use of synthetic chemicals for the home and garden we can help protect our native forests, waterways and ecosystems. It is easy to create gardens that suit both our local climate and soil conditions and have a low impact on our natural environment. Environmentally friendly gardening can be a gradual process of change – for example, when an exotic plant dies in your garden, you can replace it with a locally indigenous species. It is also important to consider where potentially toxic products we use in our garden will end up and the impacts these products can have on human health as well as the environment.

Environmentally friendly gardening tends to be lower maintenance, so it can require less labour, watering, mowing, pruning, fertiliser application and chemical use than traditional gardening. Through environmentally friendly gardening we can thoughtfully create biologically diverse and visually interesting gardens for our family, friends and native species to enjoy.

## 10 TIPS FOR CREATING AN ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY GARDEN

1. Conserve Water – consider installing a drip irrigation system, a rainwater tank or additional mulch. Group plants together in the garden based upon water requirements. Choose drought tolerant plant species or species indigenous to your location that are adapted to survive on local rainfall levels.

2. Consider Aspect – Look at sun angles, hot areas, shady places, slopes and depressions that may cause certain areas to be wetter or dryer than other parts of the garden. Try to design your garden with these in mind. For example, placing a new shed in a shady corner, vegetable beds where they will get full sun for most of the day, or a pond in a natural low point. Plants should then be selected according to their sun/shade tolerance for best success.

# ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



## Pampus Lily of the Valley - Salpichroa origanifolia

**Description:** Vigorous scrambling semi-erect low growing perennial from South America with numerous stems arising from its rootstock. Produces a white or cream tubular flower followed by a yellow berry when ripe in spring and early summer.

**Dispersal:** Seed is spread by animals, birds, on clothing and in contaminated equipment. Roots are spread by cultivation equipment, road graders and in dumped garden waste. Invades coastal vegetation, heathlands, woodlands, grasslands and forests.



## Paspalum Grass - Paspalum dilitatum

**Description:** Summer growing perennial grass to 1m from South America that becomes dominant in damp disturbed areas. Toxic to livestock and can cause dermatitis in humans.

**Dispersal:** Reproduces by seed and by rhizomes. Sticky seed is spread by animals, water, vehicles and on clothing and footwear. Rhizomes are dispersed in soil by machinery and during removal. Invades heathlands, grasslands, woodlands, forests, wetlands and riparian areas.



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## Paterson's Curse - Echium plantagineum

**Description:** Very invasive annual or biennial herb to 1.2m from the Mediterranean and Europe with purplish-blue, rarely pink tubular flowers. Produces massive amounts of seed that can remain dormant in the soil for up to 5 years. Toxic to livestock. Highly adaptable to Australia's variable climate. It is now a dominant broadleaf pasture weed found in all states.

**Dispersal:** Seed is spread by animals, water, in contaminated fodder and dumped garden waste. Invades pastures, native grasslands, heathlands and woodlands.



## Phalaris - Phalaris aquatica

**Description:** Perennial robust grass to 1.6m tall from the Mediterranean that is widely used as a pasture grass. Readily invades and smothers most ground plants and prevents regeneration.

**Dispersal:** Reproduces by both seed and rhizomes. Seed is spread by water, animals, machinery, slashing and in soil. Rhizomes are spread in soil, by machinery and during removal. Invades native grasslands, woodlands, forests, wetlands and riverine environments.



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## ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



### Mirror Bush - Coprosmma repens

**Description:** Shrub 0.5 to up to 8m tall from New Zealand with glossy dark green oval leaves and small greenish flowers. Produces clusters of green turning to orange-red berries. Commonly planted in coastal areas as a hedge plant.

**Dispersal:** Seed is spread by foxes, birds, possums and in dumped garden waste. Invades bushland and coastal dune environments, forests, woodlands and heathlands.

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### Montbretia - Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora

**Description:** A perennial herb from South Africa with underground corms and rhizomes and pale green leaves and yellow to orange trumpet-shaped flowers on annual stems. Plant dies back each year to underground bulb.



**Dispersal:** Reproduces by bulbils at base of plant, rhizomes and corms (seed generally not viable) and is spread by water, on road maintenance equipment, contaminated soil and in dumped garden waste. Invades coastal vegetation, grasslands, woodlands, forests, roadsides, pasture and railway lines.



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### Myrtle-leaf Milkwort - Polygala myrtifolia

**Description:** Shrub 1-4m tall, with green, oval shaped leaves and clusters of pea-type mauve and white flowers throughout much of the year but mostly Aug to Dec. Produces massive amounts of seed in green turning brown pods.

**Dispersal:** Seeds are spread by birds, ants, water, wind, on vehicle tyres, on human shoes and clothing, in contaminated soils and dumped garden waste. Invades coastal areas, forests, heathlands, woodlands, grasslands, around waterways and limestone cliffs.



### Pampus Grass - Cortaderia selloana & Cortaderia jubata

**Description:** Large dense clumping grass to 4m from South America with striking white, yellow or mauve feathery flowers. Produces masses of tiny, straw coloured seeds (up to 100,000 per flower plume). Common garden and farm plant.



**Dispersal:** Seed is spread by wind, in machinery and in dumped garden waste. Invades coastal areas, roadsides, heathlands, grasslands, woodlands, forests, around waterways and seasonal wetlands.



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## ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY GARDENING

3. Remember Soils – Soils are a major limiting factor in what will grow in a particular area so dig down and take a look before purchasing plants. Is it sandy and free-draining or gluggy and poor draining? Are nearby rocks limestone or volcanic? Save yourself a lot of effort and resources by choosing plants that will thrive, not just survive, in a given soil type.

4. Plan Ahead – Make a list of features/functions you need in your garden such as a garden shed, clothes line, kids play equipment areas, entertainment areas with decking or barbeque, vegetable garden, compost-making area, water tank, chook yard, shade pergola, frog pond or orchard and deliberately leave enough space to one day complete these. Note from the outset the location of any drip irrigation lines, service cables and sewage pipes so that later works or planting will not disturb these.

5. Play with Locations – Draw up a scaled plan or mark out in the garden where plants will go, both practically and where they look best. Move things around until they meet both these aspects and you are happy before commencing any changes. Remember to always consider what size your plants will reach when they mature!

6. Reduce Lawns – Lawns require high levels of maintenance, water and energy to keep them in good condition, so consider reducing the size of your lawn by creating extra garden beds or converting it into drought-tolerant native ground cover plants.

7. Spread the Flowering – Including a range of indigenous plants that flower at different times of the year will create feeding habitat for a variety of beneficial insects, spiders, small lizards, frogs and native birds that will then help control garden pests naturally.

8. Reduce Chemical Use – consider implementing organic methods that reduce chemical use in the garden. The rotation of crops, use of traps, erection of barriers, modification of watering times, avoiding initial injury to plants and handpicking pests off are just a few of the many effective non-chemical pest control methods.

9. Include layers – imitate a natural landscape by including vegetation of differing heights and patches of dense cover mixed with open spaces. If possible include some taller trees for a canopy, smaller trees and shrubs for the under storey and low growing ground cover plants like native grasses.

10. Watch for Escapees – Make sure that your plant selections are not going to escape from your garden and cause problems in the wider environment. Many common exotic garden species – especially those producing a lot of berries and seeds – can quickly become environmental weeds in the right conditions or with help from birds or other animals. Avoid these in the first instance or stay vigilant with regular ongoing plant maintenance.

For more information on what plants have the potential to become garden escapees read the pages on common environmental weeds and preserving indigenous vegetation in this booklet.



*Banksia marginata* - Silver Banksia



# BIODIVERSITY WITHIN MOYNE SHIRE

Moyne Shire Council contains sections of 3 of Victoria’s 28 bioregions – the largely coastal Warrnambool Plain, and the grasslands/woodlands of the Victorian Volcanic Plan and Dundas Tablelands. The geology, landforms and climatic conditions within each Bioregion enable distinct ecological processes to develop and this leads to distinctive vegetation communities occurring. Each of these is known as an Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC). The soils, aspect and localised climatic conditions are generally unique to each EVC forming a distinctive set of flora and fauna characteristics.

The biodiversity values within Moyne Shire Council have undergone dramatic changes since European settlement of the area. The dominant land use type across the shire is agricultural grazing, largely dryland to the North and dairying to the South. This has resulted in significant native vegetation loss within each bioregion – an investigation by the Victorian Environment Assessment Council in 2010 determined that the Victorian Volcanic Plain is the most cleared (84.4%) Bioregion in the state, with the Warrnambool Plain (83%) and Dundas Tablelands (73.1%) placed third and seventh respectively on the same list.

Moyne Shire Council utilises information about each Bioregion and EVC to provide guidance on its own revegetation programs and in assisting community groups with their own projects.

## HOW TO USE THE MAPS AND LISTS

To find the correct plant list/s for a particular location, follow this three step process:

- Using the Ecological Vegetation Classes Index Map, determine which of the four map sheets (either Macarthur, Mortlake, Port Fairy or Peterborough) contains the area where you wish to find details about;
- Within the appropriate map sheet, pinpoint the exact location of where you wish to find details about and use the colour key to determine the name of the relevant Ecological Vegetation Class plant list/s;
- Locate the relevant plant list page/s within the booklet that corresponds to the identified Ecological Vegetation Class.

Plant names in the species list section from page 19-47 that are highlighted in **bold** indicate that a photograph of this plant appears somewhere in this booklet.



Melaleuca gibbosa - Slender Honey-myrtle

# ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS

	<b>Kikuyu Grass - Pennisetum clandestinum</b>	
	<b>Description:</b> Common perennial grass from East Africa with creeping stems to 3m long that is often planted in lawns. Can become the dominant groundcover, smothering other low plants and climbing into low shrubs.	
	<b>Dispersal:</b> Spreads by underground rhizomes, surface creeping stolons and from cut and broken stems. Often spread by grass cutting machinery, in contaminated soil and dumped garden waste. Invades coastal areas, woodlands, grasslands, around waterways, forests and roadsides.	
	<b>Marrum Grass - Ammophila arenaria</b>	
	<b>Description:</b> Evergreen, dense grass to 1.2m from Western Europe that has been widely planted along the SW coast to contain eroding sand dunes.	
	<b>Dispersal:</b> Seed is spread by wind, animals, on clothes, although mostly it is spread by long, underground and surface rhizomes that invade coastal dunes where it can overwhelm native species, change the shape of dunes and that leads to increased erosion. Due to erosion risk, advice should be sought from Council or Department of Environment and Primary Industries.	
	<b>Marshmallow - Malva sylvestris</b>	
	<b>Description:</b> A spreading herb to 2m originating from Europe, North Africa and Asia with showy flowers of bright purple with dark veins and bright green leaves.	
	<b>Dispersal:</b> Seeds are brown or brownish-green when ripe and are freely spread by wind, water, contaminated soil and dumped garden waste. Invades waste ground, field verges, along roadsides and disturbed sites.	
	<b>Mexican Feather Grass - Nassella tenuissima</b>	
	<b>Description:</b> A densely tufted perennial grass to 1m from Mexico and Southern USA. Leaves are tightly rolled with overlapping edges. Leaves roll smoothly between the fingers like a needle but feel course when sliding fingers downwards. Is unpalatable to stock.	
	<b>Dispersal:</b> Seed is spread on clothing, footwear, vehicles, in contaminated nursery pots, soil, water and by wind. Invades pastures, grasslands and woodlands in most soil types. Has huge potential to spread over 70% of Victoria.	



ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



Hawthorn - Crataegus monogyna

**Description:** Large thorny shrub or small tree to 10m from Europe and Asia with serrated, lobed leaves and white-pink flowers in dense clusters. Thickets harbour rabbits, foxes and other animals including indigenous and introduced birds.

**Dispersal:** Reproduces by seed and suckering, seeds spread by birds, foxes, in contaminated machinery and vehicles, agricultural produce, mud and dumped garden waste. Invades along waterways, roadsides, grasslands, forests, pasture and disturbed areas. Plant is poisonous.



Hemlock - Conium maculatum



**Description:** Erect annual to biennial herb 2-3m from Europe, West Asia and North Africa with deeply divided leaves with a fern-like appearance. Produces masses of small, white flowers in spring-early summer in umbrella-like arrangements.

**Dispersal:** Produces thousands of tiny grey to brown ovoid-shaped seeds that are spread in mud, produce, on clothing and in water. Can reproduce from root fragments if disturbed. Invades roadsides, drainage channels and along waterways. All parts are highly poisonous.



Italian Buckthorn - Rhamnus alaternus

**Description:** Dense shrub or small tree to 5m from Europe with dark green leaves that are shiny on top and paler underneath. Produces clusters of yellow-green flowers May to October and prolific numbers of red turning black berries in summer.

**Dispersal:** Seeds are spread by birds and in dumped garden waste. Invades coastal and inland areas where its dense foliage shades out native vegetation. Re-shoots readily if top growth is removed or damaged.



Karo - Pittosporum crassifolium



**Description:** Small tree or shrub from New Zealand with dense dark grey-green leathery leaves that are furry underneath. Clusters of small red-purple flowers appear in spring developing into seed pods that split to expose sticky seeds.

**Dispersal:** Seed is widely spread by birds, invading coastal areas, roadsides and grasslands.



PLANT EVC MAPS

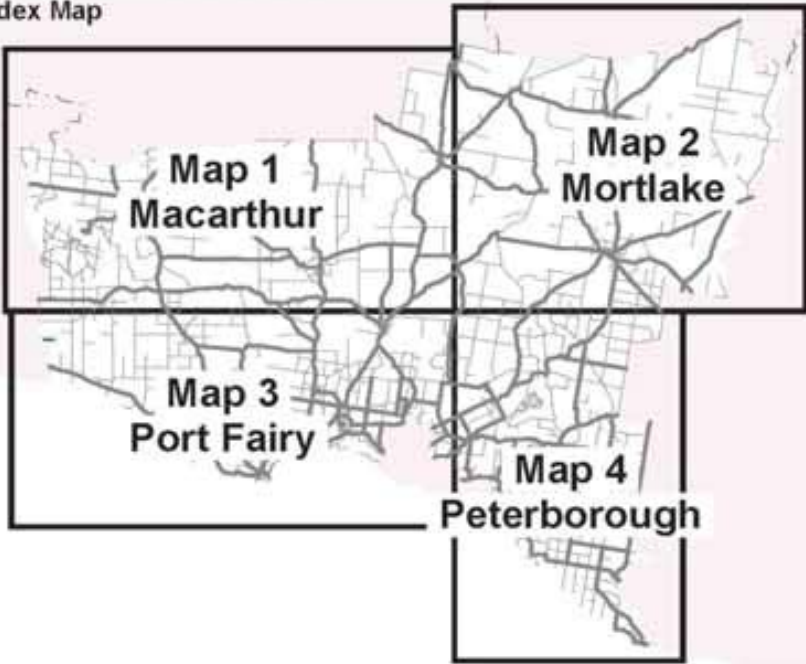


Moyne Shire

Pre 1750 Ecological Vegetation Classes

Map Set

Index Map



Legend for Map Set



Pre 1750 Ecological Vegetation Classes

- 1 Coastal Scrubs Grasslands and Woodlands
- 2 Dry Forests
- 3 Grasslands
- 4 Heathlands
- 5 Herb-rich Woodlands
- 6 Lower Slopes or Hills Woodlands
- 7 Lowland Forests
- 8 Salt-tolerant and/or Succulent Shrublands
- 9 Plains Grassy Woodlands or Forests
- 10 Riparian Forests or Woodlands
- 11 Riparian Scrubs or Swampy Scrubs & Woodlands
- 12 Riverine Grassy Woodlands or Forests
- 13 Wetlands

Refer to separate sheets for plant species belonging to each Ecological Vegetation Class

Contains Vicmap information (c) The State of Victoria, Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2003. Reproduced by permission of the Department of Sustainability and Environment.  
This data has been interpreted from maps prepared by DSE and the information is to be used as a guide and is by no means an accurate or complete record of the Pre 1750 EVC's within the Moyne Shire Council.  
This material may be of assistance to you but the Moyne Shire Council and the State of Victoria and their employees do not guarantee that the publication is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for any error, loss or consequences which may arise from your relying on any information contained in this material.



PLANT EVC MAPS

Map 1  
Macarthur

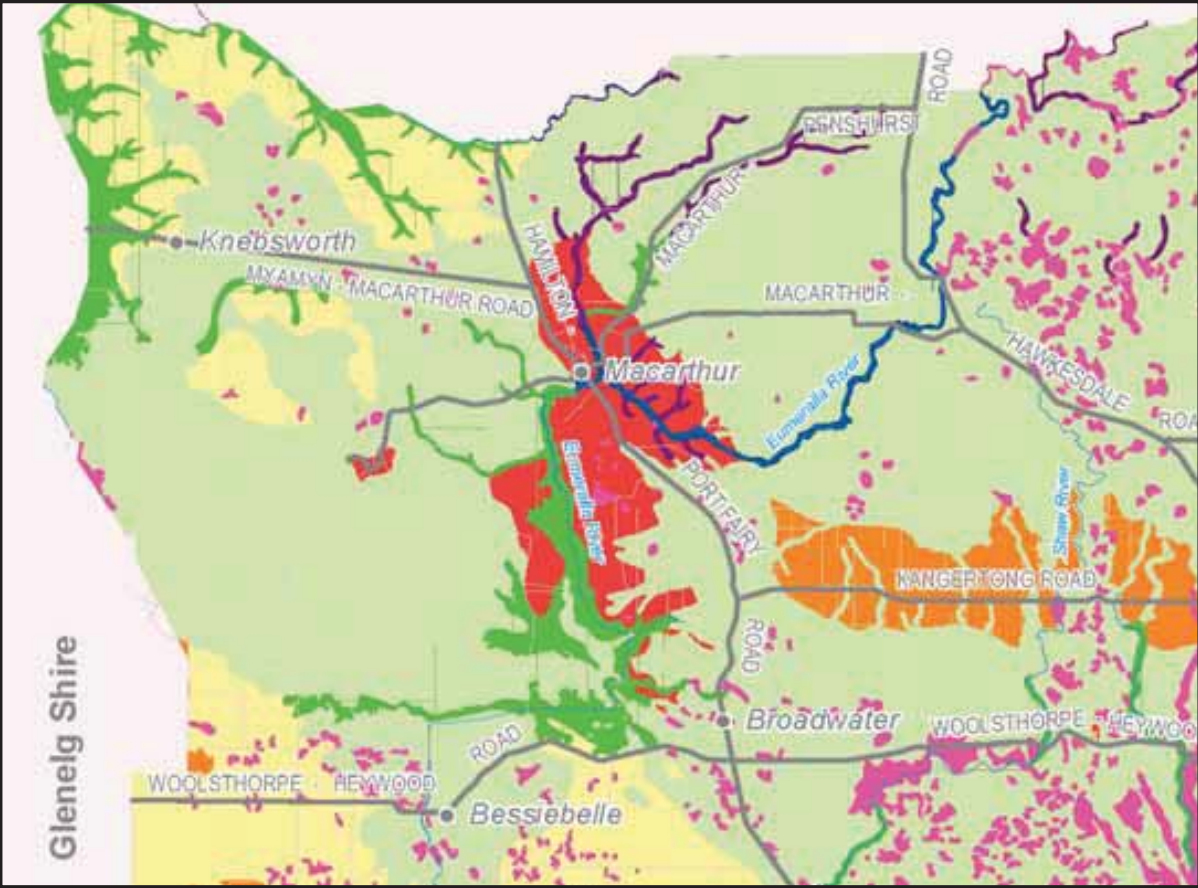


Moyne Shire  
Pre 1750  
Ecological Vegetation Classes

Pre 1750 Ecological Vegetation Classes

- |   |   |
|---|---|
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Refer to separate sheets for plant species belonging to each Ecological Vegetation Class



ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



U

**Freesia** – reesia alba x reesia leichtlinii

**Description:** A popular hybrid ornamental herb to 40cm high from South Africa. Produces long thin, flat leaves to 30cm long and white-cream flowers with yellow markings. Produces prolific seed and seed-like cormlets along the stems that drop to the ground as the parent plant dies back in summer.



**Dispersal:** Seeds and corms are spread by birds, machinery, in dumped garden waste and contaminated soil. Invades roadsides, pasture, around waterways, coastal areas, forests and woodlands. If digging out, make sure all corms and bulbils are removed.



**Gazania** - Ga ania linearis & Ga ania rigens

**Description:** A very common tough herb from South Africa with daisy-like flowers which is commonly available commercially and often used in amenity plantings. A variety of flowering colours appear throughout spring to autumn, including orange, yellow and some creamy-white varieties.

**Dispersal:** Seeds are spread by water, wind and in dumped garden waste. Invades roadsides and pastures etc.



U



W

C

**Gorse** - lex europaeus

**Description:** Very spiny shrub 2-4m tall from Europe that forms dense thickets smothering all other vegetation and sheltering vermin. Produces clusters of yellow pea-shaped flowers and pods that explode to release seed in hot weather.

**Dispersal:** Seed spread by birds, animals, on machinery, in contaminated soil and garden waste. Invades coastal areas, heathlands, grasslands, woodlands and forests, around waterways, pastures and disturbed sites.



**Harlequin Flower** - Sparaxis bulbifera - various

**Description:** Perennial herb and garden plant to 65cm tall from South Africa that dies back each year to underground corms. Flowers are funnel-shaped, cream to white with numerous colour variations. Extremely prolific producer of corms, bulbils and seeds.

**Dispersal:** Spread by water, in machinery and road making equipment, contaminated soil and dumped garden waste. Invades heathlands, woodlands, grasslands roadsides and ephemeral wetlands.

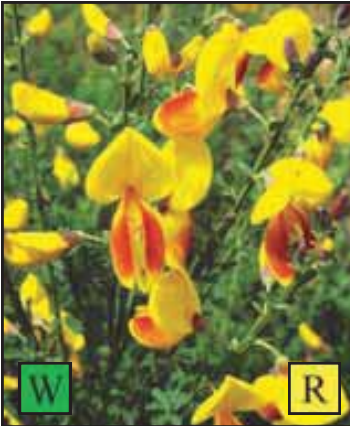
Photo: Lisette Mill



U



ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



English Broom - Cytisus scoparius

**Description:** Erect shrub 2-4m high from Europe with slender dark green branches and inconspicuous leaves. Produces yellow, 5 petalled pea-shape flowers in spring.

**Dispersal:** Seed is enclosed in green turning to black pods that forcibly eject 6-16 seeds in hot weather. Seeds are dispersed by ants, animals, on vehicles and in machinery and in dumped garden waste. Invades disturbed margins of bushland, roadsides, railway lines, woodlands, grasslands and around waterways.



English Ivy - Hedera helix

**Description:** A very invasive climber to 30m from Europe with typical ivy leaves and large clusters of greenish flowers. Forms curtains of foliage that smother groundcovers, understory shrubs and trees. Tolerates most conditions. All parts of the plant are poisonous.

**Dispersal:** Forms berry like dull-blue to black fruit with 2-5 whitish seeds per berry which are spread by birds, foxes and in garden waste. Also reproduces by self layering of stems. Invades forests and woodlands, gardens, roadsides and plantations.



Fennel - oeniculum vulgare

**Description:** Perennial herb to 2.5m from Europe and Asia with small yellow umbrella-shaped clusters of flowers and green fern-like leaves. Entire plant has a strong aniseed smell when handled or crushed.

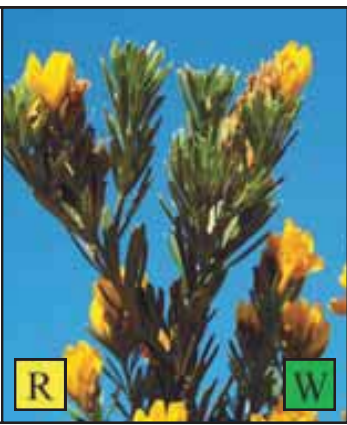
**Dispersal:** Produces yellow-brown seeds that are spread by birds, animals, in water, on machinery and vehicles and in contaminated soils and garden waste. Invades disturbed and degraded areas, moist areas of grasslands and woodlands and around waterways.



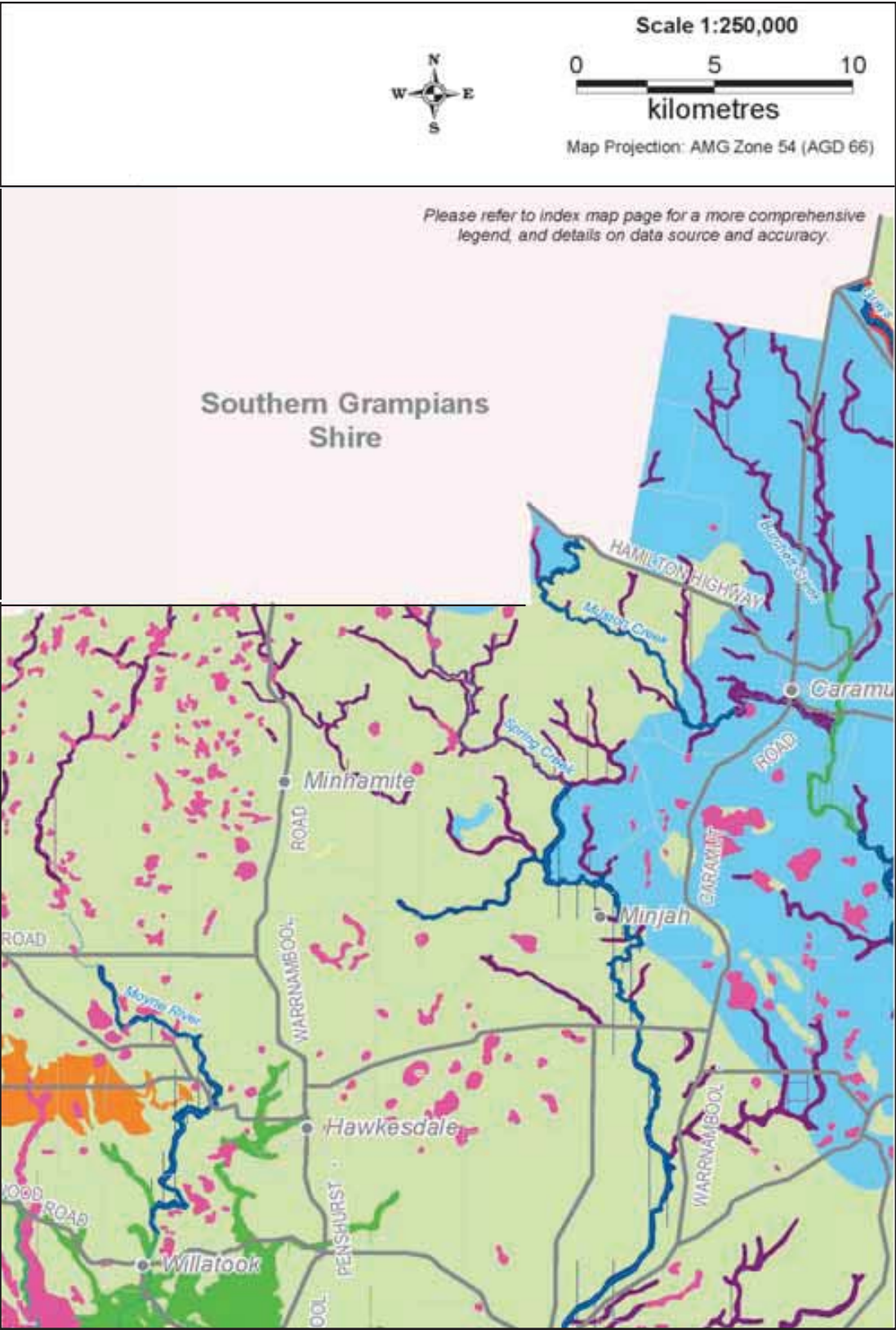
Flax-leaf Broom - Genista linifolia

**Description:** Evergreen erect shrub to 3m from Europe and the Mediterranean with linear grey-green leaves 20-30mm long. Produces yellow pea-like flowers in spring and seeds in pods, maturing over spring-early summer.

**Dispersal:** Seed is dispersed by birds, ants, stock, water, on vehicles and machinery especially during slashing and in contaminated soil and garden waste. Photo: DEPI

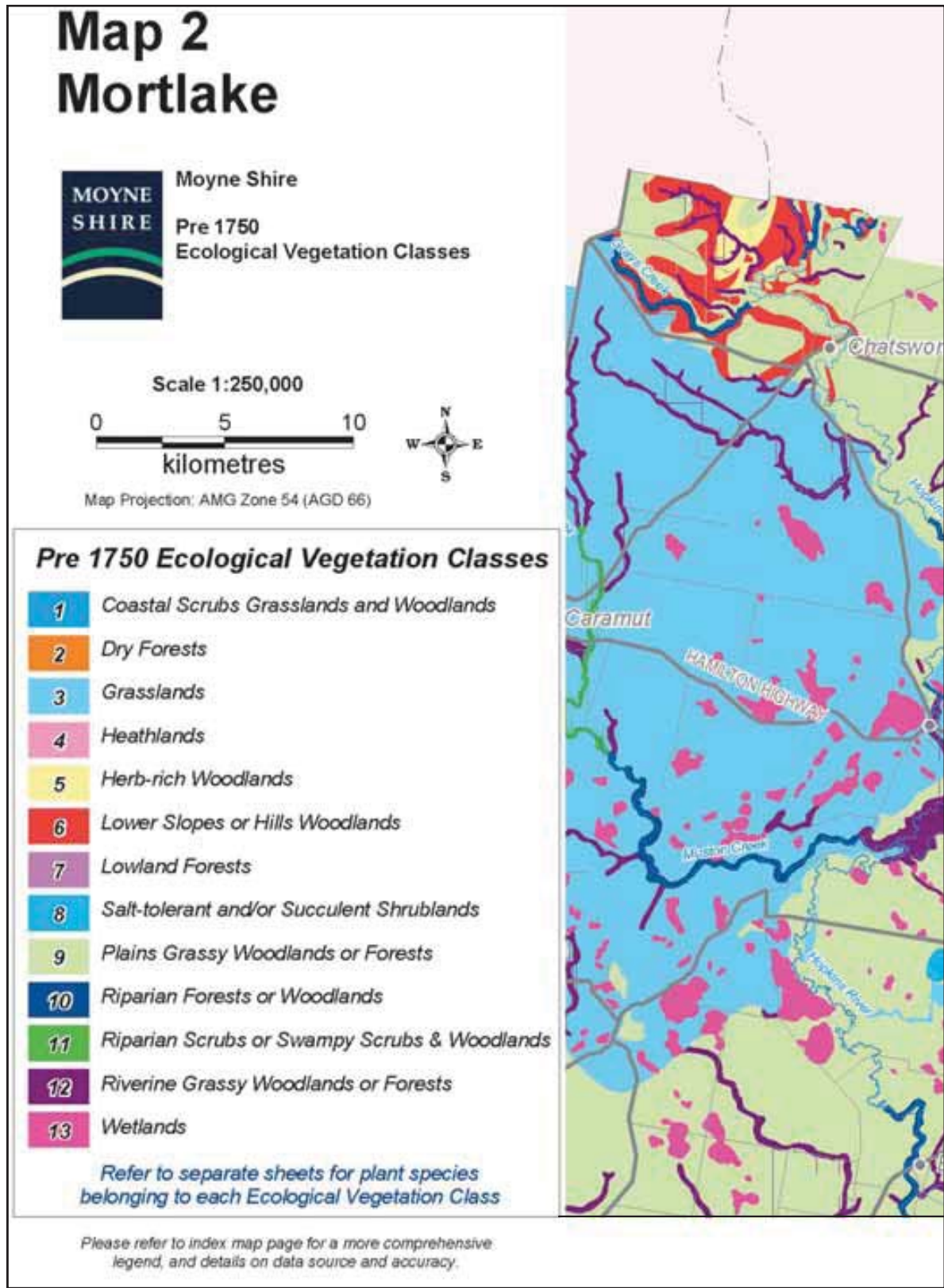


PLANT EVC MAPS






PLANT EVC MAPS




ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



**Cootamundra Wattle - *Acacia baileyana***

**Description:** Australian native (NSW) spreading shrub or tree to 10m. A popular ornamental wattle with fern-like silvery blue/grey or purplish leaves and profuse golden yellow ball- shaped flowers in winter.


**Dispersal:** Produces large quantities of seed in pods that can remain dormant in soil for more than 10 years. Seed is spread by insects, wind, garden waste, water, and in contaminated soil. Invades coastal areas, grasslands, woodlands, heathlands, forests and around waterways.



**Cotoneaster - *Cotoneaster glaucophyllus***

**Description:** Evergreen shrub or small tree from China with oval green leaves and clusters of small white flowers. Produces heavy clusters of round-shaped fruit, green turning to red. Plants are often still available through nurseries and garden centres and also at markets and fundraisers.


**Dispersal:** Seed is spread by birds, foxes and in garden waste. Invades coastal areas, roadsides, railway lines, disturbed ground, woodlands, around waterways and wetlands.



**Dolichus Pea - *Dipogon lignosus***

**Description:** Very invasive climber to 3m from South Africa with clusters of purple, pink or white pea shaped flowers. Forms thick curtains that smother other plants and trees. Produces 4.5mm black seeds with a white ‘eye’ that are ejected explosively from pods.

**Dispersal:** Seeds are spread by birds, ants, water, in contaminated soil and dumped garden waste. Invades coastal areas, dunes, woodlands, heathlands, forests, around waterways and roadsides.



**Drain Flat-sedge - *Cyperus eragrostis***

**Description:** Tufted perennial from North and South America that has extended its range considerably in Australia over the last 30 years. A sedge with thin stems to 90cm tall and long thin pointed leaves that radiate out like parasol ribs. Flowers are found within greenish yellow or beige spikelets.

**Dispersal:** Small seed is spread in water and by animals. Invades riparian areas, roadside gullies, damp grasslands, wetlands and other moist habitats. A common weed of rice crops and irrigation channels.

63



ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



Cape Wattle - *Paraserianthes lophantha*

**Description:** Fast growing evergreen shrub or small tree to 7m from South Africa and SW Australia with dark green feathery, wattle-like leaves and greenish-yellow bottlebrush flowers.

**Dispersal:** Produces massive amounts of seed in large pods that are spread by wind, water, insects, birds, in contaminated soil and garden waste. Thousands of buried seeds can be germinated after being stimulated by fire. Invades coastal areas and disturbed sites. Out competes native vegetation due to prolific seeding and very rapid growth.



U



Capeweed - *Arctotheca calendula*

**Description:** Annual herb to 30cm from South Africa which forms thick carpets of distinctive yellow flowers in late spring to early summer. Plants germinate in autumn, flower in late spring or early summer and die off over the summer. Usually occurs in disturbed areas.



**Dispersal:** A common agricultural weed that is spread by seed, usually by wind or in dumped garden waste. At is also a common contaminant of hay and straw. Seed can remain in the soil for many years. Invades lawns, pastures, crops, roadsides and home gardens.



U



Chilean Needle-grass - *Nassella neesiana*

**Description:** A tussock-forming grass from South America with leaves to 30cm and flower stems to 1m. Forms purplish seed-heads with very sharp seeds, distinguished from native grasses by a small, pale ring or skirt around the top of the mature seed. Also produces self-fertilised seeds hidden inside the stem of plant.

**Dispersal:** Spread by wind, animals, machinery and in clothing. Invades pastures, woodlands, roadsides, around waterways and native grasslands.

Photo: DEPI



R

W

Common Sow-thistles - *Sonchus oleraceus*  
*Sonchus asper*

**Description:** Annual herbs to 2m from Europe, Asia and North Africa with hollow stems containing milky sap. Leaves green and variable, flower heads are of flat top panicles. Seeds are brown and topped by hairs. Both very common major agricultural weeds.

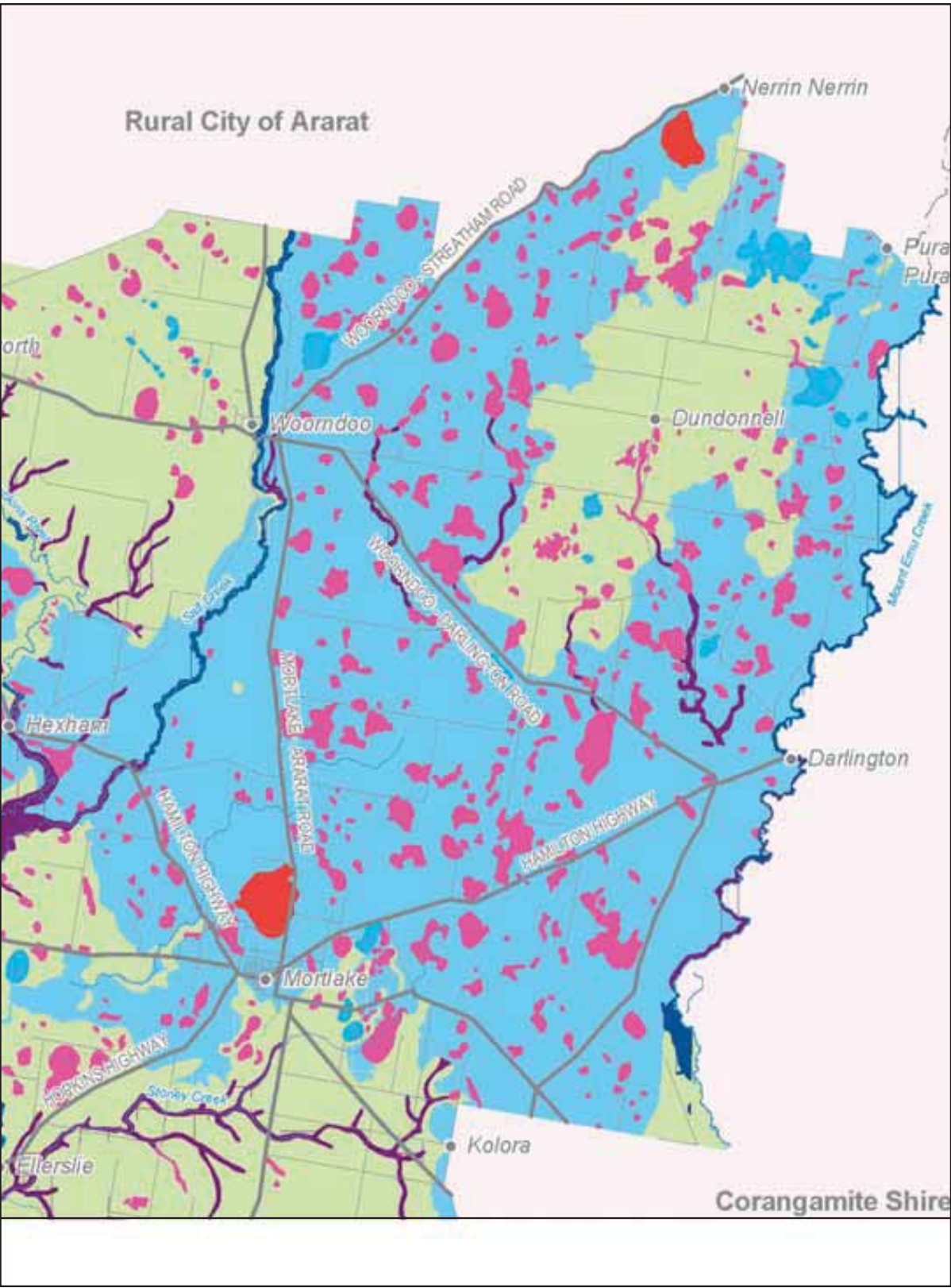


**Dispersal:** Spread by wind, water and movement of mud on vehicles. Invades pastures, roadsides, gardens.



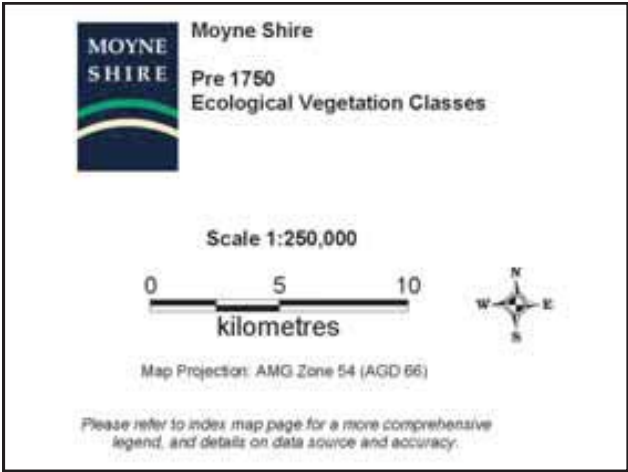
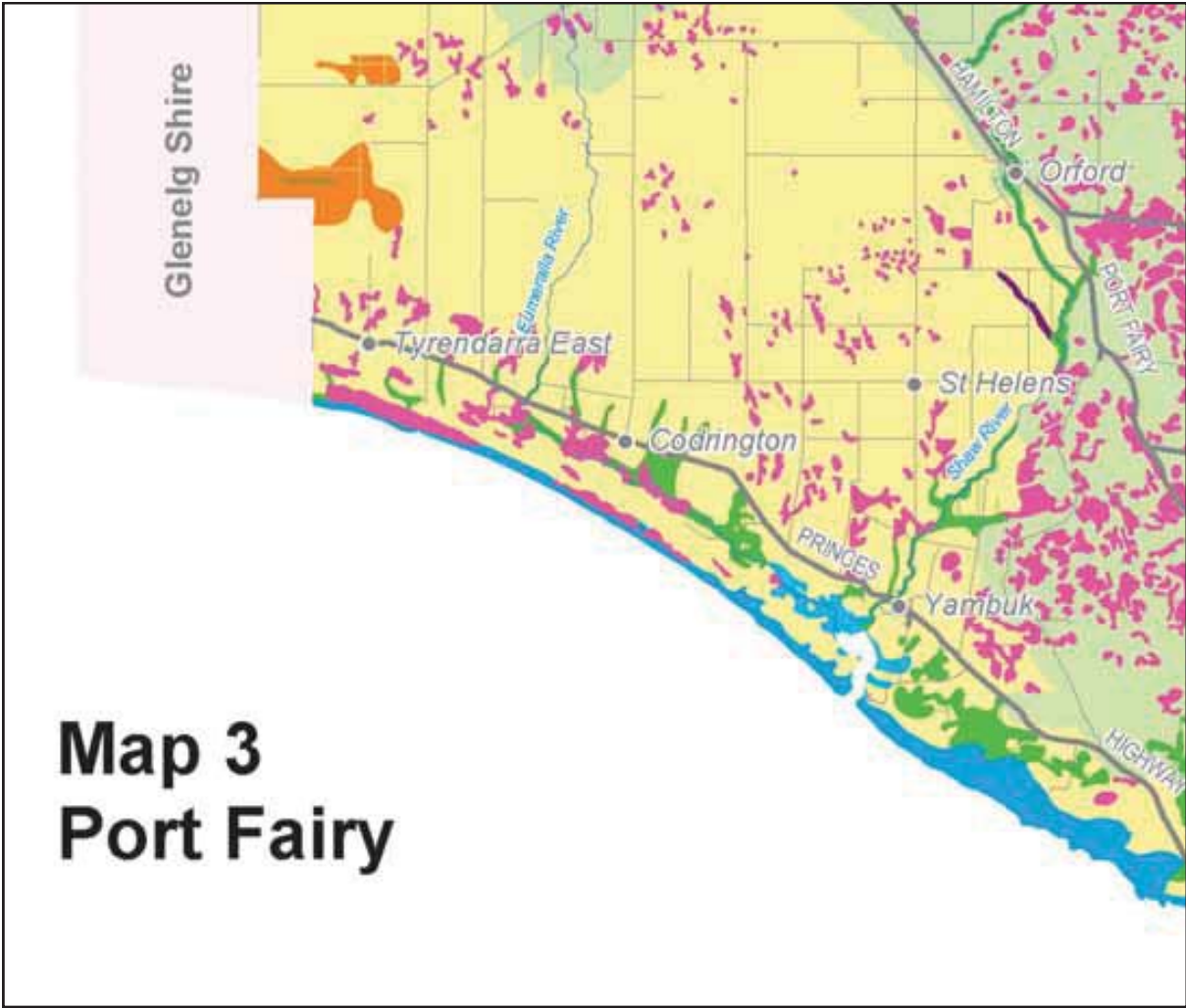
U

PLANT EVC MAPS

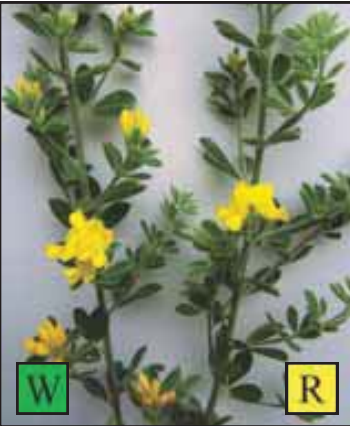




PLANT EVC MAPS





ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS




**Cape Broom** - *Genista monosperulana*

**Description:** Erect shrub to 2m originating from Europe and the Mediterranean with clover shaped leaves and yellow pea flowers. Produces seed pods containing 5-8 poisonous seeds that are ejected when ripe. It tends to be found in prolific/dense quantities, preventing regeneration of native species.

**Dispersal:** Seed spread by birds, insects, vehicles, machinery, water, dumped garden waste and attached to livestock hooves. Invades margins of bushland, roadsides, railway lines and forests.








**Cape Honey-flower** - *Melianthus major*

**Description:** Erect evergreen shrub 2-3m tall from South Africa with distinctive green leaves and long nodding reddish-brown flower spikes 30-40cm long. Produces shiny black seeds in inflated, sharply angled papery pods to 5cm long.

**Dispersal:** Spread by roots both by creeping and suckering, by seed which are spread by water and in dumped garden waste. Also regenerates by rhizomes if cut back. Invades roadsides, coastal areas and margins of bushland.







**Cape Ivy** - *Delairea odorata*

**Description:** A very invasive climber from South Africa with ivy like leaves and small yellow flowers in clusters. Forms thick mats and curtains that smother other plants and trees. Produces small, reddish-brown seeds.

**Dispersal:** Dispersed by seed and rooting of low level branches in contact with the ground. Seed spread by wind, by machinery, by water, in contaminated soil and dumped garden waste. Invades coastal areas, forest, woodlands, heathlands, around waterways and roadsides.





**Cape Tulip** - *Hommeria flaccida* & *Hommeria miniata*

**Description:** Erect rather stiff herb 30-60cm tall from South Africa with flat ribbed green leaves to 1m. Produces orange or pink (occasionally yellow) 6 petal flowers 3-5cm diameter occurring in clusters at the ends of branches.

**Dispersal:** Reproduces by seed and by corms which are spread by machinery and contaminated farm products. Invades pasture, roadsides and disturbed bushland. Due to dormancy, correct spray techniques need to be used, for specialist advice, contact Council or Department of Environment and Primary Industries.




Photo: DEPI



ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



Boneseed - Chrysanthemoides monilifera

**Description:** Erect shrub to 3m from South Africa with dull green leaves and yellow daisy-like flowers in clusters Sep-Oct. Produces green turning to black one-seeded berries which become whitish and hard when dry Nov-Jan.

**Dispersal:** Seeds are spread by birds, animals, on vehicles and equipment and in dumped garden waste. Seeds remain viable for many years. Invades coastal areas, forests, heathlands and woodlands. In Moyne Shire, this weed mainly occurs in the Peterborough area.



**Bridal Creeper - Asparagus asparagoides**

**Description:** Aggressive climbing plant from South Africa that forms a dense canopy of shiny, 30mm leaves and 6 petalled flowers in spring. Smothers all understory plants and produces an impenetrable mat of underground tubers preventing regeneration of larger native species.

**Dispersal:** Produces green turning to red berries which are spread by birds, animals, water, machinery, in contaminated soil and dumped garden waste. Invades coastal areas, heathlands, forest, woodlands, around waterways particularly in shaded areas.



Buffalo Grass - Stenotaphrum secundatum

**Description:** Perennial grass to 40cm tall, originating from Africa and N & S America. Leaf blades are flat, greyish-green to green in colour. Flowers are produced in tight flat spikes Dec-Jan. Forms dense mats that smother all surrounding ground flora and preventing the regeneration of larger native species.

**Dispersal:** Reproduces mainly by rhizomes and stolons with some by seed which is dispersed in garden refuse, by water, and in contaminated soil. Invades coastal areas, bushland and grasslands areas.



**Bulbil Watsonia - atsonia meriana var. bulbillifera**

**Description:** Erect herb to 2m from South Africa with sword-like green leaves and flower spikes of orange to red tubular flowers. Forms dense and rapidly expanding colonies, dominating other plants.

**Dispersal:** Forms stem bulbils which drop to the ground and generate new plants. Bulbils are spread by water, in contaminated soil, dumped garden waste and by machinery (particularly graders and slashers). Invades coastal areas, woodlands, grasslands, heathlands, around waterways, roadsides.

PLANT EVC MAPS



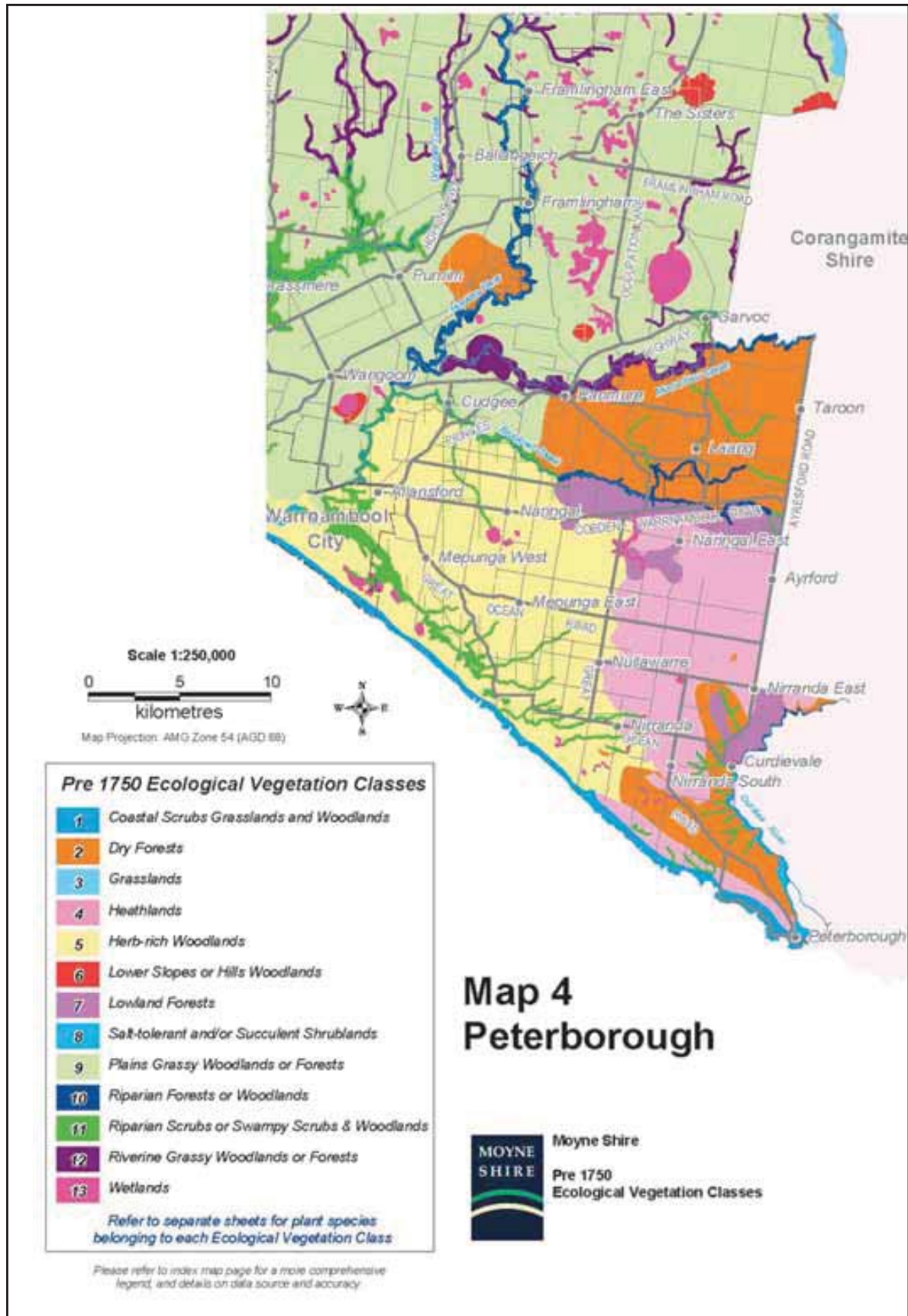
Pre 1750 Ecological Vegetation Classes

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Coastal Scrubs Grasslands and Woodlands | 7 Lowland Forests                               |
| 2 Dry Forests                             | 8 Salt-tolerant and/or Succulent Shrublands     |
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Refer to separate sheets for plant species belonging to each Ecological Vegetation Class



PLANT EVC MAPS




ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS




**Beach Salvia** - *Salvia africana-lutea*

**Description:** A spreading shrub to 2m with rounded greyish-green aromatic leaves from South Africa. Hooded yellow flowers appear from June to December fading to rusty orange brown.

**Dispersal:** By seed which is spread by wind, in garden refuse and invades mainly coastal areas particularly in Port Fairy.







**Black Nightshade** - *Solanum nigrum*

**Description:** A variable, bushy annual or perennial herb to 80cm from Europe, Asia and North Africa. Green ovate-lanceolate shallowly lobed leaves and small white flowers are followed by green turning to black berries each containing 20-35 seeds.

**Dispersal:** Very common and widespread in Australia and spread by birds and animals, it is one of the worst intensive agricultural weeds. Competes vigorously for space and nutrients. Parts of this plant are at various times poisonous.







**Blackberry** - *Rubus fruticosus* species

**Description:** A prickly climbing shrub from Europe 2-4m high with dark green leaves and white, 5 petalled flowers in spring-summer. Produces segmented edible red turning to black, berries.

**Dispersal:** Seed is dispersed by birds and foxes. Invades roadsides, gullies, river banks, pastures, forests and dunes where it forms dense thickets that displace native vegetation. Also reproduces by root suckering and tip rooting.

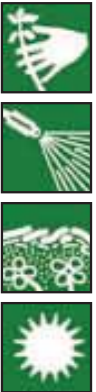




**Blue Periwinkle** - *inca major*

**Description:** Perennial evergreen creeper from the Mediterranean to 50cm with glossy green leaves and 5 petalled blue mauve flowers. Forms large dense mats that smother all other plants and tolerates almost any soil and conditions.

**Dispersal:** Produces seed that is spread by wind, contaminated soil and dumped garden waste. Particularly invades shaded areas, coastal areas, woodlands, grasslands, heathlands, forests, roadsides and around waterways. A very serious weed that is poisonous to stock if eaten.





ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



Angled Onion - Allium triquetrum

**Description:** Bulbous perennial herb from the Mediterranean Region which is usually found in moist fertile soils. Foliage has a distinctive garlic like aroma.

**Dispersal:** Reproduces by both seed and bulbs which can be spread by water, in soil, dumped garden waste and during removal when bulbs can be easily dislodged. Invades disturbed and degraded environments, often near waterways and drainage lines as well as disturbed areas of forest.

R



Apple of Sodom - Solanum linnaeanum

**Description:** Erect bushy perennial shrub to 1.5m from South Africa with spiny stems and deeply lobed spiny elliptic leaves 4-8cm long.

**Dispersal:** Produces large yellow berries which contain hundreds of seeds that are transported by birds, animals and in soil. Invades coastal areas, heathlands woodlands and grasslands. Common around the Yambuk area,



R



Arum Lily - antedeschia aethiopica

**Description:** A perennial herb from South Africa to 1.5m tall with numerous large green leaves and distinctive white, funnel shaped false flower heads containing tiny flowers on a yellow rod. All parts of the plant are poisonous.

**Dispersal:** Seed is spread by birds, animals, in water, contaminated soil, machinery and in dumped garden waste. A common garden plant that is still sold at nurseries and markets. Forms large clumps that invade coastal areas, pastures, roadsides, gardens, edges of waterways and drainage channels.

U



Asparagus Fern - Asparagus scandens

**Description:** A very invasive evergreen climber from South Africa that forms a thick tangled mass that smothers all other plants. Forms small, white or pinkish-white flowers followed by orange-red rounded berries in spring.

**Dispersal:** Seed is spread by birds, animals, in contaminated soil, machinery and dumped garden waste. Also reproduces from underground, long-lived tubers. Invades coastal areas, woodlands, forests and around waterways.



U



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LARGE SHRUB / SMALL TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Acacia verticillata	Prickly Moses	2-6m x 3-5m	X	
Adriana quadripartita	Coast Bitter-bush	1-3m	X	
Alyxia buxifolia	Sea Box	1-2m x 1-3m		X
Atriplex cinerea	Coast Saltbush	1-2m x 2-3m		X
anksia marginata	Silver Banksia	Usually 1-2m	X	
Beyeria lechenaultii	Pale Turpentine Bush	1.2m		X
eptospermum continentale	Prickly Tea-tree	1-2.5m	X	
Leucopogon parviflorus	Coast Beard-heath	1-4m x 1-2m		X
Olearia axillaris	Coast Daisy-Bush	1-4m x 2-3m	X	
Ozothamnus turbinatus	Coast Everlasting	1-2m x 1-2m	X	
hagodia candolleana	Seaberry Saltbush	1-3m x 1.5m	X	
subsp. candolleana				
Sambucus gaudichaudiana	White Elderberry	0.6-2m x 0.5-1.5m		X

SMALL SHRUB SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Astroloma humifusum	Cranberry Heath	10-50cm x 1-1.5m		X
orrea alba	White Correa	1m x 1m	X	
orrea refle a	Common Correa	Prostrate - 1m	X	
eucoph ta brownii	Cushion Bush	1m x 0.5-2m	X	
Pimelea glauca	Smooth Rice-flower	30-60cm x 60cm		X
Pimelea humilis	Common Rice-flower	10-50cm x 0.3-1m		X
Pimelea serpyllifolia subsp.	Thyme Rice-flower	Up to 1m		X
serpyllifolia				
Pultenaea canaliculata	Coast Bush-pea	1m	X	
Pultenaea tenuifolia	Slender Bush-pea	10-50cm x 10-30cm	X	

SEDGES AND SEDGE TYPE SPECIES

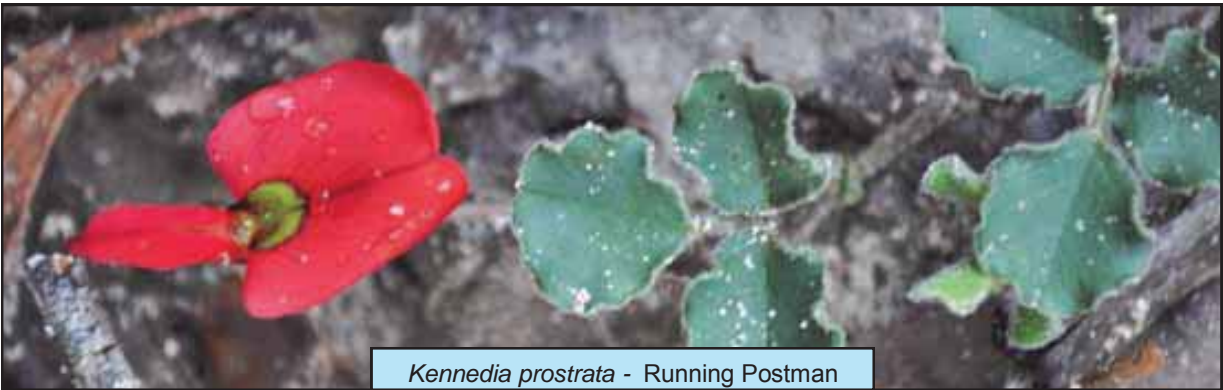
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Carex breviculmis	Common Grass-sedge	To 15 cm	X	
Ficinia nodosa	Nobby Club-sedge	0.5-1.5m x 0.6-2m	X	
Lomandra filiformis	Wattle Mat-rush	15-50cm x 15-20cm		X
omandra longifolia subsp.	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	0.5-1m x 0.5-1.2m	X	
longifolia				



Indigenous plants of the Free State  
coastal scrubs grasslands woodlands

HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
caena novae elandiae	<b>Bidgee-widgee</b>	Prostrate x 1-4m	X	X
Asperula conferta	Common Woodruff	20cm x 0.5-1m		
ossiaea prostrata	<b>Creeping Bossiaea</b>	Prostrate x 0.5-1.5m	X	X
rach some parvula	<b>Coast Daisy</b>	Prostrate	X	
urchardia umbellata	<b>Milkmaids</b>	20-50cm		X
Carpobrotus rossii	Karkalla	Prostrate	X	
Clematis microphylla var. microphylla	Small-leaved Clematis	Small twiner	X	
Convolvulus erubescens	Pink Bindweed	10-30cm x 50cm	X	
Cynoglossum suaveolens	Sweet Hound's-tongue	0.1-1m x 0.5-1.5m		X
Dianella revoluta	Black anther Flax-lily	0.30-1m x 0.5-2.5m	X	
Glycine latrobeana	Clover Glycine	Slender trailer	X	
Helichrysum scorpioides	Button Everlasting	30cm x 20-30cm	X	
ennedia prostrata	<b>Running Postman</b>	Prostrate	X	X
Muehlenbeckia adpressa	Climbing Lignum	Vigorous climber		
enecio pinnatifolius	<b>Variable Groundsel</b>	To 30 cm	X	
Tetragonia implexicoma	Bower Spinach	Trailing shrub	X	
Wahlenbergia gracilis	Sprawling Bluebell	10-50cm		X
Zygophyllum billardieri	Coast Twin-leaf	Low creeper	X	

GRASS SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Austrodanthonia caespitosa	Common Wallaby-grass	Stems to 1.2m	X	
Austrodanthonia setacea	Bristly Wallaby-grass	Stems to 60cm	X	
Elymus scaber var. scaber	Common Wheat-grass	To 80cm	X	
Lachnagrostis filiformis	Common Blown-grass	0.6m high	X	
icolaena stipoides var. stipoides	<b>Weeping Grass</b>	To 30cm x 60cm	X	
Poa poiformis	Coast Tussock-grass	20-90cm x 1m	X	
hemeda triandra	<b>Kangaroo Grass</b>	To 1m	X	



Kennedia prostrata - Running Postman

ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS

**African Boxthorn - Lycium ferocissimum**

**Description:** A very thorny shrub to 5m originating from South Africa with small oval leaves and purple white flowers. Once widely used as a hedging plant, this extremely tough plant adapts to most conditions and crowds out most other vegetation preventing regeneration. Flowering and fruiting can occur at anytime during the year

**Dispersal:** Produces small red berries spread by animals and birds allowing it to invade coastal vegetation, sand dunes, grasslands, woodlands and around waterways.

**African Weed Orchid - Disa bracteata**

**Description:** A terrestrial orchid to 75cm tall originating from South Africa that produces a rosette of narrow leaves in spring followed by an upright spike of flowers in late Sep-Oct resembling a brownish asparagus spear.

**Dispersal:** Each plant produces up to 2.5 million dust like seeds which are distributed by wind. Also spread on clothing, shoes, camping equipment, vehicles and machinery. To remove, it is important to dig up all the tubers and remove flower heads from the property without disturbing seed. Seed will continue to mature if flower head is picked.

**Agapanthus - Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientis**

**Description:** Large clumping plant from South Africa with long, glossy strap-like leaves and blue or white flower clusters on thick stems.

**Dispersal:** Produces a capsule containing numerous, black seeds that are easily spread by birds, wind, water, on shoes and vehicles and in dumped garden waste. Also spread from underground rhizomes. Remove and dispose of flowers before seed is produced. Invades coastal areas, roadsides and bushland


**Agave - Agave americana**

**Description:** Fleshy grey succulent herb originating from Mexico with flower spikes up to 10 metres.

**Dispersal:** Produces seeds in a long pod which are spread by birds, animals, wind, water and in dumped garden waste. Also reproduces by underground rhizomes. Invades coastal areas including sand dunes, rock areas, grasslands and woodlands.




WEED CONTROL TECHNIQUES




**Hand Pull & Dispose**

Good for small numbers of plants. Try to pull all roots out to stop plant regrowing. Burn, compost or seal plants in a plastic bag for burial in a landfill.




**Dig Out & Dispose**

Good for small numbers of plants. Try to dig out all roots to stop plant from regrowing. Burn, compost or seal plants in a plastic bag for burial in a landfill.




**Chop & Paint**

Good for many woody plants. Cut through outer bark to the softer inner bark with an axe or tomahawk. Paint wounds immediately with herbicide.




**Scrape & Paint**

Good for vine like plants. Scrape off outer bark with knife or sharp tool. Paint wounds immediately with herbicide.




**Drill & Fill**

Good for large woody plants. Drill into the plants’ sapwood on a downward angle. Fill hole with herbicide immediately.




**Cut Off & Paint**

Good for many climbing and woody plants. Cut plant off close to ground. Paint immediately with herbicide.




**Slash or Mow**

A good temporary measure to prevent weeds from seeding. Take care that the slasher or mower does not spread weed seeds to another site.




**Heavy Machinery**

Good for large scale removal of woody weeds. After initial removal by tractor/ bulldozer, weed regrowth can be dealt with by other methods. Take care machinery does not spread weed seeds, roots, etc. to another site.




**Mulch & Smother**

Cover weed infested area with a thick layer of material like newspaper, that plants can not grow through. Revegetate later with appropriate local, native plants.




**Solarisation**

Cover weed infested area with plastic sheeting to ‘cook’ weeds. Leave for several weeks to ensure success. Revegetate with appropriate local, native plants.



**Controlled Burn**

Can be a good option to remove weeds and weed seed banks and to encourage rejuvenation of native species. Should always be planned and conducted to minimise risk. Contact local CFA or Council for advice and assistance.



**Spray Herbicide**

Apply appropriate herbicide using a knapsack sprayer or powered spray unit. Follow manufacturer’s instructions and wear suitable safety clothing and equipment. Minimise herbicide use and prevent spray drift onto non target species, or use weed wand or other weed wiping equipment and techniques.

Indigenous plants of the Blue Mountains				
LARGE TREE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	5-30m x 4-15m	X	
Eucalyptus obliqua	Messmate Stringybark	70m	X	
Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp Gum	30m	X	
Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. viminalis	Manna Gum	10-50m	X	
LARGE SHRUB/SMALL TREE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle	8-25m x 6-10m	X	
Acacia mearnsii	Myrtle Wattle	1-3m x 1-2m	X	
Acacia paradoxa	Hedge Wattle	2-4m x 2-5m	X	
Acacia stricta	Hop Wattle	2-5m x 2-4m	X	
Acacia verticillata	Prickly Moses	2-6m x 3-5m	X	
Allocasuarina marginata	Silver Banksia	1-2m x 1-2m	X	
Bursaria spinosa subsp. spinosa	Sweet Bursaria	2-6m x 2-3m		X
Cassinia longifolia	Shiny Cassinia	2-4m x 2-3m		X
Daviesia latifolia	Hop Bitter-pea	1-3m x 1-2m	X	
Daviesia latifolia	Smooth Parrot-pea	1-2m x 1-2m	X	
Daviesia latifolia	Cherry Ballart	3-8m x 3-5m		X
Indigofera australis	Austral Indigo	1-2m x 1-2m	X	
Leptospermum continentale	Prickly Tea-tree	1-4m x 1-2m	X	
Leptospermum lanigerum	Woolly Tea-tree	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
Leucopogon parviflorus	Coast Beard-heath	1-4m x 2-3m		X
Olearia lirata	Snowy Daisy-bush	2-5m x 2-3m	X	
Ozothamnus ferrugineus	Tree Everlasting	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
Viminaria juncea	Golden Spray	2.5-5m x 2m	X	
SMALL SHRUB SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Astroloma humifusum	Cranberry Heath	10-50cm x 1-1.5m		X
Goodenia ovata	Hop Goodenia	Usually 1m x 1m	X	
Hibbertia riparia	Erect Guinea-flower	0.3-1m x 0.6m		X
Pimelea humilis	Common Rice-flower	10-50cm x 0.3-1m		X
Pimelea stricta	Rigid Bush-pea	To 1m x 0.5-1m	X	
Rubus parvifolius	Small-leaf Bramble	Trailing to 1m	X	
Senecio odoratus var. odoratus	Scented Groundsel	0.6-2m x 0.6-1.5m	X	
Stylidium ciliata	Pink-bells	30-60cm x 30-60cm		X



ndigenous lants of o ne hire  
one r Forests

HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
caena novae elandiae	<b>Bidgee-widgee</b>	Prostrate x 1-4m	X	
Arthropodium strictum	Chocolate Lily	0.2-1m x 0.2-0.8m	X	
Asperula conferta	Common Woodruff	20cm x 0.5-1m		X
Billardiera scandens var. scandens	Common Apple-berry	Small twiner		X
ossiaea prostrata	<b>Creeping Bossiaea</b>	Prostrate x 0.5-1.5m	X	
runonia australis	<b>Blue Pincushion</b>	10-50cm x 10-15cm		X
urchardia umbellata	<b>Milkmaids</b>	20-50cm		X
Caesia calliantha	Blue Grass-lily	10-30cm x 10-50cm		X
Clematis aristata	Mountain Clematis	Vigorous climber	X	
Convolvulus erubescens	Pink Bindweed	10-30cm x 50cm		X
Cynoglossum suaveolens	Sweet Hound's-tongue	0.1-1m x 0.5-1.5m		X
Dianella revoluta	Black anther Flax-lily	0.30-1m x 0.5-2.5m	X	
Dianella tasmanica	Tasman Flax-lily	0.6-1.5m x 0.5-2m	X	
Glycine clandestina	Twining Glycine	Slender twiner	X	
Glycine latrobeana	Clover Glycine	Slender trailing plant	X	
Helichrysum scorpioides	Button Everlasting	30cm x 20-30cm	X	
ennedia prostrata	<b>Running Postman</b>	Prostrate	X	
Stylidium graminifolium	Grass Triggerplant	20-110cm		X
h sanotus patersonii	<b>Twining Fringe-lily</b>	Small twiner		X
Thysanotus tuberosus	Common Fringe-lily	15-30cm x 15-20cm		X
Wahlenbergia gracilis	Sprawling Bluebell	10-50cm		X
Wahlenbergia stricta subsp. stricta	Tall Bluebell	40-90cm x 30-40cm		X



Xanthorrhoea australis - Austral Grass Tree



Xanthorrhoea minor ssp. lutea - Small Grass Tree

ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS OF MOYNE SHIRE

For more information and assistance in weed identification visit the Weeds Australia website at: [www.weeds.org.au](http://www.weeds.org.au) The following list is not extensive but indicates some of the most commonly encountered and emerging weeds likely to be found in Moyne Shire.

- African Boxthorn - iu ro issi u

African Weed Orchid - isa ra t ata

Agapanthus - A apa t us pra o

ssp. ori tis

Agave - A a a ri a a

Angled Onion - A iu tri u tru

Apple of Sodom - o a u i a a u

Arum Lily - a t s ia a t iopi a

Asparagus Fern - Aspara us s a s

Beach Salvia a ia A ri a a ut a

Black Nightshade - o a u i ru

Blackberry - u us ruiti osus species

Blue Periwinkle - i a a or

Boneseed - r sa t oi s o i i ra

Bridal Creeper - Aspara us aspara oi s

Buffalo Grass - t otap ru s u atu

Bulbil Watsonia - atso ia ria a

var. u i i ra

Cape Broom - ista o osp ssu a a

Cape Honey-flower - ia t us a or

Cape Ivy - air a o orata

Cape Tulip - o ria a i a &

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Cape Wattle - aras ria t s op a t a

Capeweed - Ar tot a a u a

Chilean Needle-grass - ass a sia a

Common Sow Thistles o us o ra us

o us asp r

Cootamundra Wattle - A a ia ai a a

Cotoneaster - oto ast r au op us

Dolichus Pea - ipo o i osus

Drain Flat-sedge - p rus ra rostis

English Broom - tibus s oparius

English Ivy - ra i

Fennel - o i u u u ar

Flax-leaf Broom - ista i i o ia

Freesia - r sia a ax r sia i t i i i

Gazania - a a ia i aris & a a ia ri s

Gorse - uropa us
- Harlequin Flower - para is u i ra various

Hawthorn - rata us o o a

Hemlock - o iu a u atu

Italian Buckthorn - a us a at r us

Karo - ittosporu rassi o iu

Kikuyu Grass - is tu a sti u

Marrum Grass - A op i a ar aria

Marshmallow - a a s stris

Mexican Feather-grass ass a t uissi a

Mirror Bush - opos a r p s

Montbretia - ro os ia ro os ii ora

Myrtle-leaf Milkwort - o a a rti o ia

Pampus Grass - orta ria s oa a &

orta ria u ata

Pampus Lily of the Valley - a pi roa

ori a i o ia

Paspalum Grass - aspa u i itatu

Paterson's Curse - iu p a ta i u

Phalaris - a aris a uati a

Pride of Madeira - iu a i a s

Purple Groundsel - io a s

Radiata Pine - i us ra iata

Ragwort - io a o a a

Sand Mustard - ip ota ist u i o ia

Sea Rocket a i ariti a

Sea Spurge - up or ia para ias

Serrated Tussock - ass a tri oto a

Sicilian Sea Lavender - i o iu a u

Soap Aloe - A o a u ata

Soursob - a is p s apra

Spanish Heath - ri a usita i a

Spear Thistle - irsiu u ar

Spiny Rush - u us a utus

St. John's Wort - p ri u p r oratu

Sweet Briar - osa ru i i osa

Sweet Pittosporum - ittosporu u u atu

Wild Gladioli - a io us u u atus

Wild Teasel ipsa us u o u

Willow - a i species & hybrids



WEED CLASSIFICATIONS

Under the Victorian *at t a a rot tio A t* (CaLP Act) certain plants are declared as noxious weeds in Victoria. These plants cause environmental or economic harm or have the potential to cause such harm. Some can also present risks to human health. The CaLP Act defines four categories of noxious weeds:

**S** 1. State Prohibited Weeds  
These invasive plants either do not occur in Victoria but pose a significant threat if they invade, or are present, pose a serious threat and can reasonably be expected to be eradicated or excluded from the State. The Victorian Government through the Department of Environment and Primary Industries is responsible for the control of all State Prohibited weeds. **If you think you have seen or purchased a State prohibited weed, please contact the Department of Environment and Primary Industries by telephoning 136 186. Do not attempt to control or dispose of these weeds yourself.**

**P** 2. Regionally Prohibited Weeds  
Regionally prohibited weeds are not widely distributed in a region but are capable of spreading further. It is reasonable to expect that they can be eradicated from a region. Land owners, including public authorities responsible for crown land management, must take all reasonable steps to eradicate regionally prohibited weeds on their land.

**C** 3. Regionally Controlled Weeds  
These invasive plants are usually widespread in a region. To prevent their spread, ongoing control measures are required. Land owners, including public authorities responsible for crown land management, have the responsibility to take all reasonable steps to prevent the growth and spread of regionally controlled weeds on their land.

**R** 4. Restricted Weeds.  
This category includes plants that pose an unacceptable risk of spreading in this State and are a serious threat to another State or Territory of Australia. Trade in these weeds and their propagules, either as plants, seeds or contaminants in other materials is prohibited. There is no requirement for land owners to control these weeds on their property.

**U** A fifth category, “Undeclared Weeds” is commonly used to classify all other non-indigenous plant species that are not covered under the CaLP Act but still pose a serious threat to agriculture and/or the environment. In most instances these plants have invaded (or have the potential to invade) natural ecosystems and threatened (or have the potential to threaten) environmental assets.



Cape Ivy will climb and smother surrounding trees and vegetation

ndigenous lants of o ne hire  
one r Forests

SEDGES AND SEDGE TYPE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Carex breviculmis	Common Grass-sedge	To 15 cm	X	X
Ficinia nodosa	<b>Nobby Club-sedge</b>	0.5-1.5m x 0.6-2m	X	
Gahnia radula	Thatch Saw-sedge	1-2m x 0.5-2m		
Juncus procerus	Tall Rush	1-2m x 0.6-1.5m	X	
Lomandra filiformis	Wattle Mat-rush	15-50cm x 15-20cm	X	
omandra longifolia subsp. longifolia	<b>Spiny-headed Mat-rush</b>	0.5-1m x 0.5-1.2m	X	
anthorrhoea australis	<b>Austral Grass-tree</b>	To 3m	X	
anthorrhoea minor subsp. lutea	<b>Small Grass-tree</b>	0.6m x 1m	X	

GRASS SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Austrodanthonia setacea	Bristly Wallaby-grass	Stems to 60cm	X	
Austrostipa pubinodis	Tall Spear-grass	Stems to 1.5m	X	
Elymus scaber var. scaber	Common Wheat-grass	To 80cm	X	
Lachnagrostis filiformis	Common Blown-grass	0.6m high	X	
icrolaena stipoides var. stipoides	<b>Weeping Grass</b>	To 30cm x 60cm	X	
Poa labillardierei	Common Tussock-grass	Up to 1.2m	X	
Poa rodwayi	Velvet Tussock-grass	25-60cm	X	
Poa sieberiana	Grey Tussock-grass	15-90cm x 40cm	X	
hemeda triandra	<b>Kangaroo Grass</b>	To 1m	X	



Eucalyptus ovata - Swamp Gum



Indigenous plants of one hire one rasslands				
LARGE TREE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	5-30m x 4-15m	X	
LARGE SHRUB/SMALL TREE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle	8-25m x 6-10m	X	
Acacia paradoxa	Hedge Wattle	2-4m x 2-5m	X	
SMALL SHRUB SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Eutaxia microphylla var. microphylla	Common Eutaxia	Prostrate x 0.5-2 m	X	
Pimelea curviflora	Curved Rice-flower	15-30cm x 20-60cm		X
Pimelea glauca	Smooth Rice-flower	30-60cm x 60cm		X
Pimelea humilis	Common Rice-flower	10-50cm x 0.3-1m		X
GRASS SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Amphibromus nervosus	Common Swamp Wallaby-grass	Stems to 1.5m	X	
Austrodanthonia caespitosa	Common Wallaby-grass	Stems to 1.2m	X	
Austrodanthonia carphoides	Short Wallaby-grass	Stems to 30cm	X	
Austrodanthonia setacea	Bristly Wallaby-grass	Stems to 60cm	X	
Austrostipa pubinodis	Tall Spear-grass	Stems to 1.5m	X	
Austrostipa rudis	Veined Spear-grass	Stems to 1.2m	X	
Elymus scaber var. scaber	Common Wheat-grass	To 80cm	X	
Lachnagrostis filiformis	Common Blown-grass	0.6m high	X	
Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides	Weeping Grass	To 30cm x 60cm	X	
Poa labillardierei	Common Tussock-grass	Up to 1.2m	X	
Poa rodwayi	Velvet Tussock-grass	25-60cm	X	
Poa sieberiana	Grey Tussock-grass	15-90cm x 40cm	X	
Poa hemeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	To 1m	X	

ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS

Many plants, even some native Australian plants, can become troublesome environmental weeds when planted in locations that are more favorable to growth than where they would occur naturally. This is particularly so for a range of exotic ornamental plants which are often referred to as ‘hardy’ or easy to grow in all conditions. When they escape the boundaries of our gardens, these plants can be spread into the wider environment and out-compete many of our indigenous species that tolerate a much narrower range of growing conditions. The results of these escapes can be devastating to habitats for a host of indigenous plants, birds and animals, creating monocultures of weed-filled landscapes that can no longer support the feeding and nesting requirements of our wildlife.

Other environmental weeds have been in this country for a long time and may have arrived here as deliberate introductions, such as blackberry, or accidentally as seed contamination in pasture mixes. These weeds can have a significant impact on agricultural productivity and be spread along roadsides to escape into bush land. Weed management is an on-going commitment requiring regular monitoring and follow-up measures to bring a weed infestation under control. You can contribute to controlling weeds by learning to recognise the common weeds of your area and choosing environmentally friendly alternatives for your garden or farm plantings.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS INCLUDE:

- loss of biodiversity values (flora, fauna and faunal habitat) directly or indirectly
- reduced landscape, visual and functional amenity (e.g. negative impacts to recreational values)
- compromised ecosystem function (e.g. nutrient cycling, soil /water relationships)
- threats to heritage values (historical and archaeological)
- economic costs of weed control
- increased fuel loads producing more intense fires which may sterilise the soil
- increased water use, reduced ground water recharge and stream flows, and causing wetlands to dry
- hybridisation between indigenous and exotic plants (genetic pollution).

WEEDS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Although State/Territory Governments are responsible for overall weed legislation and administration, the Commonwealth Department of Environment maintains a list of 32 Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) that have been identified by Australian governments based on their invasiveness, potential for spread and environmental, social and economic impacts. An initial list of 20 WoNS was first endorsed in 1999 and a further 12 were added in 2012.

WoNS have been selected as their control requires coordination among all levels of government, organisations and individuals with weed management responsibilities. Each WoNS species has a strategic plan developed to help define responsibilities and identify strategies and actions to control the species.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

DOES COUNCIL PROVIDE FUNDING OR ASSISTANCE FOR CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES ON PRIVATE LAND?

No, but your local Catchment Management Authority (CMA) may be able to help. CMAs regularly call for expressions of interest for various funding programs with a focus on land conservation and enhancement in priority areas. For more information, contact the relevant CMA for your location:  
Corangamite CMA: 03 5232 9100 [www.ccma.vic.gov.au](http://www.ccma.vic.gov.au) (lower Curdies River area)  
Glenelg Hopkins CMA: 03 5571 2526 [www.ghcma.vic.gov.au](http://www.ghcma.vic.gov.au) (all other Moyne Shire areas)

WHAT ARE TRUST FOR NATURE CONSERVATION COVENANTS?

Trust for Nature (TFN) is a non-profit organisation that works to protect remnant native vegetation. TFN's mission is to ensure that all significant natural areas in private ownership in Victoria are conserved.

TFN focuses on landscape scale conservation through the use of conservation covenants. A conservation covenant is a permanent, legally-binding agreement placed on the land title of a property that ensures the native plants and wildlife on the property is protected forever. The agreement is completely voluntary and is negotiated between Trust for Nature and each individual landowner.

Covenants may cover all or part of a property and landowners with covenants are restricted to utilising the covenanted land for the primary purpose of conservation. Furthermore, the covenanted land must be managed under an agreed land stewardship or management plan developed in consultation with, and support from, Trust for Nature technical staff.

TFN owns 44 properties across the state including two in Moyne Shire – Pallister’s Reserve at Orford and Ralph Illidge Sanctuary at Naringal. Each of these properties is managed by a dedicated ‘Friends of’ group who hold regular working bees and educational events that are generally open to the public. TFN also regularly purchases, protects and re-sells other high conservation value private land after covenanting under its ‘Revolving Fund’ program.

For more information on TFN conservation covenants contact:  
Trust for Nature (Victoria): 1800 999 933 or [www.trustfornature.org.au](http://www.trustfornature.org.au)



Wetland at Pallister's Reserve, Orford.

Indigenous plants of Moyne Shire  
and wetlands

SEDGE & SEDGE TYPE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Carex breviculmis	Common Grass-sedge	To 15 cm	X	
Lomandra filiformis	Wattle Mat-rush	15-50cm x 15-20cm		X
Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora	Many-flowered Mat-rush	30-50cm x 30-50cm	X	
Lomandra nana	Dwarf Mat-rush	5-15cm x 5-10cm		X
HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
caena novae elandiae	<b>Bidgee-widgee</b>	Prostrate x 1-4m	X	
Arthropodium strictum	Chocolate Lily	0.2-1m x 0.2-0.8m	X	
Asperula conferta	Common Woodruff	20cm x 0.5-1m		X
bossiaea prostrata	<b>Creeping Bossiaea</b>	Prostrate x 0.5-1.5m	X	
runonia australis	<b>Blue Pincushion</b>	10-50cm x 10-15cm		X
ulbine bulbosa	<b>Bulbine Lily</b>	20-60cm x 30cm	X	
urchardia umbellata	<b>Milkmaids</b>	20-50cm		X
Caesia calliantha	Blue Grass-lily	10-30cm x 10-50cm		X
Calocephalus citreus	Lemon Beauty-heads	0.2-0.5m x 0.3-1m		X
Calocephalus lacteus	Milky Beauty-heads	0.15-0.3m x 0.1-0.3m		X
hr socephalum apiculatum	<b>Common Everlasting</b>	To 60cm	X	
Convolvulus erubescens	Pink Bindweed	10-30cm x 50cm	X	
Craspedia glauca	Common Billy-buttons	30cm x 0.5-1m	X	
Cynoglossum suaveolens	Sweet Hound's-tongue	0.1-1m x 0.5-1.5m		X
Dianella revoluta	Black anther Flax-lily	0.30-1m x 0.5-2.5m	X	
r ngium ovinum	<b>Blue Devil</b>	10-60cm x 30-50cm		X
r ngium vesiculosum	<b>Prickfoot</b>	10-20cm x 30-60cm		X
Glycine latrobeana	Clover Glycine	Slender trailer.	X	
ennedia prostrata	<b>Running Postman</b>	Prostrate	X	
Leptorhynchos squamatus	Scaly Buttons	15-30cm x 40cm	X	
Leucochrysum albicans subsp. albicans var. tricolour	White Sunray	30cm	X	
icroseris lanceolata	<b>Yam Daisy</b>	30cm	X	
Pelargonium rodneyanum	Magenta Stork's-bill	10-30cm x 30-50cm	X	
h sanotus patersonii	<b>Twining Fringe-lily</b>	Small twiner		X
Wahlenbergia gracilis	Sprawling Bluebell	10-50cm		X
Wahlenbergia stricta subsp. stricta	Tall Bluebell	40-90cm x 30-40cm		X



Eryngium ovinum - Blue Devil



Indigenous plants of Moyneshire  
Moynesheathlands

LARGE TREE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	5-30m x 4-15m	X	
Eucalyptus baxteri	Brown Stringybark	3-40m	X	
Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp Gum	8-30m	X	
Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. viminalis	Manna Gum	10-50m	X	
LARGE SHRUB/SMALL TREE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle	8-25m x 6-10m	X	
Acacia m. retifolia	Myrtle Wattle	1-3m x 1-2m	X	
Acacia verticillata	Prickly Moses	2-6m x 3-5m	X	
Allocasuarina marginata	Silver Banksia	Usually 1-2m	X	
Callistemon illawarrae glaberrima	Smooth Parrot-pea	1-2m x 1-2m	X	
Hakea nodosa	Yellow Hakea	1-3m x 1-2m	X	
Leptospermum continentale	Prickly Tea-tree	1-4m x 1-2m	X	
Leptospermum myrsinoides	Heath Tea-tree	0.5-2.5m x 1m	X	
Leptospermum gibbosa	Slender Honey-myrtle	1-2m x 1m	X	
Melaleuca squarrosa	Scented Paperbark	2-5m x 1-2m	X	
Olearia ramulosa	Twiggy Daisy-bush	0.5-2.5m x 1m	X	
Ozothamnus ferrugineus	Tree Everlasting	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
Viminaria juncea	Golden Spray	2.5-5m x 2m	X	
SMALL SHRUB SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Astroloma conostephioides	Flame Heath	To 1m		X
Astroloma humifusum	Cranberry Heath	10-50cm x 1-1.5m		X
Brachyloma ciliatum	Fringed Brachyloma	0.5m x 0.5-1m		X
Daviesia brevifolia	Leafless Bitter-pea	To 1m	X	
Goodenia ovata	Hop Goodenia	Usually 1m x 1m	X	
Hibbertia riparia	Erect Guinea-flower	0.3-1m x 0.6m		X
Pimelea humilis	Common Rice-flower	10-50cm x 0.3-1m		X
Pultenaea humilis	Dwarf Bush-pea	30cm x 1m	X	
Pultenaea stricta	Rigid Bush-pea	To 1m x 0.5-1m	X	
Pultenaea tenuifolia	Slender Bush-pea	10-50cm	X	
Tratsea ciliata	Pink-bells	30-60cm		X

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

HOW DO I FIND OUT ABOUT THE NATIVE VEGETATION ON MY LAND?

To learn about the native vegetation on your property (i.e. for a development application to Council) it is best to have a site survey done by a professional botanist, ecologist or other suitably qualified person.

For general information about the vegetation on your land try any of the following sources:

- The Victorian Department of Environment and Primary Industries’ online interactive mapping tool at: [www.depi.vic.gov.au/forestry-and-land-use/maps-imagery-and-data/maps/interactive-maps](http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/forestry-and-land-use/maps-imagery-and-data/maps/interactive-maps)
- The Commonwealth Department of Environment’s online protected matters search tool at: [www.environment.gov.au/webgis-framework/apps/pmst/pmst.jsf](http://www.environment.gov.au/webgis-framework/apps/pmst/pmst.jsf)
- a book titled “Native Plants of Victoria” (2nd Edition) by Kevin Sparrow, Warrnambool & District Society for Growing Australian Plants Inc. [www.warrnambool.org.sg](http://www.warrnambool.org.sg)
- Local Field Naturalists Clubs or Society for Growing Australian Plants group
- Biodiversity Officers at the Department of Environment and Primary Industries
- Biodiversity Coordinator at a Catchment Management Authority
- Environment Officer at Moyneshire Council
- Moyneshire Atlas (2nd Edition) 2014 (2nd Edition).

ARE THERE ANY COMMUNITY BASED CONSERVATION GROUPS OR OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS IN MY AREA?

Yes. There are dozens of local community groups within the Moyneshire Council area that focus their activities towards conservation, land restoration, wildlife monitoring, environmental education and general advocacy.

These organisations include Landcare groups, Coastcare groups, schools, ‘Friends of’ groups, Field Naturalists Clubs, Bird Observers Clubs, Native Plant Societies, Nature Reserves Societies and Threatened Species Monitoring groups. These local groups are often made up of small numbers of dedicated people from the local community and generally welcome new members and supporters.

Moyneshire Council is generally able to assist these groups in many ways including:

- Lending of equipment
- Provision of advice and/or agency contacts
- Access to annual grant funding programs
- Assistance with selected administrative functions.

Catchment Management Authorities (CMAs) provide regional support and are the lead agency for Landcare and other community environmental groups across their region. Contact your local CMA to find out more about Landcare or to make contact with your nearest group: Corangamite CMA: 03 5232 9100 [www.ccma.vic.gov.au](http://www.ccma.vic.gov.au) (lower Curdies River area)

Glenelg Hopkins CMA: 03 5571 2526 [www.ghcma.vic.gov.au](http://www.ghcma.vic.gov.au) (all other Moyneshire areas)



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS NATIVE VEGETATION?

Native vegetation is defined in the Victoria Planning Provisions as ‘plants that are indigenous to Victoria, including trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses’.

The Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI) publication “*Remnant Patch and Scattered Tree Biodiversity assessment guidelines*” recognizes two categories of native vegetation: remnant patches and scattered trees.

A remnant patch of native vegetation is either:

- an area of vegetation where at least 25 per cent of the total perennial understory plant cover is native; or
- any area with three or more native canopy trees\* where the canopy foliage cover\*\* is at least 20 per cent of the area.

Whilst a scattered tree is

- a native canopy tree that does not form part of a remnant patch.

\* = A canopy tree is a mature tree that is greater than 3 meters in height and is normally found in the upper layer of the relevant vegetation type.

\*\* = Foliage cover is the proportion of the ground that is shaded by vegetation foliage when lit from directly above.

CAN I CLEAR NATIVE VEGETATION ON MY LAND?

Yes, but Moyne Shire Council requires a planning permit be obtained for the removal of native vegetation unless exemptions apply. REMEMBER: Always ask (03 5568 0555 or [www.moyne.vic.gov.au](http://www.moyne.vic.gov.au)) before you act!

A planning permit is required to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation in all local government areas in Victoria. These regulations are known as the ‘Native Vegetation Permitted Clearing Regulations’ and have existed in one form or other since 1989. Note that a permit to remove native vegetation does not replace any requirements under other Federal or State legislation – for instance the Victorian *Forestry Act 1958* and the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The objective for the permitted clearing of native vegetation is that it results in no net loss and there is a neutral impact on Victoria’s biodiversity. In part this is achieved by either avoiding or minimising native vegetation removal wherever possible, so that all or some of the removal of native vegetation does not occur. When there is no further opportunity to limit the extent of native vegetation removal, an offset must be secured that makes an equivalent contribution to Victoria’s biodiversity as that made by the vegetation that is sought to be removed.

The Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI) publication “*Remnant Patch and Scattered Tree Biodiversity assessment guidelines*” provides detailed information on how planning permits for native vegetation removal are assessed once an application is lodged. The Guidelines are applied alongside other requirements of the planning scheme when an application is considered by the relevant Responsible Authority (i.e. Council). Extensive information, including the permitted native vegetation clearing regulations guidelines, can be found on the DEPI website: <http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/environment-and-wildlife/biodiversity/native-vegetation/native-vegetation-permitted-clearing-regulations>

Indigenous plants of the Moyne Shire  
on the wetlands

GRASS SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Austrodanthonia caespitosa	Common Wallaby-grass	Stems to 1.2m	X	
Austrodanthonia setacea	Bristly Wallaby-grass	Stems to 60cm	X	
Lachnagrostis filiformis	Common Blown-grass	0.6m high	X	
Microlaena stipoides	Weeping Grass	To 30cm x 60cm	X	
Poa labillardierei	Common Tussock-grass	Up to 1.2m	X	
Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	To 1m	X	
HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Microseris novae-elandiae	Bidgee-widgee	Prostrate x 1-4m	X	
Arthropodium strictum	Chocolate Lily	0.2-1m x 0.2-0.8m	X	
Billardiera scandens var. scandens	Common Apple-berry	Small twiner		X
Boronia prostrata	Creeping Bossiaea	Prostrate x 0.5-1.5m	X	
Utricularia umbellata	Milkmaids	20-50cm		X
Dianella revoluta	Black anther Flax-lily	0.30-1m x 0.5-2.5m	X	
Helichrysum scorpioides	Button Everlasting	30cm x 20-30cm	X	
Patersonia fragilis	Short Purple-flag	Prostrate	X	
Patersonia occidentalis	Long Purple-flag	20-40cm x 30-60cm	X	
Stylidium graminifolium	Grass Triggerplant	20-110cm		X
Wahlenbergia gracilis	Sprawling Bluebell	10-50cm		X
SEDGES AND SEDGE TYPE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Gahnia radula	Thatch Saw-sedge	1-2m x 0.5-2m		X
Gahnia sieberiana	Red-fruit Saw-sedge	1.5-3m x 2-3m		X
Gahnia trifida	Coast Saw-sedge	0.6-1.5m x 0.6-1m		X
Lepidosperma longitudinale	Pithy Sword-sedge	0.6-1.7m		X
Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora	Many-flowered Mat-rush	30-50cm x 30-50cm		X
Lomandra nana	Dwarf Mat-rush	5-15cm x 5-10cm		X
Anthorrhoea australis	Austral Grass-tree	To 3m	X	
Anthorrhoea minor subsp. lutea	Small Grass-tree	0.6m x 1m	X	



Indigenous plants of Moyne Shire one herb rich foodlands				
LARGE TREE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	5-30m x 4-15m	X	
Eucalyptus baxteri	Brown Stringybark	3-40m	X	
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red-gum	12-50m	X	
Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp Gum	8-30m	X	
Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. viminalis	Manna Gum	10-50m	X	
LARGE SHRUB/SMALL TREE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle	8-25m x 6-10m	X	X
Acacia m. rtifolia	Myrtle Wattle	1-3m x 1-2m	X	
Acacia paradoxa	Hedge Wattle	2-4m x 2-5m	X	
Acacia stricta	Hop Wattle	2-5m x 2-4m	X	
Acacia verticillata	Prickly Moses	2-6m x 3-5m	X	
anksia marginata	Silver Banksia	Usually 1-2m	X	
Bursaria spinosa subsp. spinosa	Sweet Bursaria	2-6m x 2-3m		
Illwunia glaberrima	Smooth Parrot-pea	1-2m x 1-2m	X	
Leptospermum continentale	Prickly Tea-tree	1-4m x 1-2m	X	
Leptospermum lanigerum	Woolly Tea-tree	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
Leptospermum myrsinoides	Heath Tea-tree	0.5-2.5m x 1m	X	X
Leucopogon parviflorus	Coast Beard-heath	1-4m x 2-3m		
Melaleuca squarrosa	Scented Paperbark	2-5m x 1-2m	X	
Ozothamnus ferrugineus	Tree Everlasting	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
SMALL SHRUB SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Astroloma conostephioides	Flame Heath	To 1m	X	X
Astroloma humifusum	Cranberry Heath	10-50cm x 1-1.5m		X
Brachyloma ciliatum	Fringed Brachyloma	0.5m x 0.5-1m		X
Daviesia brevifolia	Leafless Bitter-pea	To 1m		
Hibbertia riparia	Erect Guinea-flower	0.3-1m x 0.6m		X
Pimelea humilis	Common Rice-flower	10-50cm x 0.3-1m		X
etratheca ciliata	Pink-bells	30-60cm x 30-60cm		X

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (NRM)?

Natural resource management (NRM) is the management of all activities that use, develop and/or conserve our air, water, land, plants, animals, micro-organisms and the ecosystems or habitats they form. NRM seeks to achieve a sustainable balance between economic and social development, and the need to protect the environment and biodiversity and to ensure the ongoing health and integrity of all land, marine and aquatic ecosystems.

NRM requires an integrated approach to the sustainable use and management of all our natural resources. This necessitates the involvement of all levels of government – local, state and federal – in cooperation with non-government organisations, community groups and the private sector.

Local government plays a key role in NRM through:

- The development and implementation of the planning scheme
- Administration of relevant environmental legislation and policies
- Cooperative partnerships with various agencies for regional initiatives
- Support for community-based NRM activities
- Provision of advice, guidance and education to the wider community.

WHO REGULATES HOW I CAN USE OR DEVELOP LAND?

Local government (i.e. Council). The use and development of land in each municipality is regulated through local government planning schemes. Moyne Shire Council is responsible for the implementation of the Moyne Planning Scheme as governed by the Victorian Planning and Development Act 2018. The Moyne Planning Scheme is formulated from the Victorian Planning Provisions that provides a framework for the content and form of the planning schemes throughout the state.

The Moyne Planning Scheme sets out Council's objectives for the Shire with regards to land use and development via the Municipal Strategic Statement and local policies. It also specifies the uses and developments which require planning approval pursuant to the zone and overlay provisions of the scheme. Most planning schemes consist of a series of maps that show the extent of the planning area and the zoning of the land, and a written document that sets out the standards that apply to any use or development. Generally, the written document sets out the provisions for use, development, protection or conservation of the land according to the zoning.

For advice on whether a planning permit is required for your development proposal you should always contact the Planning Unit at Moyne Shire Council:  
03 5568 0555 or [www.moyne.vic.gov.au](http://www.moyne.vic.gov.au)

Copies of the Moyne Planning Scheme are available from the Victorian Planning Scheme online website: <http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/schemes/moyne>



COUNCIL ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIES & PLANS

As of January 2014, Council’s Environmental Unit is primarily responsible for the following Moyne Shire Council Strategies and Plans:

- Roadside Weed and Rabbit Control Plan 2013
- Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2012
- Sustainable Water Use Plan 2007
- Local Greenhouse Reduction Action Plan 2004
- Stormwater Management Plan 2003
- Coastal Action Plan 2001
- Roadside Conservation Plan 2001

In addition, the Environmental Unit is responsible for the development and implementation of smaller-scale site management plans for many of the Council managed environmental reserves listed on page 6.

Copies of these strategic documents are available on the Council website or available to view at Council’s administration offices upon request.

ONGOING COUNCIL ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS

As of January 2014, Council’s Environmental Unit has recurrent budget funding to perform the following operational tasks:

- Control of pest plants and animals on Council managed land (predominantly as defined in the Roadside Weed and Rabbit Control Plan 2013)
- Maintenance of beach access points and associated coastal infrastructure
- Participation in ‘Clean Up Australia Day’ and ‘National Tree Day’ events
- Administration of the Council-Community Carbon Offset Program that provides community groups with funding to plant trees on public land
- Identification and implementation of utility efficiency improvements in Council managed buildings
- Revegetation of designated areas of Council managed land
- Support of various community led environmental initiatives within the municipality
- Operation of Council’s Conservation & Environment Committee

Council’s Environmental Unit regularly works with a range of agencies, community groups and individuals to create the best possible outcomes from these activities for both Council and the wider community.

ndigenous lants of o ne hire one erb rich oodlands				
SEDGES AND SEDGE TYPE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Carex breviculmis	Common Grass-sedge	To 15 cm	X	
Gahnia radula	Thatch Saw-sedge	1-2m x 0.5-2m		X
ahnia trifida	Coast Saw-sedge	0.6-1.5m x 0.6-1m		X
Juncus pallidus	Pale Rush	0.5-2.3m x 0.3-1m	X	
Juncus procerus	Tall Rush	1-2m x 0.6-1.5m	X	
Lepidosperma longitudinale	Pithy Sword-sedge	0.6-1.7m		X
Lomandra filliformis	Wattle Mat-rush	15-50cm x 15-20cm		X
omandra longifolia subsp. longifolia	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	0.5-1m x 0.5-1.2m	X	
Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora	Many-flowered Mat-rush	0-50cm x 30-50cm		X
Lomandra nana	Dwarf Mat-rush	5-15cm x 5-10cm		X
Schoenoplectus pungens	Sharp Club-sedge	30-60cm		X
anthorrhoea australis	Austral Grass-tree	To 3m	X	
anthorrhoea minor subsp. lutea	Small Grass-tree	0.6m x 1m	X	
HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Arthropodium strictum	Chocolate Lily	0.2-1m x 0.2-0.8m	X	
Asperula conferta	Common Woodruff	20cm x 0.5-1m		X
Billardiera scandens var. scandens	Common Apple-berry	Small twiner	X	
ossiaea prostrata	Creeping Bossiaea	Prostrate x 0.5	X	
runonia australis	Blue Pincushion	10-50cm x 10-15cm		X
ulbine bulbosa	Bulbine Lily	20-60cm x 30cm	X	
urchardia umbellata	Milkmaids	20-50cm		X
Clematis microphylla var. microphylla	Small-leaved Clematis	Small twiner	X	
Convolvulus erubescens	Pink Bindweed	10-30cm x 50cm		X
Cynoglossum suaveolens	Sweet Hound's-tongue	0.1-1m x 0.5-1.5m		X
Dianella tasmanica	Tasman Flax-lily	0.6-1.5m x 0.5-2m	X	
Glycine latrobeana	Clover Glycine	Slender trailer	X	
Helichrysum scorpioides	Button Everlasting	30cm x 20-30cm	X	
ennedia prostrata	Running Postman	Prostrate	X	
Muehlenbeckia adpressa	Climbing Lignum	Vigorous climber		X
Patersonia fragilis	Short Purple-flag	20-40cm x 30-60cm	X	
enecio pinnatifolius	Variable Groundsel	To 30 cm	X	
Senecio quadridentatus	Cotton Fireweed	0.4-1m x 0.5-1m	X	
Stylidium graminifolium	Grass Triggerplant	20-110cm		X
h sanotus patersonii	Twining Fringe-lily	Small twiner		X
Wahlenbergia gracilis	Sprawling Bluebell	10-50cm		X
Wahlenbergia stricta subsp. stricta	Tall Bluebell	40-90cm x 30-40cm		X



Indigenous plants of one herb rich foodlands

GRASS SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Austrodanthonia caespitosa	Common Wallaby-grass	Stems to 1.2m	X	
Austrodanthonia setacea	Bristly Wallaby-grass	Stems to 60cm	X	
Austrostipa pubinodis	Tall Spear-grass	Stems to 1.5m	X	
Elymus scaber var. scaber	Common Wheat-grass	To 80cm	X	
icrolaena stipoides var. stipoides	Weeping Grass	To 30cm x 60cm	X	
Poa rodwayi	Velvet Tussock-grass	25-60cm	X	
Poa sieberiana	Grey Tussock-grass	15-90cm x 40cm	X	
hemeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	To 1m	X	



Leptospermum continentale - Prickly Tea-tree



Correa reflexa - Common Correa



Bulbine bulbosa - Bulbine Lily

Indigenous plants of one wetlands

GRASS SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Austrodanthonia caespitosa	Common Wallaby-grass	Stems to 1.2m	X	
Austrodanthonia setacea	Bristly Wallaby-grass	Stems to 60cm	X	
Elymus scaber var. scaber	Common Wheat-grass	To 80cm	X	
Lachnagrostis adamsonii	Adamson's Blown-grass	To 0.6m	X	
Lachnagrostis filiformis	Common Blown-grass	0.6m high	X	
Poa labillardierei	Common Tussock-grass	Up to 1.2m	X	
Poa poiformis	Coast Tussock-grass	20-90cm x 1m	X	
hemeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	To 1m	X	

HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
caena novae elandiae	Bidgee-widgee	Prostrate x 1-4m	X	
Asperula conferta	Common Woodruff	20cm x 0.5-1m		X
urchardia umbellata	Milkmaids	20-50cm		X
Caesia calliantha	Blue Grass-lily	10-30cm x 10-50cm		X
Calocephalus citreus	Lemon Beauty-heads	0.2-0.5m x 0.3-1m		X
Calocephalus lacteus	Milky Beauty-heads	0.15-0.3m x 0.1-0.3m		X
Convolvulus erubescens	Pink Bindweed	10-30cm x 50cm		X
Craspedia glauca	Common Billy-buttons	30cm x 0.5-1m		X
Crassula helmsii	Swamp Crassula	10-30cm		X
r ngium ovinum	Blue Devil	10-60cm x 30-50cm		X
r ngium vesiculosum	Prickfoot	10-20cm x 30-60cm		X
Leptorhynchus squamatus	Scaly Buttons	15-30cm x 40cm	X	
Mimulus repens	Creeping Monkey-flower	Prostrate x 0.5-1m		X
Sarcocornia quinqueflora subsp. quinqueflora	Beaded Glasswort	Prostrate x 0.5m	X	
Senecio quadridentatus	Cotton Fireweed	0.4-1m x 0.5-1m	X	
Villarsia reniformis	Running Marsh-flower	0.4m x 0.5-1m		X

AQUATIC SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Triglochin procera	Water Ribbons	Stems 20-50cm		X
Triglochin striata	Streaked Arrowgrass	Stems 3-25cm		X



Indigenous plants of the one hire  
one wetlands

LARGE TREE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	5-30m x 4-15m	X	
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red-gum	12-50m	X	
Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp Gum	8-30m	X	
LARGE SHRUB/SMALL TREE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Leptospermum continentale	Prickly Tea-tree	1-4m x 1-2m	X	
Leptospermum lanigerum	Woolly Tea-tree	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
Melaleuca squarrosa	Scented Paperbark	2-5m x 1-2m	X	
SEDGES & SEDGE TYPE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Carex appressa	Tall Sedge	To 60cm	X	
Carex tereticaulis	Hollow Sedge	1m x 1m	X	
Gahnia filum	Chaffy Saw-sedge	1-1.2m	X	
Juncus kraussii subsp. australiensis	Sea Rush	0.6-2.3m x 0.5	X	
Juncus procerus	Tall Rush	1-2m x 0.6-1.5m	X	
Lepidosperma longitudinale	Pithy Sword-sedge	0.6-1.7m		X
Phragmites australis	Common Reed	1-3m	X	
Schoenoplectus pungens	Sharp Club-sedge	30-60cm		X



Leptospermum lanigerum - Woolly Tea-tree

Indigenous plants of the one hire  
one lower slopes or hills foodlands

LARGE TREE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	5-30m x 4-15m	X	
Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. viminalis	Manna Gum	10-50m	X	
LARGE SHRUB/SMALL TREE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle	8-25m x 6-10m	X	
Acacia paradoxa	Hedge Wattle	2-4m x 2-5m	X	
Allocasuarina verticillata	Drooping She-oak	4-11m x 3-6m	X	
Allocasuarina cupressiformis	Cherry Ballart	3-8m x 3-5m		X
Leptospermum myrsinoides	Heath Tea-tree	0.5-2.5m x 1m	X	
Leucopogon parviflorus	Coast Beard-heath	1-4m x 2-3m		X
Solanum laciniatum	Large Kangaroo Apple	1-3m	X	
SMALL SHRUB SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Astroloma conostephioides	Flame Heath	To 1m		X
Astroloma humifusum	Cranberry Heath	10-50cm x 1-1.5m		X
Correa reflexa	Common Correa	Prostrate - 1m	X	
Eutaxia microphylla var. microphylla	Common Eutaxia	Prostrate x 0.5-2m	X	
Hibbertia riparia	Erect Guinea-flower	0.3-1m x 0.6m	X	
Pimelea humilis	Common Rice-flower	10-50cm x 0.3-1m		X
Pultenaea tenuifolia	Slender Bush-pea	10-50cm x 10-30cm		X



Allocasuarina verticillata - Drooping She-oak



Indigenous plants of the one shore  
lowland swamps or wetlands

GRASS SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Austrodanthonia caespitosa	Common Wallaby-grass	Stems to 1.2m	X	
Austrodanthonia setacea	Bristly Wallaby-grass	Stems to 60cm	X	
Elymus scaber var. scaber	Common Wheat-grass	To 80cm	X	
Lachnagrostis filiformis	Common Blown-grass	0.6m high	X	
Microseris stipoides var. stipoides	<b>Weeping Grass</b>	To 30cm x 60cm	X	
Poa labillardierei	Common Tussock-grass	Up to 1.2m	X	
Poa rodwayi	Velvet Tussock-grass	25-60cm	X	
Poa sieberiana	Grey Tussock-grass	15-90cm x 40cm	X	
Themeda triandra	<b>Kangaroo Grass</b>	To 1m	X	
HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Arthropodium strictum	Chocolate Lily	0.2-1m x 0.2-0.8m	X	
Cratichneumon australis	<b>Blue Pincushion</b>	10-50cm x 10-15cm		X
Cratichneumon bulbosa	<b>Bulbine Lily</b>	20-60cm x 30cm	X	
Cratichneumon umbellata	<b>Milkmaids</b>	20-50cm		X
Calocephalus citreus	Lemon Beauty-heads	0.2-0.5m x 0.3-1m		X
Cratichneumon apiculatum	<b>Common Everlasting</b>	To 60cm	X	
Clematis aristata	Mountain Clematis	Vigorous climber	X	
Convolvulus erubescens	Pink Bindweed	10-30cm x 50cm		X
Cynoglossum suaveolens	Sweet Hound's-tongue	0.1-1m x 0.5-1.5m		X
Cratichneumon vesiculosus	<b>Prickfoot</b>	10-20cm x 30-60cm		X
Cratichneumon prostrata	<b>Running Postman</b>	Prostrate	X	
Leptorhynchus squamatus	Scaly Buttons	15-30cm x 40cm	X	
Cratichneumon pinnatifolius	<b>Variable Groundsel</b>	To 30 cm	X	
Cratichneumon patersonii	<b>Twining Fringe-lily</b>	Small twiner		X
Wahlenbergia stricta subsp. stricta	Tall Bluebell	40-90cm x 30-40cm		X
SEDGES AND SEDGE TYPE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Carex breviculmis	Common Grass-sedge	To 15 cm	X	
Lomandra filiformis	Wattle Mat-rush	15-50cm x 15-20cm		X
Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora	Many-flowered Mat-rush	30-50cm x 30-50cm		X
Lomandra nana	Dwarf Mat-rush	5-15cm x 5-10cm		X

Indigenous plants of the one shore  
riverine grasslands or Forests

AQUATIC SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Triglochin procera	Water Ribbons	Stems 20-50cm		X
HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Calocephalus lacteus	Milky Beauty-heads	0.15-0.3m x 0.1-0.3m		X
Cratichneumon vesiculosus	<b>Prickfoot</b>	10-20cm x 30-60cm		X
SEDGES AND SEDGE TYPE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Carex appressa	Tall Sedge	To 60cm	X	
Gahnia clarkei	Tall Saw-sedge	1.5-4.5m x 1-3m	X	
Gahnia radula	Thatch Saw-sedge	1-2m x 0.5-2m		X
Gahnia sieberiana	Red-fruit Saw-sedge	1.5-3m x 2-3m		X
Cratichneumon trifida	<b>Coast Saw-sedge</b>	0.6-1.5m x 0.6-1m		X
Juncus procerus	Tall Rush	1-2m x 0.6-1.5m	X	
Lomandra longifolia	<b>Spiny-headed Mat-rush</b>	0.5-1m x 0.5-1.2m	X	
Cratichneumon longifolia				
Cratichneumon australis	<b>Common Reed</b>	1-3m	X	



Eryngium vesiculosum - Prickfoot



Indigenous plants of the lowland Forests

LARGE TREE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	5-30m x 4-15m	X	
Eucalyptus obliqua	Messmate Stringybark	4-70m	X	
Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp Gum	8-30m	X	
LARGE SHRUB/SMALL TREE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Acacia m. rtifolia	Myrtle Wattle	1-3m x 1-2m	X	X
Acacia paradoxa	Hedge Wattle	2-4m x 2-5m	X	
Allocarpus cupressiformis	Cherry Ballart	3-8m x 3-5m		
Leptospermum continentale	Prickly Tea-tree	1-4m x 1-2m	X	
Leptospermum lanigerum	Woolly Tea-tree	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
Melaleuca squarrosa	Scented Paperbark	2-5m x 1-2m	X	
Ozothamnus ferrugineus	Tree Everlasting	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
SMALL SHRUB SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Goodenia ovata	Hop Goodenia	Usually 1m x 1m	X	X
Hibbertia riparia	Erect Guinea-flower	0.3-1m x 0.6m		
Ulltenaea stricta	Rigid Bush-pea	To 1m x 0.5-1m	X	
GRASS SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Lachnagrostis filiformis	Common Blown-grass	0.6m high	X	
Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides	Weeping Grass	To 30cm x 60cm	X	
Poa labillardierei	Common Tussock-grass	Up to 1.2m	X	



Acacia paradoxa - Hedge Wattle

Indigenous plants of the lowland Forests

LARGE TREE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	5-30m x 4-15m	X	
Eucalyptus baxteri	Brown Stringybark	3-40m	X	
Eucalyptus obliqua	Messmate Stringybark	4-70m	X	
Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp Gum	8-30m	X	
Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. viminalis	Manna Gum	10-50m	X	
LARGE SHRUB/SMALL TREE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle	8-25m x 6-10m	X	
Acacia m. rtifolia	Myrtle Wattle	1-3m x 1-2m	X	
Acacia paradoxa	Hedge Wattle	2-4m x 2-5m	X	
Acacia verticillata	Prickly Moses	2-6m x 3-5m	X	
Banksia marginata	Silver Banksia	Usually 1-2m	X	
Bursaria spinosa subsp. spinosa	Sweet Bursaria	2-6m x 2-3m		X
Callistemon glaberrima	Smooth Parrot-pea	1-2m x 1-2m	X	X
Allocarpus cupressiformis	Cherry Ballart	3-8m x 3-5m		
Indigofera australis	Austral Indigo	1-2m x 1-2m	X	
Leptospermum continentale	Prickly Tea-tree	1-4m x 1-2m	X	
Leptospermum m. rsinoides	Heath Tea-tree	0.5-2.5m x 1m	X	
Ozothamnus ferrugineus	Tree Everlasting	2-6m x 1-3m	X	X
Spyridium parvifolium	Dusty Miller	1-3m		
SMALL SHRUB SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Astroloma conostephioides	Flame Heath	To 1m		X
Astroloma humifusum	Cranberry Heath	10-50cm x 1-1.5m		X
Correa reflexa	Common Correa	Prostrate - 1m	X	X
Goodenia ovata	Hop Goodenia	Usually 1m x 1m	X	
Hibbertia riparia	Erect Guinea-flower	0.3-1m x 0.6m		
Pimelea humilis	Common Rice-flower	10-50cm x 0.3-1m		
Ulltenaea stricta	Rigid Bush-pea	To 1m x 0.5-1m	X	
Leptorhynchos ciliata	Pink-bells	30-60cm	X	



Indigenous plants of the one shore lowland Forests				
GRASS SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Austrodanthonia setacea	Bristly Wallaby-grass	Stems to 60cm	X	
Austrostipa pubinodis	Tall Spear-grass	Stems to 1.5m	X	
Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides	Weeping Grass	To 30cm x 60cm	X	
Poa rodwayi	Velvet Tussock-grass	25-60cm	X	
Poa sieberiana	Grey Tussock-grass	15-90cm x 40cm	X	
Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	To 1m	X	
HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Microlaena novae elandiae	Bidgee-widgee	Prostrate x 1-4m	X	
Arthropodium strictum	Chocolate Lily	0.2-1m x 0.2-0.8m	X	
Billardiera scandens var. scandens	Common Apple-berry	Small twiner		X
Bossiaea prostrata	Creeping Bossiaea	Prostrate x 0.5-1.5m	X	
Runonia australis	Blue Pincushion	10-50cm x 10-15cm		X
Urchardia umbellata	Milkmaids	20-50cm		X
Clematis aristata	Mountain Clematis	Vigorous climber	X	
Cynoglossum suaveolens	Sweet Hound's-tongue	0.1-1m x 0.5-1.5m		X
Glycine clandestina	Twining Glycine	Slender twiner	X	
Helichrysum scorpioides	Button Everlasting	30cm x 20-30cm	X	
Ennedia prostrata	Running Postman	Prostrate	X	
Stylidium graminifolium	Grass Triggerplant	20-110cm		X
Thysanotus patersonii	Twining Fringe-lily	Small twiner		X
Thysanotus tuberosus	Common Fringe-lily	15-30cm x 15-20cm		X
Wahlenbergia gracilis	Sprawling Bluebell	10-50cm		X
Wahlenbergia stricta subsp. stricta	Tall Bluebell	40-90cm x 30-40cm		X
SEDGES AND SEDGE TYPE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Carex breviculmis	Common Grass-sedge	To 15 cm	X	
Gahnia radula	Thatch Saw-sedge	1-2m x 0.5-2m		X
Lomandra filiformis	Wattle Mat-rush	15-50cm x 15-20cm		X
Lomandra longifolia subsp. longifolia	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	0.5-1m x 0.5-1.2m	X	
Anthorrhoea minor subsp. lutea	Small Grass-tree	0.6m x 1m	X	

Indigenous plants of the one shore riparian scrubs or swamp scrubs woodlands				
GRASS SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Lachnagrostis filiformis	Common Blown-grass	0.6m high	X	
Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides	Weeping Grass	To 30cm x 60cm	X	
Poa labillardierei	Common Tussock-grass	Up to 1.2m	X	
HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Billardiera scandens var. scandens	Common Apple-berry	Small twiner	X	
Calocephalus lacteus	Milky Beauty-heads	0.15-0.3m x 0.1-0.3m		X
Cynoglossum suaveolens	Sweet Hound's-tongue	0.1-1m x 0.5-1.5m		X
Dianella tasmanica	Tasman Flax-lily	0.6-1.5m x 0.5-2m	X	
Dracopis vesiculosus	Prickfoot	10-20cm x 30-60cm		X
Enicocorynia pinnatifolia	Variable Groundsel	To 30 cm	X	
Villarsia reniformis	Running Marsh-flower	0.4m x 0.5-1m		X
SEDGES AND SEDGE TYPE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Carex appressa	Tall Sedge	To 60cm	X	
Carex fascicularis	Tassel Sedge	0.5 - 1m	X	
Gahnia clarkei	Tall Saw-sedge	1.5-4.5m x 1-3m		X
Gahnia sieberiana	Red-fruit Saw-sedge	1.5-3m x 2-3m		X
Gahnia trifida	Coast Saw-sedge	0.6-1.5m x 0.6-1m		X
Juncus pallidus	Pale Rush	0.5-2.3m x 0.3-1m	X	
Juncus procerus	Tall Rush	1-2m x 0.6-1.5m	X	
Lomandra longifolia subsp. longifolia	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	0.5-1m x 0.5-1.2m	X	
Phragmites australis	Common Reed	1-3m	X	
AQUATIC SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Triglochin procera	Water Ribbons	Stems 20-50cm		X
Triglochin striata	Streaked Arrowgrass	Stems 3-25cm		X



Indigenous plants of the one  
one riparian crubs or swamp crubs foodlands

LARGE TREE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	5-30m x 4-15m	X	
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red-gum	12-50m	X	
Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp Gum	8-30m	X	
Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. viminalis	Manna Gum	10-50m	X	
LARGE SHRUB/SMALL TREE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle	8-25m x 6-10m	X	
Acacia m. reticulata	Myrtle Wattle	1-3m x 1-2m	X	
Acacia paradoxa	Hedge Wattle	2-4m x 2-5m	X	
Allocasuarina paludosa	Swamp She-oak	0.5-2m x 1-2m	X	
Bursaria spinosa subsp. spinosa	Sweet Bursaria	2-6m x 2-3m		X
Hakea nodosa	Yellow Hakea	1-3m x 1-2m	X	
Leptospermum continentale	Prickly Tea-tree	1-4m x 1-2m	X	
Leptospermum lanigerum	Woolly Tea-tree	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
Leucopogon parviflorus	Coast Beard-heath	1-4m x 2-3m		X
Melaleuca squarrosa	Scented Paperbark	2-5m x 1-2m	X	
Olearia lirata	Snowy Daisy-bush	2-5m x 2-3m	X	
Ozothamnus ferrugineus	Tree Everlasting	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
Rhagodia candolleana subsp. candolleana	Seaberry Saltbush	To 2m	X	
Solanum laciniatum	Large Kangaroo Apple	1-3m	X	
SMALL SHRUB SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Correa reflexa	Common Correa	Prostrate - 1m	X	
Goodenia ovata	Hop Goodenia	Usually 1m x 1m	X	
Rubus parvifolius	Small-leaf Bramble	Trailing to 1m	X	



Rhagodia candolleana subsp. candolleana - Seaberry Saltbush

Indigenous plants of the one  
one salt tolerant and/or succulent shrublands

GRASS SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Austrofestuca littoralis	Coast Fescue	To 80 cm	X	
Distichlis distichophylla	Australian Salt-grass	To 40 cm	X	
Lachnagrostis adamsonii	Adamson's Blown-grass	To 0.6m	X	
Poa poiformis	Blue Tussock-grass	To 90 cm	X	
Spinifex sericeus	Hairy Spinifex	To 50 cm	X	
SMALL SHRUB SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Lepidium hyssopifolium	Basalt Peppercross	1m x 80cm	X	
Eucophyta brownii	Cushion Bush	1m x 1.2m	X	
Sclerostegia arbuscula	Shrubby Glasswort	1m x 1m		X
Sueda australis	Austral Seablite	To 80cm		X
HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Caena novae elandiae	Bidgee Widgee	Prostrate x 1-4m	X	
Apium prostratum subsp. prostratum	Sea Celery	Prostrate x 0.5m	X	
Crucifera graminea	Grass Daisy	To 30 cm	X	
Samolus repens	Creeping Brookweed	To 30 cm	X	
Sarcocornia quinqueflora subsp. quinqueflora	Beaded Glasswort	To 30 cm	X	
Selliera radicans	Shiny Swamp-mat	Prostrate		X
Senecio pinnatifolius	Variable Groundsel	To 50 cm	X	
Spergularia media	Coast Sand-spurrey	To 30 cm	X	
Swainsona lessertiifolia	Coast Swainson-pea	To 50 cm	X	
Tetragonia implexicoma	Bower Spinach	30cm x 1.5m	X	



Selliera radicans - Shiny Swamp-mat



Indigenous plants of the one hire  
one salt tolerant and or succulent shrublands

SEDGES AND SEDGE TYPE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Baumea juncea	Bare Twig-sedge	To 60 cm		X
Ficinia nodosa	<b>Knobby Club-sedge</b>	To 80 cm	X	
Gahnia filum	Chaffy Saw-sedge	1.5m x 1m		X
Juncus kraussii subsp. australiensis	Sea Rush	1m	X	
Phragmites australis	<b>Common Reed</b>	1-3m	X	
Schoenoplectus pungens	Sharp Club-sedge	To 60 cm	X	
Triglochin striatum	Streaked Arrowgrass	To 30 cm	X	



Leucophyta brownii - Cushion Bush is a common salt-tolerant plant found growing along the Coast

Indigenous plants of the one hire  
one riparian Forests or woodlands

GRASS SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Austrodanthonia setacea	Bristly Wallaby-grass	Stems to 60cm	X	
Lachnagrostis filiformis	Common Blown-grass	0.6m high	X	
Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides	<b>Weeping Grass</b>	To 30cm x 60cm	X	
Poa labillardierei	Common Tussock-grass	Up to 1.2m	X	
Hemiedia triandra	<b>Kangaroo Grass</b>	To 1m	X	
HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Asperula conferta	Common Woodruff	20cm x 0.5-1m		X
Calocephalus lacteus	Milky Beauty-heads	15cm-0.3m		X
Clematis aristata	Mountain Clematis	Vigorous climber	X	
Crassula helmsii	Swamp Crassula	10-30cm		X
Erngium vesiculosum	<b>Prickfoot</b>	10-20cm x 30-60cm		X
Mimulus repens	Creeping Monkey-flower	Prostrate x 0.5-1m		X
SEDGES & SEDGE TYPE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Carex appressa	Tall Sedge	To 60cm	X	
Carex fascicularis	Tassel Sedge	0.5 - 1m	X	
Carex tereticaulis	Hollow Sedge	1m x 1m	X	
Gahnia clarkei	Tall Saw-sedge	1.5-4.5m x 1-3m		X
Gahnia radula	Thatch Saw-sedge	1-2m x 0.5-2m		X
Gahnia sieberiana	Red-fruit Saw-sedge	1.5-3m x 2-3m		X
Juncus procerus	Tall Rush	1-2m x 0.6-1.5m	X	
Homandra longifolia	<b>Spiny-headed Mat-rush</b>	0.5-1m x 0.5-1.2m	X	
subsp. longifolia				
Phragmites australis	<b>Common Reed</b>	1-3m	X	



Bossiaea prostrata - Creeping Bossiaea



Indigenous plants of the one one riparian Forests or woodlands				
LARGE TREE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	5-30m x 4-15m	X	
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red-gum	12-50m	X	
Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp Gum	8-30m	X	
Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. viminalis	Manna Gum	10-50m	X	
LARGE SHRUB/SMALL TREE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Acacia paradoxa	Hedge Wattle	2-4m x 2-5m	X	
Banksia marginata	Silver Banksia	Usually 1-2m	X	
Bursaria spinosa subsp. spinosa	Sweet Bursaria	2-6m x 2-3m		X
Allocasuarina ocarpos cupressiformis	Cherry Ballart	3-8m x 3-5m		X
Leptospermum continentale	Prickly Tea-tree	1-4m x 1-2m	X	
Leptospermum lanigerum	Woolly Tea-tree	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
Melaleuca squarrosa	Scented Paperbark	2-5m x 1-2m	X	
Metelalea ligustrina	Privet Mock-olive	2-8m x 3m		X
Olearia argophylla	Musk Daisy-bush	3-8m x 3-5m	X	
Olearia lirata	Snowy Daisy-bush	2-5m x 2-3m	X	
Ozothamnus ferrugineus	Tree Everlasting	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
Sambucus gaudichaudiana	White Elderberry	0.6-2m x 0.5-1.5m		X
Viminaria juncea	Golden Spray	2.5-5m x 2m	X	
SMALL SHRUB SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Goodenia ovata	Hop Goodenia	Usually 1m x 1m	X	
Rubus parvifolius	Small-leaf Bramble	Trailing to 1m	X	
AQUATIC SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Triglochin procera	Water Ribbons	Stems 20-50cm		X

Indigenous plants of the one one plains grass woodlands or Forests				
LARGE TREE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	5-30m x 4-15m	X	
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red-gum	12-50m	X	
Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp Gum	8-30m	X	
Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. viminalis	Manna Gum	10-50m	X	
LARGE SHRUB/SMALL TREE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle	8-25m x 6-10m	X	
Acacia murtifolia	Myrtle Wattle	1-3m x 1-2m	X	
Acacia paradoxa	Hedge Wattle	2-4m x 2-5m	X	
Acacia stricta	Hop Wattle	2-5m x 2-4m	X	
Allocasuarina muelleriana	Slaty She-oak	1-2m x 2-3m	X	
Allocasuarina muelleriana subsp. muelleriana				
Allocasuarina verticillata	Drooping She-oak	4-11m x 3-6m	X	
Banksia marginata	Silver Banksia	1-2m x 1.2m	X	
Bursaria spinosa subsp. spinosa	Sweet Bursaria	2-6m x 2-3m		X
Cassinia longifolia	Shiny Cassinia	2-4m x 2-3m	X	
Allocasuarina ocarpos cupressiformis	Cherry Ballart	3-8m x 3-5m		X
Leptospermum continentale	Prickly Tea-tree	1-4m x 1-2m	X	
Leptospermum myrsinoides	Heath Tea-tree	0.5-2.5m x 1m	X	
Leucopogon parviflorus	Coast Beard-heath	1-4m x 2-3m		X
Melaleuca gibbosa	Slender Honey-myrtle	1-2m x 1m	X	
Ozothamnus ferrugineus	Tree Everlasting	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
Sambucus gaudichaudiana	White Elderberry	0.6-2m x 0.5-1.5m		X
Solanum laciniatum	Large Kangaroo Apple	1-3m	X	
SMALL SHRUB SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Astroloma conostephioides	Flame Heath	To 1m		X
Astroloma humifusum	Cranberry Heath	10-50cm x 1-1.5m		X
Eutaxia microphylla var. microphylla	Common Eutaxia	Prostrate	X	
Hibbertia riparia	Erect Guinea-flower	0.3-1m x 0.6m		X
Pimelea curviflora	Curved Rice-flower	15-30cm x 20-60cm		X
Pimelea glauca	Smooth Rice-flower	30-60cm x 60cm		X
Pimelea humilis	Common Rice-flower	10-50cm x 0.3-1m		X
Rubus parvifolius	Small-leaf Bramble	Trailing to 1m	X	



Indigenous plants of the one hire  
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GRASS SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Austrodanthonia caespitosa	Common Wallaby-grass	Stems to 1.2m	X	
Austrodanthonia carphoides	Short Wallaby-grass	Stems to 30cm	X	
Austrodanthonia setacea	Bristly Wallaby-grass	Stems to 60cm	X	
Austrostipa pubinodis	Tall Spear-grass	Stems to 1.5m	X	
Elymus scaber var. scaber	Common Wheat-grass	To 80cm	X	
Lachnagrostis filiformis	Common Blown-grass	0.6m high	X	
Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides	Weeping Grass	To 30cm x 60cm	X	
Poa labillardierei	Common Tussock-grass	Up to 1.2m	X	
Poa rodwayi	Velvet Tussock-grass	25-60cm	X	
Poa sieberiana	Grey Tussock-grass	15-90cm x 40cm	X	
Poa hemeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	To 1m	X	

SEDGES & SEDGE TYPE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Carex appressa	Tall Sedge	To 60cm	X	
Carex breviculmis	Common Grass-sedge	To 15 cm	X	
Carex achnia trifida	Coast Saw-sedge	0.6-1.5m x 0.6-1m		X
Juncus pallidus	Pale Rush	0.5-2.3m x 0.3-1m	X	
Juncus procerus	Tall Rush	1-2m x 0.6-1.5m	X	
Lomandra filiformis	Wattle Mat-rush	15-50cm x 15-20cm		X
Lomandra longifolia subsp. longifolia	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	0.5-1m x 0.5-1.2m	X	
Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora	Many-flowered Mat-rush	30-50cm x 30-50cm		X
Lomandra nana	Dwarf Mat-rush	5-15cm x 5-10cm		X



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HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
Arthropodium strictum	Chocolate Lily	0.2-1m x 0.2-0.8m	X	
Asperula conferta	Common Woodruff	20cm x 0.5-1m		X
Bossiaea prostrata	Creeping Bossiaea	Prostrate x 0.5-1.5m	X	
Runyonia australis	Blue Pincushion	10-50cm x 10-15cm		X
Bulbine bulbosa	Bulbine Lily	20-60cm x 30cm	X	
urchardia umbellata	Milkmaids	20-50cm		X
Caesia calliantha	Blue Grass-lily	10-30cm x 10-50cm		X
Calocephalus citreus	Lemon Beauty-heads	0.2-0.5m x 0.3-1m		X
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	Common Everlasting	To 60cm	X	
Chrysocephalum semipapposum	Clustered Everlasting	0.3-1m x 1-3m	X	
Clematis microphylla var. microphylla	Small-leaved Clematis	Small twiner	X	
Convolvulus erubescens	Pink Bindweed	10-30cm x 50cm		X
Cynoglossum suaveolens	Sweet Hound's-tongue	0.1-1m x 0.5-1.5m		X
Dianella tasmanica	Tasman Flax-lily	0.6-1.5m x 0.5-2m	X	
Erigeron ovium	Blue Devil	10-60cm x 30-50cm		X
Erigeron vesiculosus	Prickfoot	10-20cm x 30-60cm		X
Glycine clandestina	Twining Glycine	Slender twiner	X	
Glycine latrobeana	Clover Glycine	Slender trailing plant	X	
Helichrysum scorpioides	Button Everlasting	30cm x 20-30cm	X	
Isotria medeoloides	Running Postman	Prostrate	X	
Leptorhynchus squamatus	Scaly Buttons	15-30cm x 40cm	X	
Pelargonium rodneyanum	Magenta Stork's-bill	10-30cm x 30-50cm	X	
Senecio pinnatifolius	Variable Groundsel	To 30 cm	X	
Senecio quadridentatus	Cotton Fireweed	0.4-1m x 0.5-1m		X
Stylidium graminifolium	Grass Triggerplant	20-110cm		X
Thlaspi patersonii	Twining Fringe-lily	Small twiner		X
Villarsia reniformis	Running Marsh-flower	0.4m x 0.5-1m		X
Wahlenbergia gracilis	Sprawling Bluebell	10-50cm		X
Wahlenbergia stricta subsp. stricta	Tall Bluebell	40-90cm x 30-40cm		X

