

Chiltern Area Native Plant Lists

Including Barnawartha, Indigo, Chiltern Valley, Cheesley Hill

About this brochure



This brochure provides lists of plant species that are locally native (indigenous) to the **Chiltern area** (see back page for map). These species are grouped into lists for different profiles of the landscape/topography, representing the different vegetation types (Ecological Vegetation Classes, EVCs) that occur there. The species in **bold** are those which are more common, and underlined species are those that are more likely to be available from nurseries that sell indigenous plants. The lists are cross-referenced with **EVC benchmarks** (see references).

Why restore and revegetate?



These activities provide for: shelter for stock, pasture or crops; creating/ enhancing the habitat for native species; improving water quality; land protection; farm forestry (including firewood, sawlogs); meeting legislative requirements (eg. offsets), and aesthetics.

What do you want to achieve?



The purpose of your works helps dictate the following; *where*, eg. extend existing native vegetation, link between patches, corner of paddock, along drainage line, in gully etc; *how*, eg. planting, direct seeding or natural regeneration; the *on going management* required; *what species* you revegetate with; the *density* (how many plants); and the *arrangement*, eg. rows versus random, shrubs around existing trees.

Make the most of your efforts!



The long term survival, effective regeneration and other benefits can easily be optimised, whatever the purpose of your efforts.

Expanding the range of plant types to include shrubs, grasses and wildflowers helps keep your native trees healthy and provides the building materials, furniture and food needed by local native animals. These improve the chance of restoring plant-animal interactions such as pollination and insect control, assisting your restoration site and surrounding areas to be self-sustaining.

How do I go about it?



Preparing the ground, undertaking pest and weed control, selection of plants, spacing and arrangement of plants, method of planting, watering in, mulching, guarding, fencing and monitoring are all factors which will vary according to your site and purpose. The book *Revegetation Techniques A guide to establishing native vegetation in Victoria* (2003) Greening Australia is available from the website: www.greeningaustralia.com.au

Order in advance



To maximise your range of species, order at least 12 months in advance. Nurseries can grow many species if they know you want them. They can also ensure that the seed is local to your site (plants genetically adapted to your conditions survive the best). So plan and order. If you collect your own seed, this can be given to nurseries to grow. Then you can be sure of how local your local plants are! A list of nurseries supplying indigenous plants in the NE Region can be found in *Revegetation Resources Directory*, DSE (2005) on the NECMA website: www.necma.vic.gov.au

Choosing the best list for a site



Selecting the appropriate list will ensure that the species are suited to the conditions. Consider: *where* you are in the landscape/ topography (eg. floodplain, flats, rises); the soil type and remnant vegetation near by. Based on this and current site conditions, select the best suited profile/s, using species descriptions as a guide.

More Information



The following references are available on the DPI & DSE websites (www.dpi.vic.gov.au; www.dse.vic.gov.au) and at their offices

Wodonga McKoy St (02) 60437900

Wangaratta Cnr Ovens and Ford St (03) 57238600

General: DSE (2006) *Native Vegetation Revegetation planting standards - Guidelines for establishing native vegetation for net gain accounting*, DSE, East Melbourne. Perry, D and Butler, M. (2004) *Tree planting and aftercare*, LC0104, DPI, Melbourne.

Biodiversity: Platt, S. (2002) *How to Plan Wildlife Landscapes*, DNRE, Melbourne.

Riparian Revegetation: Price, P. & Lovett, S. (2002) 'Managing riparian land', 1, Land & Water Australia Canberra.

Farm Forestry: Hajek, C. (2002) *Farm forestry / agroforestry: What is it?*, AG0790, DPI, Horsham.

Shelter Belts: Johnson H. and Brandle, James (2003) *Shelterbelt design*, LC 0136, DPI, Stawell.

Salinity: DPI (2005) *Frequently Asked Question About Salinity Tree Planting Incentive Projects* NESSI

EVC Descriptions and Benchmarks: www.dse.vic.gov.au under 'Conservation and Environment' go to 'Native Vegetation Information for Victoria'.

DNRE (2002), *Managing Your Patch of Bush*, Wodonga.

Species Descriptions: www.csu.edu.au/herbarium/riverina

Chiltern Gilgai - Low Rises - Stoney Hills



Landform	Plain	Low Hills and Rises	Low Hills
Description	Alluvial plains and gently undulating plains at low elevations	Lower slopes of stony sedimentary hills, low hills of plains	Low hills on plains or adjacent to the foothills
Geology & Soils	Alluvium: gilgai of poorly drained grey or black cracking clays interspersed with lighter soils	Sedimentary colluvium: deeper than skeletal soils uplope	Sedimentary: skeletal sandy loam to clay loams, often gravelly
EVC	Plains Woodland/ Herb-rich Gilgai Wetland Mosaic	Low Rises Grassy Woodland	Box Ironbark Forest
Location Example	No local examples, see southwest area of Reef Hills Park, Benalla	Howlong Rd - to north of Chiltern National Park	Chiltern-Yackandandah Rd section through Chiltern NP
Legend	Trees > 5m	Trees > 5m	Trees > 5m
Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries	<u>Allocasuarina luehmannii</u> <u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u> ¹ <u>Eucalyptus microcarpa</u>	Buloke River Red-gum <u>Grey Box</u>	Red Stringybark <u>Grey Box</u> <u>Red Box</u> <u>Mugga</u>
Bold text = more common in EVC	Shrubs	Shrubs	Shrubs
Trees Woody plants (include large shrubs) > 5m (UT) Understorey	Acacia acinacea (MS) Acacia paradoxa (MS) Acacia pycnantha (MS) Cassinia arcuata (MS) Pimelea curviflora (SS)	Gold-dust Wattle Hedge Wattle Golden Wattle Drooping Cassinia Curved Rice-flower	Gold-dust Wattle Drooping Wattle Spreading Wattle Golden Wattle Honey-pots
Trees = trees or large shrubs > 5m that do not form part of the canopy	Amphibromus nervosus ¹ (L) Austrodanthonia carphoides (M) Austrodanthonia diutiniana ¹ (M) Brachyscome basaltica (LH) Burchardia umbellata (MH)	Common Swamp Wallaby-grass Brown-back Wallaby-grass Woodland Swamp-daisy	Acacia acinacea (MS) Acacia diformis (MS) Acacia genistifolia (MS) Acacia pycnantha (MS) Acrotrichia serrulata (PS)
Shrubs (MS) Medium 1-5m (SS) Small 20cm-1m (PS) Prostrate <50cm	Groundcovers Convolvulus erubescens (SH) Deyrollea quadrifaria (L) Dianella revoluta (M) Eindia nutans (MH) Elatine gratioloides ¹ (SH) Elymus scaber (M)	Milkmaids Pink Bindweed Reed Bent-grass Black-anther Flax-lily Nodding Saltbush Waterwort	Bursaria spinosa sbsp. <i>spinosa</i> Cassinia arcuata (MS) Dillwynia cinerascens (SS) Dillwynia sericea (SS) Haeckeria ozothamnoidea (MS) Pimelea humilis (SS) Puttenaea prostrata (SS)
Groundcovers (L) Large grass-like plant >1m	Groundcovers Aristida behriana (M) Asperula conferta (MH) Austrodanthonia caespitosa (M) Austrodanthonia carphoides (M) Austrodanthonia eriantha (M) Austrostipa densiflora (M) Austrostipa scabra (M) Bothriochloa macra (M) Calocephalus citreus (LH) Convolvulus erubescens (SH) Dianella revoluta (M) Einhadia nutans (MH) Elymus scaber (M) Isotoma fluviatilis ¹ (SH) Juncus semisolidus (L) Lomandra filiformis (M) Pentapogon quadrifidus (M) Pycnosorus globosus ¹ (LH) Senecio quadridentatus (LH) Vittadinia cuneata (MH) Wahlenbergia communis (LH)	Common Wheat-grass Broad-fruit Club-sedge Swamp Isotope Plains Rush Wattle Mat-rush	Brush Wire-grass Common Woodruff Common Wallaby-grass Short Wallaby-grass
(M) Medium grass-like plant 10cm-1m			Hill Wallaby-grass
(T) Tiny grass-like plant <10cm			Dense Spear-grass
(LH) Large herb>50cm (MH) Medium herb 5-20cm			Rough Spear-grass
(SH) Small or prostrate herb <5cm (GF) Ground Fern (SC) Scrambler/ climber			Red-leg Grass Lemon Beauty-heads Pink Bindweed
			Black-anther Flax-lily Nodding Saltbush Common Wheat-grass Ivy Goodenia Wattle Mat-rush Grey Tussock-grass Slender Fireweed
			Shiny Everlasting

¹ Gilgai soils predominantly

Chiltern Plains - Creeklines - Plains



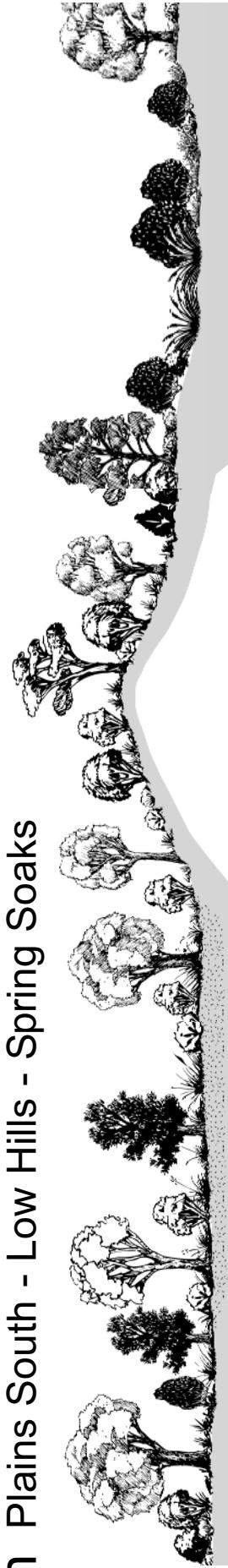
Landform	Plain				Creekline				Plain					
Description	Alluvial plains and gently undulating plains at low elevations - dominated by Box eucalypts				Low-gradient ephemeral (seasonal) drainage lines on plains and beginning in low hills.				Terrace beside creeks and drainage lines, below level of surrounding plain, well drained.					
Geology & Soils	Alluvial sediments: well-drained red or brown soils, clay loam to sandy clay loam				Alluvial sediments: sands, clays and silts				Alluvial sediments: sands, silts and loams					
EVC	Plains Woodland				Creekline Grassy Woodland Mosaic				Alluvial-terraces Herb-rich Woodland/					
Location Example	Reserve on Soldiers Rd, NW of Barnawartha				Black Dog Ck Reserve & Indigo Creek at Harkins Rd (not intact)				Indigo Creek at Harkins Road, north Barnawartha (not intact)					
Legend	Trees > 5m <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> <i>Eucalyptus albens</i> <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>				Trees > 5m <i>Acacia dealbata</i> (UT) <i>Acacia implexa</i> (UT) <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>				Trees > 5m <i>Acacia dealbata</i> (UT) <i>Acacia implexa</i> (UT) <i>Eucalyptus albens</i> <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>					
Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries														
Bold text = more common in EVC														
Trees	Woody plants (include large shrubs) > 5m (UT) Understorey Trees = trees or large shrubs > 5m that do not form part of the canopy				Shrubs <i>Acacia acinacea</i> (MS) <i>Acacia difformis</i> (MS) <i>Acacia paradoxa</i> (MS) <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> (MS) <i>Cassinia arcuata</i> (MS) <i>Dillwynia sericea</i> (SS) <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> (SS) <i>Pimelea curviflora</i> (SS)				Shrubs <i>Acacia paradoxa</i> (MS) <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> (MS) <i>Acacia verniciflua</i> (MS) <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> sbsp. <i>spinosa</i> (MS) <i>Cassinia arcuata</i> (MS) <i>Dillwynia sericea</i> (SS)				Shrubs <i>Acacia acinacea</i> (MS) <i>Acacia paradoxa</i> (MS) <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> (MS) <i>Acacia verniciflua</i> (MS) <i>Bossiaea prostrata</i> (PS) <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> sbsp. <i>spinosa</i> (MS) <i>Cassinia arcuata</i> (MS) <i>Dillwynia sericea</i> (SS)	
	(UT) Understorey Trees = trees or large shrubs > 5m that do not form part of the canopy													
Shrubs	(MS) Medium 1-5m (SS) Small 20cm-1m (PS) Prostrate <50cm				Groundcovers <i>Arthropodium strictum</i> (LH) <i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i> (M) <i>Austrodanthonia carphoides</i> (M) <i>Austrostipa aristiglumis</i> (L)				Groundcovers <i>Arthropodium strictum</i> (LH) <i>Bulbine bulbosa</i> (MH) <i>Carex appressa</i> (L) <i>Dianella longifolia</i> (M)					
Groundcovers	(L) Large grass-like plant >1m (M) Medium grass-like plant 10cm-1m (T) Tiny grass-like plant <10cm (LH) Large herb>50cm (MH) Medium herb 5-20cm (SH) Small or prostrate herb < 5cm (GF) Ground Fern (SC) Scrambler/ climber				Groundcovers <i>Austrostipa scabra</i> (M) <i>Calocephalus citreus</i> (LH) <i>Chloris truncata</i> (M) <i>Dianella revoluta</i> (M) <i>Einhadia hastata</i> (MH) <i>Einhadia nutans</i> (MH) <i>Elymus scaber</i> (M) <i>Enteropogon acicularis</i> (M) <i>Goodenia pinnatifida</i> (MH) <i>Juncus semisolidus</i> (L) <i>Lomandra filiformis</i> (M) <i>Vittadinia cuneata</i> (MH)				Groundcovers <i>Arthropodium strictum</i> (LH) <i>Bulbine bulbosa</i> (MH) <i>Carex appressa</i> (L) <i>Dianella longifolia</i> (M) <i>Dianella revoluta</i> (M) <i>Glycine tabacina</i> (SC) <i>Lomandra multiflora</i> (M) <i>Juncus planifolius</i> (M) <i>Juncus remotiflorus</i> (M) <i>Microlestes stipooides</i> (M) <i>Poa sieberiana</i> (M) <i>Rumex brownii</i> (MH) <i>Senecio tenuiflorus</i> (LH) <i>Themedea triandra</i> (L) <i>Tricoryne elatior</i> (M) <i>Vittadinia cuneata</i> (MH)				Groundcovers <i>Arthropodium strictum</i> (LH) <i>Bulbine bulbosa</i> (MH) <i>Carex appressa</i> (L) <i>Dianella longifolia</i> (M) <i>Dianella revoluta</i> (M) <i>Glycine tabacina</i> (SC) <i>Lomandra multiflora</i> (M) <i>Juncus planifolius</i> (M) <i>Juncus remotiflorus</i> (M) <i>Microlestes stipooides</i> (M) <i>Poa sieberiana</i> (M) <i>Rumex brownii</i> (MH) <i>Senecio tenuiflorus</i> (LH) <i>Themedea triandra</i> (L) <i>Tricoryne elatior</i> (M) <i>Vittadinia cuneata</i> (MH)	

Chiltern Dry Slopes - Gentle Slopes and Valleys



Landform Description		Hills and Foothills		Hills and Foothills	
Geology & Soils		Ridges, moderate to steep dry slopes north to west facing	Sedimentary or granitic: skeletal sandy loam soil	Moderate to steep dry slopes generally south and east facing	Sedimentary or granitic: typically shallow soils
EVC		Heathy Dry Forest		Grassy Dry Forest	
Location Example		Tower Hill Rd, north of Cyanide Rd, Chiltern NP	South side of White Box Track, west of Coyles Tk, Chiltern NP	Lancashire Gap Rd, 500m E of Boundary Tk, Chiltern NP	
Legend		Trees > 5m		Trees > 5m	
Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries		<i>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</i>	<i>Long-leaf Box / Bundy Red Box</i>	<i>Acacia implexa</i> (UT)	<i>Silver Wattle</i>
Bold text = more common in EVC		<i>Eucalyptus macrothyncha</i>	<i>Callitris endlicheri</i>	<i>Acacia implexa</i> (UT)	<i>Lightwood</i>
Trees		<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i>	<i>Eucalyptus albens</i>	<i>White Box</i>
Woody plants (include large shrubs) > 5m		<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	<i>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</i>	<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i>	<i>Blakely's Red-gum</i>
(UT) Understorey Trees = trees or large shrubs > 5m that do not form part of the canopy		<i>Acacia gunnii</i> (SS)	<i>Eucalyptus macrothyncha</i>	<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	<i>Apple Box / But-But</i>
Shrubs		<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i> (MS)	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	<i>Eucalyptus macrothyncha</i>	<i>Red Stringybark</i>
(MS) Medium 1-5m (SS) Small 20cm-1m (PS) Prostrate <50cm		<i>Acrotiche serrulata</i> (PS)	<i>Shrubs</i>	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	<i>Yellow Box</i>
Groundcovers		<i>Brachyloma daphnoides</i> (MS)	<i>Acacia rubida</i> (MS)	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	<i>Red Box</i>
(L) Large grass-like plant >1m (M) Medium grass-like plant 10cm-1m (T) Tiny grass-like plant <10cm (LH) Large herb >50cm (MH) Medium herb 5-20cm (SH) Small or prostrate herb < 5cm (GF) Ground Fern (SC) Scrambler/ climber		<i>Chelanthella cyanea</i> (SS)	<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i> (PS)	<i>Shrubs</i>	<i>Hedge Wattle</i>
		<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i> (MS)	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> subsp <i>spinosa</i>	<i>Acacia paradoxa</i> (MS)	<i>Red-stem Wattle</i>
		<i>Dillwynia philyroides</i> (SS)	<i>Cassinia aculeata</i> (MS)	<i>Acacia rubida</i> (MS)	<i>Vanish Wattle</i>
		<i>Gompholobium huegelii</i> (SS)	<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i> (MS)	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> subsp <i>spinosa</i>	<i>(MS) Sweet Bursaria</i>
		<i>Grevillea alpina</i> (MS)	<i>Dillwynia sericea</i> (SS)	<i>Cassinia aculeata</i> (MS)	<i>Common Cassinia</i>
		<i>Grevillea lanigera</i> (MS)	<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i> (SS)	<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i> (MS)	<i>Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea</i>
		<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i> (SS)	<i>Indigofera australis</i> (MS)	<i>Dillwynia sericea</i> (SS)	<i>Showy Parrot-pea</i>
		<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> (SS)	<i>Fimelia humilis</i> (SS)	<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i> (SS)	<i>Grey Guinea-flower</i>
		<i>Lisanthe strigosa</i> (SS)	<i>Groundcovers</i>	<i>Indigofera australis</i> (MS)	<i>Austral Indigo</i>
		<i>Melichrus urceolatus</i> (SS)	<i>Asperula scoparia</i> (MH)	<i>Indigofera australis</i> (MS)	<i>Chocolate Lily</i>
		<i>Persoonia rigida</i> (MS)	<i>Billardiera scandens</i> (SC)	<i>Anthropodium strictum</i> (LH)	<i>Common Apple-berry</i>
		<i>Platyladium formosum</i> (PS)	<i>Chelanthella austrotenuifolia</i> (GF)	<i>Billardiera scandens</i> (SC)	<i>Bulbine Lily</i>
		<i>Austrodanthonia eriantha</i> (M)	<i>Chrysoccephalum semipapposum</i> (LH)	<i>Chrysoccephalum semipapposum</i> (LH)	<i>Clustered Everlasting</i>
		<i>Dianella revoluta</i> (M)	<i>Clustering Everlasting</i>	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i> (MH)	<i>Pale Flax-lily</i>
		<i>Dichelachne rara</i> (M)	<i>Black-anther Flax-lily</i>	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> (M)	<i>Black-anther Flax-lily</i>
		<i>Euchiton collinus</i> (MH)	<i>Clustered Cudweed</i>	<i>Dianella longifolia</i> (M)	<i>Clustered Everlasting</i>
		<i>Geranium solanderi</i> (MH)	<i>Austral Cranesbill</i>	<i>Juncellula solanderi</i> (MH)	<i>Pale Flax-lily</i>
		<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> (SC)	<i>Joycea pallida</i> (L)	<i>Lomatandra filiformis</i> (M)	<i>Black Rush</i>
		<i>Goodenia hederacea</i> (MH)	<i>Silvertop Wallaby-grass</i>	<i>Microseris stipoides</i> (M)	<i>Wattle Mat-rush</i>
		<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i> (MH)	<i>Purple Coral-pea</i>	<i>Microseris sp. 3</i> (LH)	<i>Weeping Grass</i>
		<i>Joycea pallida</i> (L)	<i>Silvertop Wallaby-grass</i>	<i>Pelargonium australe</i> (LH)	<i>Yam Daisy</i>
		<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> (M)	<i>Variable Sword-sedge</i>	<i>Poa sieberiana</i> (M)	<i>Austral Stork's-bill</i>
		<i>Microseris sp. 3</i> (LH)	<i>Yam Daisy</i>	<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i> (LH)	<i>Grey Tussock-grass</i>
		<i>Poa sieberiana</i> (M)	<i>Grey Tussock-grass</i>	<i>Xanthorhoe glauca angustifolia</i> (L)	<i>Cotton Fireweed</i>
		<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> (LH)	<i>Tall Bluebell</i>	<i>Xanthorhoe minor</i> subsp. <i>lutea</i> (L)	<i>Tall Bluebell</i>
		<i>Xanthorhoe glauca angustifolia</i> (L)	<i>Small Grass-tree</i>	<i>Xanthorhoe minor</i> subsp. <i>lutea</i> (L)	<i>Small Grass-tree</i>
		<i>Xerochrysum viscosum</i> (LH)	<i>Shiny Everlasting</i>	<i>Xanthorhoe trinervis</i> (M)	<i>Kangaroo Grass</i>

Chiltern Plains South - Low Hills - Spring Soaks



Landform Description		Plains and Lower Slopes		Low Hills		Hills, Slopes and Valleys	
Geology & Soils		Secondary or non-active alluvial plains (not on floodplain) Alluvial sediments: brown-red soils; black uniform loams; poorly drained grey clay soils		Granodiorite, metamorphic gneiss: well-drained red gradational loam; red/ grey contrast soils		Spring-soaks on lower slopes or outwash Granitic or metamorphic: poorly drained clays, silts; moist through summer	
EVC		Plains Grassy Woodland		Rainshadow Grassy Woodland		Spring Soak Herbland/Woodland Mosaic	
Location Example		Cookinburra Road reserve, south west of Indigo Creek Road		Watchbox Rd; Kopshoffe Lane, east of Masons Gap Rd		Patches in upper areas of Black Dog & Deep creek catchments	
Legend		Trees > 5m		Trees > 5m		Trees > 5m	
Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries		<u>Acacia implexa</u> (UT)		<u>Lightwood</u>		<u>Silver Wattle</u>	
Bold text = more common in EVC		<u>Callitris glaucocephala</u> 1		<u>Allocasuarina verticillata</u> (UT)		<u>Blakely's Red-gum</u>	
Trees		<u>Eucalyptus blakelyi</u>		<u>Brachychiton populneus</u>		<u>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</u>	
Woody plants (include large shrubs) > 5m		<u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u>		<u>Callitris glaucocephala</u>		<u>Shrubs</u>	
(UT) Understorey		<u>Eucalyptus melliodora</u> 1		<u>Eucalyptus albens</u>		<u>Callistemon pityoides</u> (MS)	
Trees = trees or large shrubs > 5m that do not form part of the canopy		<u>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</u>		<u>Eucalyptus blakelyi</u>		<u>Epacris breviflora</u> (MS)	
(WS) Medium 1-5m (SS) Small 20cm-1m (PS) Prostrate <50cm		<u>Exocarpos cupressiformis</u> (UT)		<u>Eucalyptus melliodora</u>		<u>Leptospermum continentale</u> (MS)	
Groundcovers		<u>Shrubs</u>		<u>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</u>		<u>Mirbelia oxylobioides</u> (MS)	
(L) Large grass-like plant >10cm		<u>Acacia paradoxa</u> (MS)		<u>Hedge Wattle</u>		<u>Groundcovers</u>	
(T) Tiny grass-like plant <10cm		<u>Bosciaea prostrata</u> (PS)		<u>Creeping Bossiaea</u>		<u>Baumea rubiginosa</u> (L)	
(LH) Large herb >30cm (MH) Medium herb 5-20cm		<u>Bursaria spinosa ssp. <i>spinosa</i></u>		<u>Sweet Bursaria</u>		<u>Carex appressa</u> (L)	
(SC) Scrambler/ climber		<u>Cassinia arcuata</u> (MS)		<u>Drooping Cassinia</u>		<u>Craspedia variabilis</u> (MH)	
(L) Large grass-like plant >1m		<u>Dillwynia cinerascens</u> (SS)		<u>Grey Parrot-pea</u>		<u>Eragrostis brownii</u> (M)	
(M) Medium herb 5-20cm		<u>Pimelea curviflora</u> (SS)		<u>Curved Rice-flower</u>		<u>Euchiton collinus</u> (MH)	
(L) Large grass-like plant <10cm		Groundcovers		<u>Arthropodium strictum</u> (LH)		<u>Gonocarpus micranthron</u> (SH)	
(MH) Medium 1-5m (SS) Small 20cm-1m (PS) Prostrate <50cm		<u>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</u> (M)		<u>Chocolate Lily</u>		<u>Goodenia macranthron</u> (MH)	
(L) Large grass-like plant >1m		<u>Austrodanthonia racemosa</u> (M)		<u>Common Wallaby-grass</u>		<u>Juncus holoschoenus</u> (M)	
(M) Medium grass-like plant 10cm-1m		<u>Austrodanthonia noctosa</u> (L)		<u>Striped Wallaby-grass</u>		<u>Juncus planifolius</u> (M)	
(T) Tiny grass-like plant <10cm		<u>Bulbine bulbosa</u> (MH)		<u>Knobby Spear-grass</u>		<u>Juncus sarophorus</u> (L)	
(LH) Large herb >30cm (MH) Medium herb 5-20cm		<u>Carex inversa</u> (M)		<u>Bulbine Lily</u>		<u>Schoenopus apogon</u> (M)	
(SH) Small or prostrate herb <5cm		<u>Dianella longifolia</u> (M)		<u>Knob Sedge</u>		Groundcovers	
(GF) Ground Fern		<u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M)		<u>Pale Flax-lily</u>		<u>Austrostipa densiflora</u> (M)	
(SC) Scrambler/ climber		<u>Geranium solanderi</u> (MH)		<u>Black-anther Flax-lily</u>		<u>Common Spear-grass</u>	
(L) Large herb >30cm (MH) Medium herb 5-20cm		<u>Glycine clandestina</u> (SC)		<u>Austral Cranesbill</u>		<u>Red-leg Grass</u>	
(LH) Large grass-like plant <10cm		<u>Lepidorrhynchus squamatus</u> (MH)		<u>Twinning Glycine</u>		<u>Milkmaids</u>	
(SC) Scrambler/ climber		<u>Lomandra filiformis</u> (M)		<u>Scaly Buttons</u>		Clustered Everlasting	
(L) Large grass-like plant >1m		<u>Penstemon quadrifolius</u> (M)		<u>Wattle Mat-rush</u>		<u>Black-anther Flax-lily</u>	
(T) Tiny grass-like plant <10cm		<u>Senecio quadridentatus</u> (LH)		<u>Five-awned Spear-grass</u>		<u>Hill Wallaby-grass</u>	
(LH) Large herb >30cm (MH) Medium herb 5-20cm		<u>Thlaspi triangulum</u> (L)		<u>Cotton Fireweed</u>		<u>Dense Spear-grass</u>	
(SH) Small or prostrate herb <5cm		<u>Thysanotus patersonii</u> (SC)		<u>Kangaroo Grass</u>		<u>Red-leg Grass</u>	
(GF) Ground Fern		<u>Vittadinia cuneata</u> (MH)		<u>Twinning Fringe-lily</u>		<u>Austral Cranesbill</u>	
(SC) Scrambler/ climber		<u>Wahlenbergia stricta</u> (LH)		<u>Fuzzy New Holland Daisy</u>		<u>Twinning Glycine</u>	
				<u>Tall Bluebell</u>		<u>Purple Coral-pea</u>	
						<u>Wattle Mat-rush</u>	
						<u>Grey Tussock-grass</u>	
						<u>Rough Fireweed</u>	
						<u>Kangaroo Grass</u>	
						<u>Tall Bluebell</u>	

¹ Sandy, well-drained soils

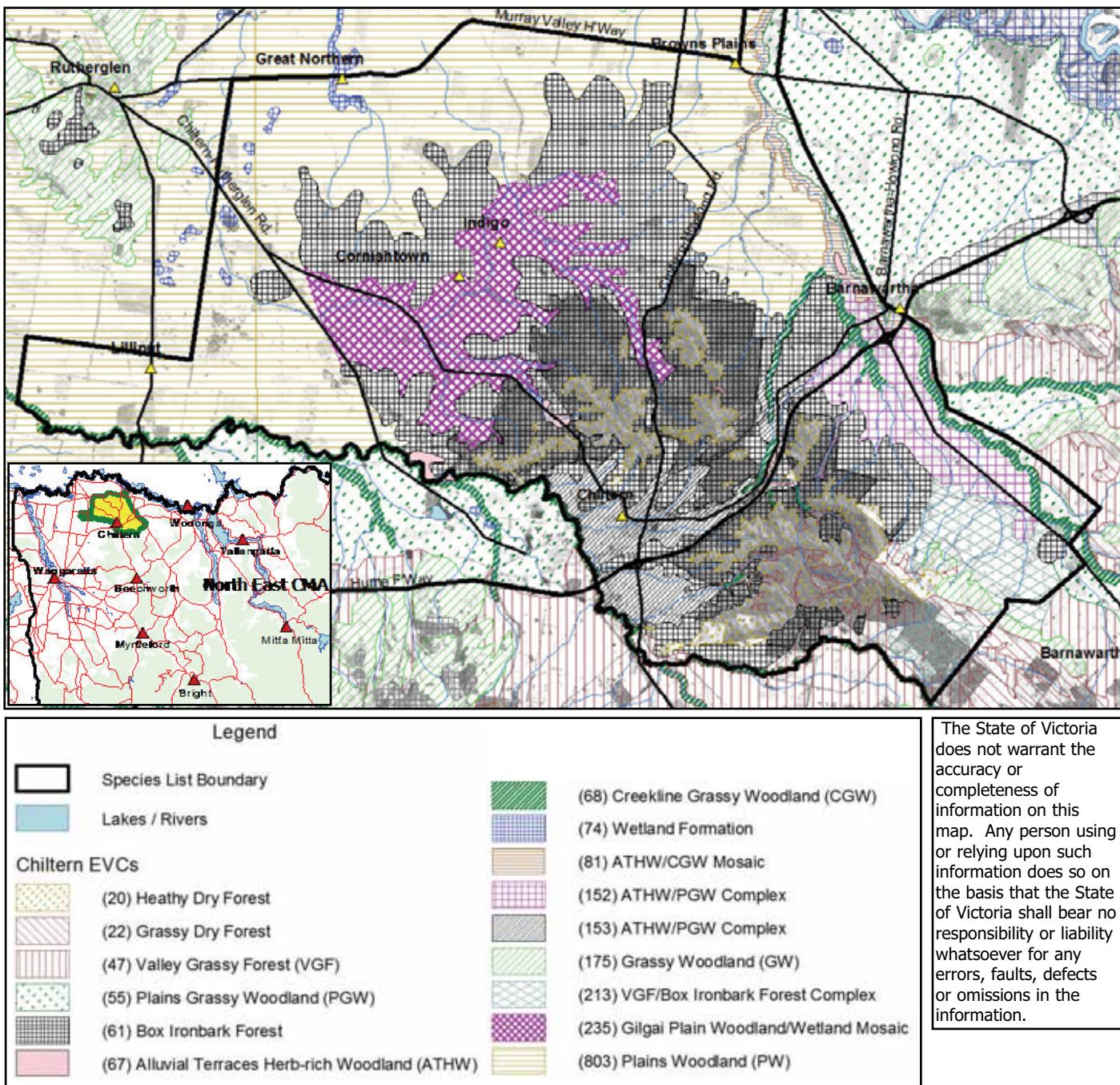


Figure 1. Map of the Chiltern' zone. This satellite image has an overlay of the mapped distribution of the Ecological Vegetation Classes for this zone. The mapping should only be used as an *indication* of which EVCs *may* occur there. To decide which EVCs relate to your property, use the Landform Descriptions and Geology & Soils information in the profiles. To view and print an EVC map for your area see the DSE website (www.dse.vic.gov.au) Select 'Interactive Maps' then 'Biodiversity Interactive Map' and choose the appropriate layers.

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