

Mid Ovens Local Native Plant Lists

Including Murmungee, Myrtleford, Lower Buffalo, Porepunkah

About this brochure



This brochure provides lists of plant species that are locally native (indigenous) to the **Mid Ovens - Murmungee** 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* (Greening Australia 2003) 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

Mid Ovens Murrumgee - Floodplain - Plains - Creeklines



Landform	Floodplain	Plain	Plain, Hills
Description	Active riverine floodplain with frequent, short duration flooding	Secondary or non-active alluvial plains (not floodplain)	Creeks: Low-gradient ephemeral (seasonal) watercourses
Geology & Soils	Alluvial sediments: red-brown loams to sandy clay loams; grey	Alluvial sediments: brown-red soils; black uniform loams; poorly drained grey clay soils	Alluvial sediments: sands, clays and silts
EVC	Floodplain Riparian Woodland / Swampy Woodland	Plains Grassy Woodland	Creeklines Grassy Woodland
Location Example	Ovens River at Whorouly Rd crossing	Road reserve of Great Alpine Rd west of Everton (trees only)	Barwidgee Creek at reserve north of Myrtle Creek Road
Legend	Trees > 5m	Trees > 5m	Trees > 5m
Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT) Silver Wattle Blackwood Ovens Wattle	<u>Acacia implexa</u> (UT) Lightwood <u>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</u> <u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u> <u>Eucalyptus melliodora</u> <u>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</u>	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT) Silver Wattle Blackwood Ovens Wattle <u>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</u> <u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u> <u>Eucalyptus melliodora</u> <u>Exocarpos cupressiformis</u> (UT) Cherry Ballart
Bold text = more common in EVC	<u>River Red-gum</u> Yellow Box	<u>River Red-gum</u> Yellow Box ¹ Red Box	<u>But But / Apple Box</u> <u>River Red-gum</u> <u>Yellow Box</u> <u>Cherry Ballart</u>
Trees	Shrubs	Shrubs	Shrubs
Woody plants (include large shrubs) > 5m (UT) Understorey	<u>Callistemon sieberi</u> (MS) River Bottlebrush Burgan Tree Violet	<u>Acacia acinacea</u> (MS) Gold-dust Wattle <u>Acacia paradoxa</u> (MS) Hedge Wattle <u>Bossiaea prostrata</u> (PS) Creeping Bossiaea	<u>Bursaria spinosa ssp. lasiophylla</u> (MS) Hairy Bursaria <u>Callistemon sieberi</u> (MS) River Bottlebrush <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS) Common Cassinia <u>Dillwynia sericea</u> (SS) Showy Parrot-pea <u>Dodonaea viscosa sbsp. cuneata</u> ¹ (MS) Wedge-leaf Hop-bush <u>Dillwynia sericea</u> (SS) Showy Parrot-pea <u>Pimelea curviflora</u> ¹ (MS) Curved Rice-flower ¹
Trees = trees or large shrubs > 5m that do not form part of the canopy	<u>Amphibromus nervosus</u> (L) Common Swamp Wallaby-grass <u>Carex appressa</u> (L) Tall Sedge <u>Carex inversa</u> (M) Knob Sedge <u>Cyperus exaltatus</u> (L) Tall Flat-sedge <u>Cyperus gunnii</u> (L) Flecked Flat-sedge <u>Eleocharis acuta</u> (M) Common Spike-sedge	<u>Bursaria spinosa sbsp. lasiophylla</u> (MS) Hairy Bursaria <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS) Common Cassinia <u>Dillwynia sericea</u> (SS) Showy Parrot-pea <u>Dodonaea viscosa sbsp. cuneata</u> ¹ (MS) Wedge-leaf Hop-bush <u>Pimelea curviflora</u> ¹ (MS) Curved Rice-flower ¹	<u>Bursaria spinosa ssp. lasiophylla</u> (MS) Hairy Bursaria <u>Callistemon sieberi</u> (MS) River Bottlebrush <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS) Common Cassinia <u>Dillwynia sericea</u> (SS) Showy Parrot-pea <u>Dodonaea viscosa sbsp. angustissima</u> (MS) Slender Hop-bush <u>Kunzea ericoides</u> (MS) Burgan <u>Meliclytus dentatus</u> (MS) Tree Violet
Shrubs	<u>Geranium solanderi</u> (MH) Swamp Cranebill <u>Isachne globosa</u> (M) Hollow Rush <u>Juncus amabilis</u> (M) Joint-leaf Rush <u>Juncus holoschoenus</u> (M) Weeping Grass <u>Microlaena stipoides</u> (M) Upright Water-milfoil <u>Myriophyllum crispatum</u> (LH) Slender Knotweed <u>Persicaria decipiens</u> (LH) Slender Knotweed <u>Persicaria hydropiper</u> (LH) Water Pepper <u>Phragmites australis</u> (L) Common Reed <u>Poa ensiformis</u> (M) Sword Tussock-grass <u>Poa labillardierei</u> ¹ (M) Common Tussock-grass <u>Pteridium esculentum</u> (GF) Austral Bracken <u>Rubus parvifolius</u> (SC) Small-leaf Bramble <u>Themeda triandra</u> (M) Kangaroo Grass	<u>Acacia acinacea</u> (MS) Gold-dust Wattle <u>Acacia paradoxa</u> (MS) Hedge Wattle <u>Bossiaea prostrata</u> (PS) Creeping Bossiaea <u>Bursaria spinosa sbsp. lasiophylla</u> (MS) Hairy Bursaria <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS) Common Cassinia <u>Dillwynia sericea</u> (SS) Showy Parrot-pea <u>Dodonaea viscosa sbsp. cuneata</u> ¹ (MS) Wedge-leaf Hop-bush <u>Pimelea curviflora</u> ¹ (MS) Curved Rice-flower ¹	<u>Bursaria spinosa ssp. lasiophylla</u> (MS) Hairy Bursaria <u>Callistemon sieberi</u> (MS) River Bottlebrush <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS) Common Cassinia <u>Dillwynia sericea</u> (SS) Showy Parrot-pea <u>Dodonaea viscosa sbsp. angustissima</u> (MS) Slender Hop-bush <u>Kunzea ericoides</u> (MS) Burgan <u>Meliclytus dentatus</u> (MS) Tree Violet
(MS) Medium 1-5m (SS) Small 20cm-1m (PS) Prostrate <50cm	<u>Arthropodium strictum</u> (LH) Chocolate Lily <u>Austrodracynodes caespitosa</u> (M) Common Wallaby-grass <u>Austrodracynodes pilosa</u> (M) Velvet Wallaby-grass <u>Austrodracynodes racemosa</u> (M) Stiped Wallaby-grass <u>Austrostipa scabra</u> (M) Rough Spear-grass <u>Bofortochloa macra</u> (M) Red-leg Grass <u>Bulbine bulbosa</u> (MH) Bulbine Lily <u>Burchardia umbellata</u> (MH) Milkmaids <u>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</u> (LH) Common Everlasting <u>Dianella longifolia</u> (M) Pale Flax-lily <u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M) Black-anther Flax-lily <u>Elymus scaber</u> (M) Common Wheat-grass <u>Glycine clandestina</u> (SC) Twining Glycine <u>Leptorhynchos squamatus</u> (MH) Scaly Buttons <u>Poa sieberiana</u> (M) Grey Tussock-grass <u>Themeda triandra</u> (M) Kangaroo Grass <u>Tricornyne elatior</u> (LH) Yellow Rush-lily	<u>Acacia acinacea</u> (MS) Gold-dust Wattle <u>Acacia paradoxa</u> (MS) Hedge Wattle <u>Bossiaea prostrata</u> (PS) Creeping Bossiaea <u>Bursaria spinosa sbsp. lasiophylla</u> (MS) Hairy Bursaria <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS) Common Cassinia <u>Dillwynia sericea</u> (SS) Showy Parrot-pea <u>Dodonaea viscosa sbsp. cuneata</u> ¹ (MS) Wedge-leaf Hop-bush <u>Pimelea curviflora</u> ¹ (MS) Curved Rice-flower ¹	<u>Bursaria spinosa ssp. lasiophylla</u> (MS) Hairy Bursaria <u>Callistemon sieberi</u> (MS) River Bottlebrush <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS) Common Cassinia <u>Dillwynia sericea</u> (SS) Showy Parrot-pea <u>Dodonaea viscosa sbsp. angustissima</u> (MS) Slender Hop-bush <u>Kunzea ericoides</u> (MS) Burgan <u>Meliclytus dentatus</u> (MS) Tree Violet
(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	<u>Arthropodium strictum</u> (LH) Chocolate Lily <u>Austrodracynodes caespitosa</u> (M) Common Wallaby-grass <u>Austrodracynodes pilosa</u> (M) Velvet Wallaby-grass <u>Austrodracynodes racemosa</u> (M) Stiped Wallaby-grass <u>Austrostipa scabra</u> (M) Rough Spear-grass <u>Bofortochloa macra</u> (M) Red-leg Grass <u>Bulbine bulbosa</u> (MH) Bulbine Lily <u>Burchardia umbellata</u> (MH) Milkmaids <u>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</u> (LH) Common Everlasting <u>Dianella longifolia</u> (M) Pale Flax-lily <u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M) Black-anther Flax-lily <u>Elymus scaber</u> (M) Common Wheat-grass <u>Glycine clandestina</u> (SC) Twining Glycine <u>Leptorhynchos squamatus</u> (MH) Scaly Buttons <u>Poa sieberiana</u> (M) Grey Tussock-grass <u>Themeda triandra</u> (M) Kangaroo Grass <u>Tricornyne elatior</u> (LH) Yellow Rush-lily	<u>Acacia acinacea</u> (MS) Gold-dust Wattle <u>Acacia paradoxa</u> (MS) Hedge Wattle <u>Bossiaea prostrata</u> (PS) Creeping Bossiaea <u>Bursaria spinosa sbsp. lasiophylla</u> (MS) Hairy Bursaria <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS) Common Cassinia <u>Dillwynia sericea</u> (SS) Showy Parrot-pea <u>Dodonaea viscosa sbsp. cuneata</u> ¹ (MS) Wedge-leaf Hop-bush <u>Pimelea curviflora</u> ¹ (MS) Curved Rice-flower ¹	<u>Bursaria spinosa ssp. lasiophylla</u> (MS) Hairy Bursaria <u>Callistemon sieberi</u> (MS) River Bottlebrush <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS) Common Cassinia <u>Dillwynia sericea</u> (SS) Showy Parrot-pea <u>Dodonaea viscosa sbsp. angustissima</u> (MS) Slender Hop-bush <u>Kunzea ericoides</u> (MS) Burgan <u>Meliclytus dentatus</u> (MS) Tree Violet

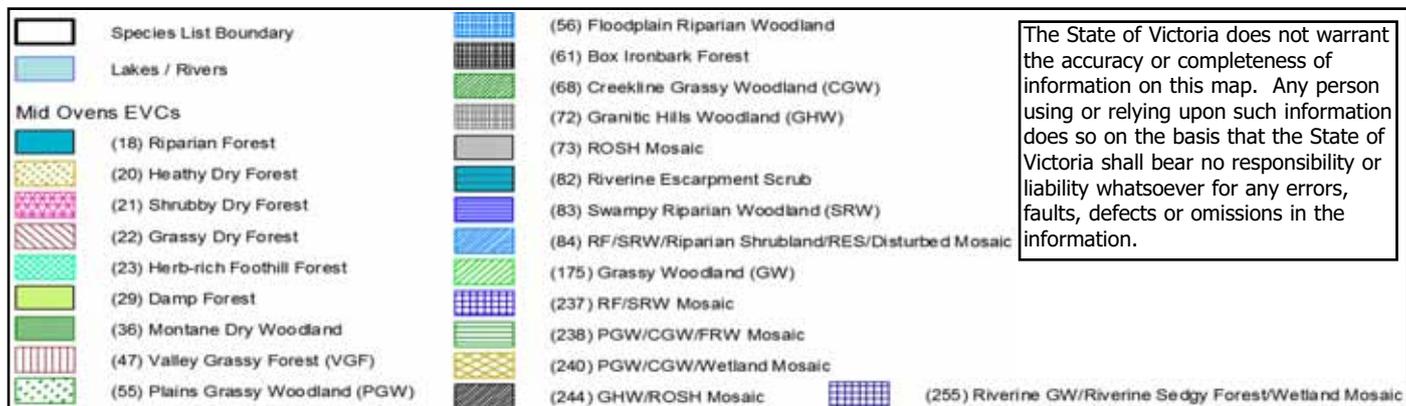
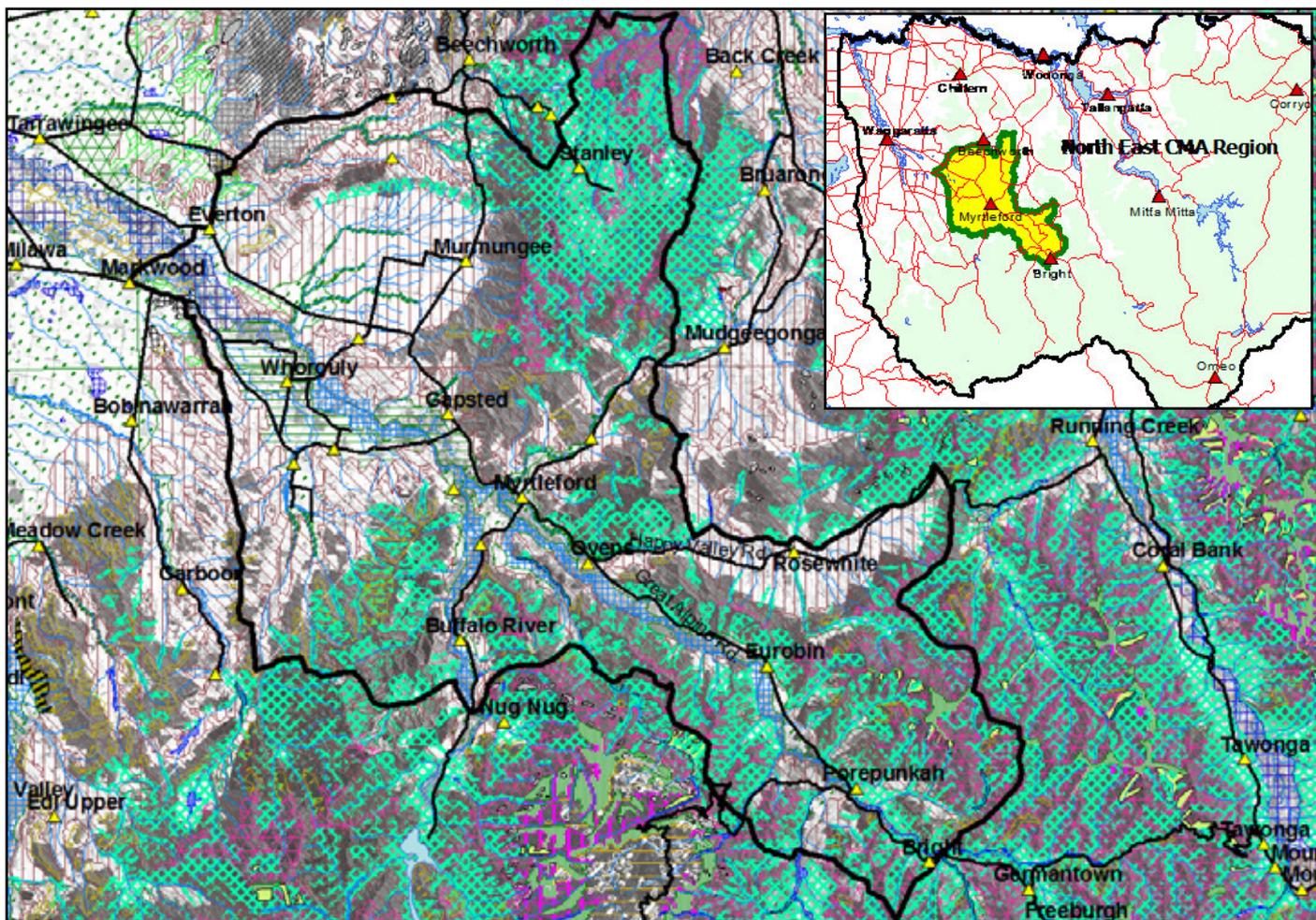
¹ Occurs on north and western side of zone only - Murrumgee area

Mid Ovens Murrumgee - Springs - Upper Foothills



Landform	Hills, Slopes and Valleys	Foothills	Hills, Foothills
Description	Spring soaks on low hills and lower slopes of foothills	Moderate to steep upper slopes and ridges, above 500m alt	Areas of sheet rock or surface boulders on hill tops and slopes
Geology & Soils	Colluvial slopes: poorly drained clays, silts; moist through summer	Generally sedimentary or granitic: typically shallow, sandy loam soils	Skeletal sandy to sandy-loam soils
EVC	Spring-soak Herbland-Woodland Mosaic	Shrubby Dry Forest	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland Mosaic
Location Example	No intact examples in this area.	Ridge at Murrumgee lookout Lady Newton Drive, Stanley Forest	Outcrops on west side of Mount Stanley
Legend			
Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT)	<u>Silver Wattle</u>	<u>Blakely's Red-gum</u>
Bold text = more common in EVC	Acacia melanoxylon (UT)	Blackwood	Bundy / Long-leaf Box
	<u>Acacia pravissima</u> (UT)	<u>Ovens Wattle</u>	<u>Red Box</u>
	<u>Eucalyptus camphora</u>	<u>Mountain Swamp-gum</u>	
	Shrubs	Shrubs	Shrubs
Trees	<u>Baeckea utilis</u> (MS)	<u>Mountain Baeckea</u>	<u>Acacia gurnii</u> (SS)
Woody plants (include large shrubs) > 5m (UT) Understorey	<u>Callistemon ptyoides</u> (MS)	<u>Alpine Bottlebrush</u> (MS)	<u>Acacia verniciflua</u> (MS)
Trees = trees or large shrubs > 5m that do not form part of the canopy	<u>Leptospermum continentale</u>	<u>Prickly Tea-tree</u>	<u>Calytrix tetragona</u> (MS)
	<u>Mirbella oxyllobioides</u> (MS)	<u>Mountain Mirbella</u>	<u>Daviesia latifolia</u> (MS)
	Groundcovers	Groundcovers	<u>Grevillea lanigera</u> (MS)
	<u>Baumea rubiginosa</u> (L)	<u>Soft Twig-sedge</u>	<u>Hibbertia obtusifolia</u> (SS)
	<u>Blechnum nudum</u> (GF)	<u>Fishbone Water-fern</u>	<u>Indigofera australis</u> (MS)
	<u>Calochlaena dubia</u> (GF)	<u>Common Ground-fern</u>	<u>Olearia erubescens</u> (SS)
	<u>Carex appressa</u> (L)	<u>Tall Sedge</u>	<u>Persoonia chamaepeuce</u> (PS)
	<u>Gonocarpus micranthus</u> (SH)	<u>Creeping Raspwort</u>	<u>Platylobium formosum</u> (PS)
Shrubs	<u>Lepidosperma laterale</u> (M)	<u>Variable Sword-sedge</u>	<u>Pultenaea spinosa</u> (MS)
(MS) Medium 1-5m	<u>Luzula meridionalis</u> (M)	<u>Common Woodrush</u>	<u>Tetralochea ciliata</u> (SS)
(SS) Small 20cm-1m	<u>Phragmites australis</u> (L)	<u>Common Reed</u>	Groundcovers
(PS) Prostrate <50cm	<u>Poa ensiformis</u> (M)	<u>Sword Tussock-grass</u>	<u>Asperula scoparia</u> (MH)
Groundcovers	<u>Poa tenera</u> (M)	<u>Slender Tussock-grass</u>	<u>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</u>
(L) Large grass-like plant >1m			<u>Clematis aristata</u> (SC)
(M) Medium grass-like plant 10cm-1m			<u>Derwentia derwentiana</u> (LH)
(T) Tiny grass-like plant <10cm			<u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M)
(LH) Large herb >50cm			<u>Dianella tasmanica</u> (M)
(MH) Medium herb 5-20cm			<u>Hardenbergia violacea</u> (SC)
(SH) Small or prostrate herb < 5cm			<u>Joycea pallida</u> (L)
(GF) Ground Fern			<u>Lomandra longifolia</u> (L)
(SC) Scrambler/climber			<u>Poa sieberiana</u> (M)
			<u>Pteridium esculentum</u> (GF)
			<u>Senecio linearifolius</u> (LH)
			<u>Viola hederacea</u> (MH)
			<u>Prickly Woodruff</u> (LH)
			<u>Clustering Everlasting</u>
			<u>Mountain Clematis</u>
			<u>Derwent Speedwell</u>
			<u>Black-anther Flax-lily</u>
			<u>Tasman Flax-lily</u>
			<u>Purple Coral-pea</u>
			<u>Silver-top Wallaby-grass</u>
			<u>Spiny-headed Mat-rush</u>
			<u>Grey Tussock-grass</u>
			<u>Austral Bracken</u>
			<u>Fireweed</u>
			<u>Ivy-leaf Violet</u>
			<u>Red-stem Wattle</u>
			<u>Broad-leaved Peppermint</u>
			<u>Brittle Gum</u>
			<u>Cherry Ballart</u>
			<u>Common Cassinia</u>
			<u>Common Correa</u>
			<u>Hop Bitter-pea</u>
			<u>Gorse Bitter-pea</u>
			<u>Woolly Grevillea</u>
			<u>Grey Guinea-flower</u>
			<u>Austral Indigo</u>
			<u>Moth Daisy-bush</u>
			<u>Dwarf Geebung</u>
			<u>Handsome Flat-pea</u>
			<u>Grey Bush-pea</u>
			<u>Pink-bells</u>
			<u>Prickly Woodruff</u> (LH)
			<u>Clustering Everlasting</u>
			<u>Mountain Clematis</u>
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			<u>Grey Tussock-grass</u>
			<u>Austral Bracken</u>
			<u>Fireweed</u>
			<u>Ivy-leaf Violet</u>
			<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT)
			<u>Eucalyptus dives</u>
			<u>Eucalyptus goniochalx</u>
			<u>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</u>
			<u>Acacia rubida</u> (MS)
			<u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS)
			<u>Correa reflexa</u> (MS)
			<u>Daviesia latifolia</u> (MS)
			<u>Daviesia ulicifolia</u> (MS)
			<u>Grevillea lanigera</u> (MS)
			<u>Hibbertia obtusifolia</u> (SS)
			<u>Indigofera australis</u> (MS)
			<u>Olearia erubescens</u> (SS)
			<u>Persoonia chamaepeuce</u> (PS)
			<u>Platylobium formosum</u> (PS)
			<u>Pultenaea spinosa</u> (MS)
			<u>Tetralochea ciliata</u> (SS)
			<u>Asperula scoparia</u> (MH)
			<u>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</u>
			<u>Clematis aristata</u> (SC)
			<u>Derwentia derwentiana</u> (LH)
			<u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M)
			<u>Dianella tasmanica</u> (M)
			<u>Hardenbergia violacea</u> (SC)
			<u>Joycea pallida</u> (L)
			<u>Lomandra longifolia</u> (L)
			<u>Poa sieberiana</u> (M)
			<u>Pteridium esculentum</u> (GF)
			<u>Senecio linearifolius</u> (LH)
			<u>Viola hederacea</u> (MH)
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			<u>Ivy-leaf Violet</u>
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			<u>Eucalyptus dives</u>
			<u>Eucalyptus goniochalx</u>
			<u>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</u>
			<u>Acacia rubida</u> (MS)
			<u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS)
			<u>Correa reflexa</u> (MS)
			<u>Daviesia latifolia</u> (MS)
			<u>Daviesia ulicifolia</u> (MS)
			<u>Grevillea lanigera</u> (MS)
			<u>Hibbertia obtusifolia</u> (SS)
			<u>Indigofera australis</u> (MS)
			<u>Olearia erubescens</u> (SS)
			<u>Persoonia chamaepeuce</u> (PS)
			<u>Platylobium formosum</u> (PS)
			<u>Pultenaea spinosa</u> (MS)
			<u>Tetralochea ciliata</u> (SS)
			<u>Asperula scoparia</u> (MH)
			<u>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</u>
			<u>Clematis aristata</u> (SC)
			<u>Derwentia derwentiana</u> (LH)
			<u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M)
			<u>Dianella tasmanica</u> (M)
			<u>Hardenbergia violacea</u> (SC)
			<u>Joycea pallida</u> (L)
			<u>Lomandra longifolia</u> (L)
			<u>Poa sieberiana</u> (M)
			<u>Pteridium esculentum</u> (GF)
			<u>Senecio linearifolius</u> (LH)
			<u>Viola hederacea</u> (MH)
			<u>Prickly Woodruff</u> (LH)
			<u>Clustering Everlasting</u>
			<u>Mountain Clematis</u>
			<u>Derwent Speedwell</u>
			<u>Black-anther Flax-lily</u>
			<u>Tasman Flax-lily</u>
			<u>Purple Coral-pea</u>
			<u>Silver-top Wallaby-grass</u>
			<u>Spiny-headed Mat-rush</u>
			<u>Grey Tussock-grass</u>
			<u>Austral Bracken</u>
			<u>Fireweed</u>
			<u>Ivy-leaf Violet</u>

¹ Occurs on north and western side of zone only - Murrumgee area



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Figure 1. Map of the Mid Ovens - Murrunggee 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', then choose the relevant layers.

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