

# Reedy Creek Local Native Plant Lists

Including Wooragee, Woolshed, Eldorado, Beechworth

## About this brochure



This brochure provides lists of plant species that are locally native (indigenous) to the Reedy Creek 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](http://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](http://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](http://www.dpi.vic.gov.au); [www.dse.vic.gov.au](http://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](http://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](http://www.csu.edu.au/herbarium/riverina)

# Reedy Creek Low Gravelly Hills - Granitic Hills and Slopes



Landform	Low Hills	Hill slopes	Granitic Hills to Foothills
Description	Low hills on plains or adjacent to the foothills	Hill slopes and gentle colluvial footslopes of granitic hill	Low hills to foothills with obvious rounded boulders
Geology & Soils	Sedimentary: skeletal sandy loam to clay loams, often gravelly	Quaternary (granitic) colluvium: moderately well-drained coarse sandy soils to poorly drained yellow/grey contrast soils	Granitic: freely drained often shallow sandy to sandy loams
<b>EVC</b>	<b>Box Ironbark Forest</b>	<b>Grassy Woodland (Shrubby Granitic Outwash)</b>	<b>Granitic Hills Woodland / Rocky Outcrop Mosaic</b>
Location Example	Everton Bushland Reserve	Chiltern-Beechworth Rd north of Reids Way	Rocky slopes and summit of Mt Pilot
Legend	<b>Trees &gt; 5m</b>	<b>Trees &gt; 5m</b>	<b>Trees &gt; 5m</b>
Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries	<u>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</u> <u>Eucalyptus macrothyncha</u> <u>Eucalyptus microcarpa</u> <u>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</u>	<u>Acacia implexa</u> (UT) <u>Allocasuarina verticillata</u> (UT) <u>Callitris endlicheri</u> <u>Eucalyptus aff. cinerea</u> <u>Eucalyptus blakelyi</u> <u>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</u> <u>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</u>	<u>Acacia implexa</u> (UT) <u>Allocasuarina verticillata</u> (UT) <u>Callitris endlicheri</u> <u>Eucalyptus blakelyi</u> <u>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</u> <u>Eucalyptus macrothyncha</u> <u>Eucalyptus nortonii</u> <u>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</u>
<b>Bold text = more common in EVC</b>	<b>Gold-dust Wattle</b> <b>Mitchell's Wattle</b> <b>Golden Wattle</b> <b>Red-stem Wattle</b> <b>Varnish Wattle</b> <b>Cranberry Heath</b> <b>Daphne Heath</b> <b>Sweet Bursaria</b> <b>Common Cassinia</b> <b>Blue Finger-flower</b> <b>Grey Parrot-pea</b> <b>Slender Hop-bush</b>	<b>Lightwood</b> <b>Drooping Sheoak</b> <b>Black Cypress-pine</b> <b>Beechworth Silver Stringybark</b> <b>Blakely's Red-gum</b> <b>Apple Box / But But</b> <b>Red Box</b>	<b>Lightwood</b> <b>Drooping Sheoak</b> <b>Black Cypress-pine</b> <b>Blakely's Red-gum</b> <b>Bundy / Long-leaf Box</b> <b>Red Stringybark</b> <b>Silver Bundy</b> <b>Red Box</b>
<b>Trees</b> Woody plants (include large shrubs) > 5m (UT) Understorey Trees = trees or large shrubs > 5m that do not form part of the canopy	<u>Acacia acinacea</u> (MS) <u>Acacia mitchellii</u> (MS) <u>Acacia pycnantha</u> (MS) <u>Acacia rubida</u> (MS) <u>Acacia verniciflua</u> (MS) <u>Astroloma humifusum</u> (PS) <u>Brachyoloma daphnoides</u> (MS) <u>Bursaria spinosa</u> (MS) <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS) <u>Cheiranthra cyanea</u> (SS) <u>Dillwynia cinerascens</u> (SS) <u>Dodonaea viscosa subsp. angustissima</u> (MS) <u>Grevillea alpina</u> (MS) <u>Hibbertia obtusifolia</u> (SS) <u>Indigofera australis</u> (MS) <u>Persoonia rigida</u> (MS)	<u>Acacia buxifolia</u> (MS) <u>Acacia rubida</u> (MS) <u>Acacia verniciflua</u> (MS) <u>Astroloma humifusum</u> (PS) <u>Banksia marginata</u> (MS) <u>Bursaria lasiophylla</u> (MS) <u>Calytrix tetragona</u> (MS) <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS) <u>Daviesia leptophylla</u> (MS) <u>Dodonaea viscosa subsp. angustissima</u> (MS) <u>Grevillea alpina</u> (MS) <u>Grevillea alpina</u> (MS) <u>Hibbertia obtusifolia</u> (SS) <u>Indigofera australis</u> (SS) <u>Hibbertia riparia</u> (SS) <u>Pultenaea laxiflora</u> (SS)	<b>Shrubs</b> <u>Acacia buxifolia</u> (MS) <u>Acacia doratoxylon</u> 1 (MS) <u>Acacia rubida</u> (MS) <u>Acacia verniciflua</u> (MS) <u>Brachyoloma daphnoides</u> (MS) <u>Calytrix tetragona</u> (MS) <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS) <u>Dodonaea viscosa subsp. cuneata</u> (MS) <u>Grevillea alpina</u> (MS) <u>Hibbertia obtusifolia</u> (SS) <u>Indigofera australis</u> (MS) <u>Micromyrtus ciliata</u> (SS) <u>Pimelea linifolia</u> (MS)
<b>Groundcovers</b> (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	<u>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</u> (M) <u>Austrostipa scabra</u> (M) <u>Billardiera scandens</u> (SC) <u>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</u> (LH) <u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M) <u>Hardenbergia violacea</u> (SC) <u>Joycea pallida</u> (L) <u>Microseris</u> sp. 3 (LH) <u>Poa siberiana</u> (M) <u>Xerochrysum viscosum</u> (LH)	<b>Groundcovers</b> <u>Austrodanthonia eriantha</u> (M) <u>Austrostipa densiflora</u> (M) <u>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</u> (LH) <u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M) <u>Elymus scaber</u> var. <u>scaber</u> (M) <u>Geranium solanderi</u> (MH) <u>Xerochrysum viscosum</u> (LH)	<b>Groundcovers</b> <u>Austrodanthonia eriantha</u> (M) <u>Austrostipa densiflora</u> (M) <u>Austrostipa scabra</u> (M) <u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M) <u>Gonocarpus elatus</u> (MH) <u>Isotoma axillaris</u> (MH) <u>Joycea pallida</u> (L) <u>Silvertop Wallaby-grass</u> <u>Senecio quadridentatus</u> (LH) <u>Stypandria glauca</u> (LH) <u>Xerochrysum viscosum</u> (LH)
	<b>Common Wallaby-grass</b> <b>Rough Spear-grass</b> Common Apple-berry Clustered Everlasting Black-anther Flax-lily Purple Coral-pea Silvertop Wallaby-grass Yam Daisy Grey Tussock-grass <b>Shiny Everlasting</b>	<b>Cane Wire-grass</b> Hill Wallaby-grass <b>Dense Spear-grass</b> Clustered Everlasting <b>Black-anther Flax-lily</b> Common Wheat-grass Austral Cranesbill <b>Shiny Everlasting</b>	<b>Box-leaf Wattle</b> Currawang 1 Red-stem Wattle <b>Varnish Wattle</b> Daphne Heath <b>Common Fringe-myrtle</b> Common Cassinia <b>Wedge-leaf Hop-bush</b> <b>Cat's Claw Grevillea</b> <b>Grey Guinea-flower</b> Austral Indigo Heath-myrtle <b>Slender Rice-flower</b>

<sup>1</sup> Occurs on western side of zone

# Reedy Creek Creeklines - Soaks - Granitic Hills



Landform	Creeklines or drainage lines	Spring Soaks on valleys and slopes	Granitic Hills to Foothills
Description	Low-gradient ephemeral (seasonal) to intermittent drainage lines on plains and lower slopes of foothills; rocky streams	Spring soaks of low hills, typically in Hills and outwash areas	Low hills to foothills with obvious rounded boulders
Geology & Soils	Alluvial sediments: sands, clays and silts	Granitic: poorly drained clays, silts; moist through summer	Granitic: freely drained often shallow sandy to sandy loams
<b>EVC</b>	<b>Riparian Shrubland / Creeklime Grassy Woodland</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>Spring Soak Woodland Hermland Mosaic</b>	<b>Granitic Hills Woodland / Rocky Outcrop Mosaic</b>
Location Example	Reedy Creek / Magpie Creek	East and north of McGuinness Lane, just north of Reedy Creek	Rocky slopes and summit of Mt Pilot
Legend	<b>Trees &gt; 5m</b>	<b>Trees &gt; 5m</b>	<b>Trees &gt; 5m</b>
Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT)	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT)	<u>Acacia implexa</u> (UT)
<b>Bold text = more common in EVC</b>	<b><u>Eucalyptus blakelyi</u></b> <sup>2</sup>	<u>Eucalyptus melanoxylon</u> (UT)	<u>Allocauarina verticillata</u> (UT)
	<u>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</u>	<u>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</u>	<u>Callitris endlicheri</u>
	<u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u>	<u>Eucalyptus cadens</u>	<b><u>Eucalyptus blakelyi</u></b>
	<u>Eucalyptus camphora</u>	<u>Eucalyptus cadens</u>	<u>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</u>
	<b>Shrubs</b>	<b>Shrubs</b>	<b><u>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</u></b>
	<u>Acacia paradoxa</u> (MS)	<u>Baeckea utilis</u> (MS)	<b><u>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</u></b>
Woody plants (include large shrubs) > 5m	<u>Acacia verniciflua</u> (MS)	<u>Bursaria spinosa</u> sbsp. <u>lasiophylla</u>	<b><u>Eucalyptus nortonii</u></b>
(UT) Understorey	<b><u>Bursaria lasiophylla</u></b> (MS)	<b><u>Callistemon ptyoides</u></b> (MS)	<b><u>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</u></b>
Trees = trees or large shrubs > 5m that do not form part of the canopy	<b><u>Callistemon sieberi</u></b> (MS)	<b><u>Leptospermum continentale</u></b> (MS)	<b>Shrubs</b>
	<b><u>Cassinia aculeata</u></b> (MS)	<b><u>Mirbella oxylobrioides</u></b> (MS)	<b><u>Acacia buxifolia</u></b> (MS)
	<u>Daviesia leptophylla</u> (MS)	<u>Olearia glandulosa</u> (MS)	<u>Acacia doratoxylon</u> (MS)
	<u>Dillwynia sericea</u> (SS)	<b>Groundcovers</b>	<u>Acacia rubida</u> (MS)
	<b><u>Dodonaea angustissima</u></b> (MS)	<b><u>Baumea rubiginosa</u></b> (L)	<b><u>Acacia verniciflua</u></b> (MS)
	<u>Indigofera australis</u> (MS)	<u>Blechnum minus</u> (GF)	<b><u>Brachyoloma daphnoides</u></b> (MS)
<b>Shrubs</b>	<u>Leptospermum continentale</u> (MS)	<u>Burchardia umbellata</u> (MH)	<b><u>Calytrix tetragona</u></b> (MS)
(MS) Medium 1-5m		<u>Carex appressa</u> (L)	<u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS)
(SS) Small 20cm-1m		<u>Craspedia variabilis</u> (MH)	<b><u>Dodonaea viscosa</u></b> sbsp. <u>cuneata</u>
(PS) Prostrate <50cm		<u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M)	<b><u>Grevillea alpina</u></b> (MS)
<b>Groundcovers</b>		<u>Elymus scaber</u> (M)	<u>Grevillea rosmarinifolia</u> (MS)
(L) Large grass-like plant >1m		<u>Eragrostis brownii</u> (M)	<b><u>Hibbertia obtusifolia</u></b> (SS)
(M) Medium grass-like plant 10cm-1m		<u>Gonocarpus micranthus</u> (SH)	<b><u>Hibbertia riparia</u></b> (SS)
(T) Tiny grass-like plant <10cm		<u>Goodenia elongata</u> (MH)	<u>Micromyrtus ciliata</u> (SS)
(LH) Large herb >50cm		<u>Goodenia machbaronii</u> (MH)	<b><u>Pimelea linifolia</u></b> (MS)
(MH) Medium herb 5-20cm		<u>Microlaena stipoides</u> (M)	<b>Groundcovers</b>
(SH) Small or prostrate herb < 5cm		<u>Phragmites australis</u> (L)	<u>Austrodanthonia eriantha</u> (M)
(GF) Ground Fern		<u>Poa ensiformis</u> (M) eastern half	<u>Austrostipa densiflora</u> (M)
		<u>Poa labillardieri</u> (M) western half	<b><u>Austrostipa scabra</u></b> sbsp. <u>falcata</u>
		<u>Senecio quadridentatus</u> (LH)	<u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M)
		<u>Spiranthes australis</u> (MH)	<b><u>Gonocarpus elatus</u></b> (MH)
		This community varies greatly. Manage sites to protect existing species and only introduce new ones when local variation is known.	<u>Isotoma axillaris</u> (MH)
			<u>Joycea pallida</u> (L)
			<b><u>Senecio quadridentatus</u></b> (LH)
			<b><u>Styphandra glauca</u></b> (LH)
			<b><u>Xerochrysum viscosum</u></b> (MH)
			<b><u>Box-leaf Wattle</u></b>
			<b><u>Currawang</u></b>
			<b><u>Red-stem Wattle</u></b>
			<b><u>Varnish Wattle</u></b>
			<b><u>Daphne Heath</u></b>
			<b><u>Common Fringe-myrtle</u></b>
			<b><u>Common Cassinia</u></b>
			<b><u>(MS) Wedge-leaf Hop-bush</u></b>
			<b><u>Cat's Claw Grevillea</u></b>
			<b><u>Rosemary Grevillea</u></b>
			<b><u>Grey Guinea-flower</u></b>
			<b><u>Erect Guinea-flower</u></b>
			<b><u>Heath-myrtle</u></b>
			<b><u>Slender Rice-flower</u></b>
			<b><u>Hill Wallaby-grass</u></b>
			<b><u>Dense Spear-grass</u></b>
			<b><u>(M) Rough Spear-grass</u></b>
			<b><u>Black-anther Flax-lily</u></b>
			<b><u>Tall Raspwort</u></b>
			<b><u>Rock Isotome</u></b>
			<b><u>Silvertop Wallaby-grass</u></b>
			<b><u>Cotton Fireweed</u></b>
			<b><u>Nodding Blue-lily</u></b>
			<b><u>Shiny Everlasting</u></b>

<sup>1</sup> Choose mainly shrubs for rocky sites

<sup>2</sup> On side streams of Reedy Creek in particular



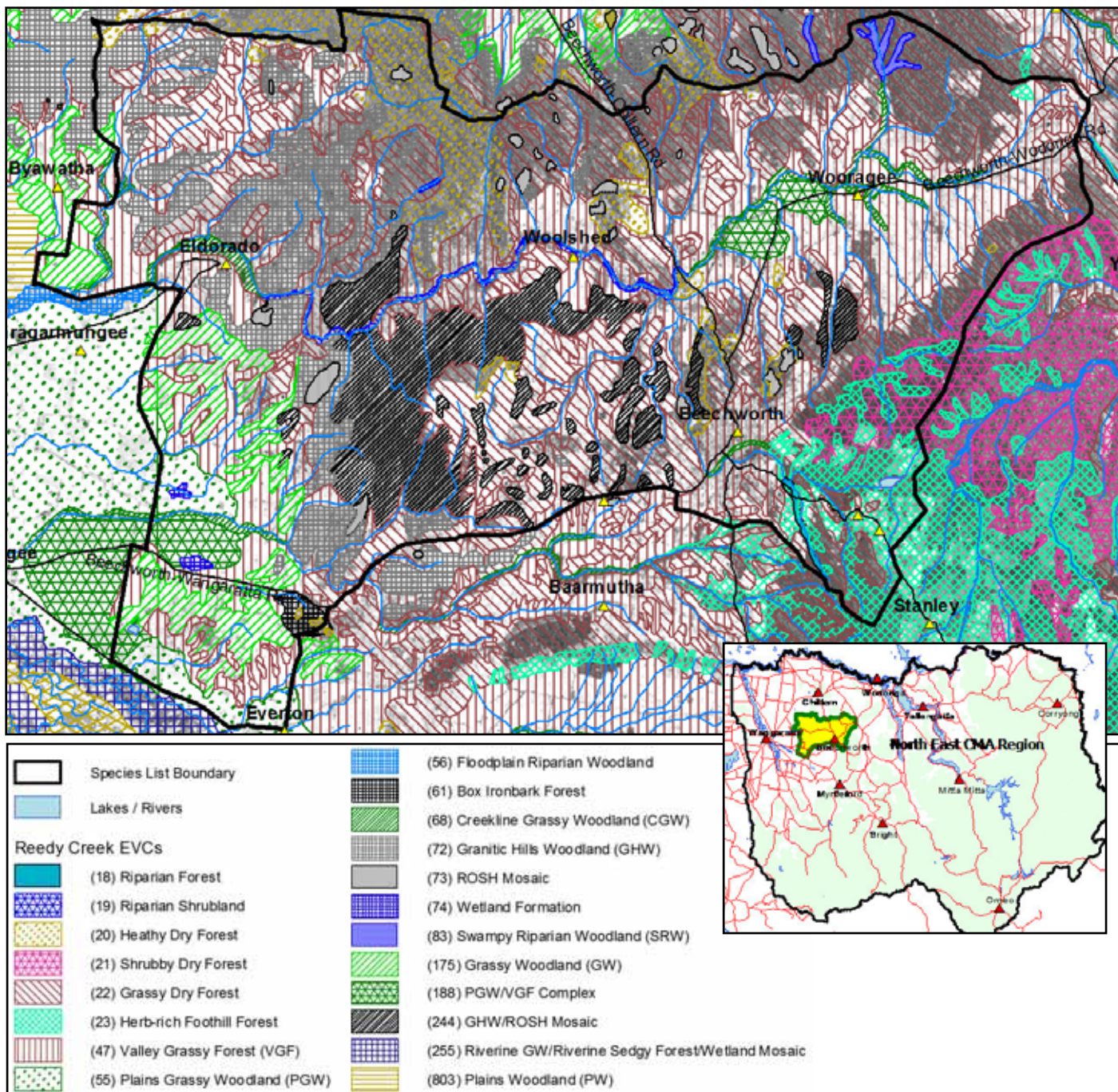
# Reedy Creek Upper East



Shrubby Dry Forest

Herb-rich Foothill Forest

Landform	Broad drainage lines in Hills	Low hills, Rises, Hills	Hills
Description	Broad drainage lines, lower slopes near streams, waterlogged during winter and spring	Protected gullies and south facing slopes in the south-eastern quarter of this brochures coverage	Upper moderate to steep slopes in the south-eastern quarter of this brochures coverage
Geology & Soils	Alluvial: silty sands and gravels, sometimes clays.	Various geologies: red/brown to brown/grey soils	Generally sedimentary or granitic: typically shallow soils
<b>EVC</b>	<b>Swampy Riparian Woodland</b>	<b>Herb-rich Foothill Forest</b>	<b>Shrubby Dry Forest</b>
Location Example	Reedy Creek Upper	Gully in forest to south of Wyatts Lane, Wooragee East	Northern slopes in state forest, end of Wyatts Lane
Legend	<b>Trees &gt; 5m</b>	<b>Trees &gt; 5m</b>	<b>Trees &gt; 5m</b>
Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT) <u>Silver Wattle</u> <u>Acacia melanoxylon</u> (UT) <u>Blackwood</u> <u>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</u> <u>But But / Apple Box</u> <u>Eucalyptus camphora</u> <u>Mountain Swamp-gum</u> <u>Eucalyptus globulus</u> sbsp. <u>bicosta</u> <u>Eurabbie / (Vic.) Blue Gum</u>	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT) <u>Silver Wattle</u> <u>Acacia melanoxylon</u> (UT) <u>Blackwood</u> <u>Eucalyptus dives</u> <u>Broad-leaved Peppermint</u> <u>Eucalyptus globulus</u> sbsp. <u>bicosta</u> <u>Eurabbie / Blue Gum</u> (Vic.) <u>Eucalyptus radiata</u> <u>Narrow-leaf Peppermint</u> <u>Eucalyptus rubida</u> <u>Candlebark</u> <u>Eucalyptus viminalis</u> <u>Manna Gum</u>	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT) <u>Silver Wattle</u> <u>Acacia melanoxylon</u> (UT) <u>Blackwood</u> <u>Eucalyptus dives</u> <u>Broad-leaved Peppermint</u> <u>Eucalyptus mannifera</u> <u>Brittle Gum</u> <u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u> <u>Messmate Stringybark</u> <u>Eucalyptus rubida</u> <u>Candlebark</u>
<b>Trees</b>	<b>Shrubs</b>	<b>Shrubs</b>	<b>Shrubs</b>
Woody plants (include large shrubs) > 5m (UT) Understorey	<u>Baeckea utilis</u> (MS) <u>Coprosma quadrifida</u> (MS) <u>Leptospermum continentale</u> (MS) <u>Mirbelia oxylobioides</u> (MS)	<u>Acacia rubida</u> (MS) <u>Acrotriche serrulata</u> (PS) <u>Bursaria spinosa</u> sbsp. <u>lasiophylla</u> (MS) <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS) <u>Cassinia longifolia</u> (MS) <u>Coprosma quadrifida</u> (MS) <u>Meliclytus dentatus</u> (MS) <u>Platylobium formosum</u> (PS) <u>Tetralochebauerifolia</u> (SS)	<u>Acacia rubida</u> (MS) <u>Acrotriche serrulata</u> (PS) <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS) <u>Daviesia latifolia</u> (MS) <u>Daviesia ulicifolia</u> (MS) <u>Hibberia obtusifolia</u> (SS) <u>Hovea heterophylla</u> (SS) <u>Indigofera australis</u> (MS) <u>Persoonia chamaepeuce</u> (PS) <u>Pimelea linifolia</u> (MS) <u>Platylobium formosum</u> (PS) <u>Tetralochebauerifolia</u> (SS)
Trees = trees or large shrubs > 5m that do not form part of the canopy	<u>Acaena novae-zelandiae</u> (MH) <u>Asperula scoparia</u> (MH) <u>Blechnum minus</u> (GF) <u>Blechnum nudum</u> (GF) <u>Carex appressa</u> (L) <u>Craspedia paludicola</u> (LH) <u>Cyperus lucidus</u> (L) <u>Gahnia sieberiana</u> (L) <u>Geranium potentilloides</u> (MH) <u>Gonocarpus micranthus</u> (SH) <u>Lomandra longifolia</u> (L) <u>Phragmites australis</u> (L) <u>Poa ensiformis</u> (M) <u>Rubus parvifolius</u> (SC)	<u>Acrotriche serrulata</u> (PS) <u>Honey-pots</u> (MS) <u>Hairy Bursaria</u> (MS) <u>Common Cassinia</u> (MS) <u>Shiny Cassinia</u> (MS) <u>Prickly Currant-bush</u> (MS) <u>Tree Violet</u> (MS) <u>Handsome Flat-pea</u> (MS) <u>Heath Pink-bells</u> (MS)	<u>Red-stem Wattle</u> (MS) <u>Honey-pots</u> (MS) <u>Common Cassinia</u> (MS) <u>Hop Bitter-pea</u> (MS) <u>Gorse Bitter-pea</u> (MS) <u>Grey Guinea-flower</u> (MS) <u>Common Hovea</u> (MS) <u>Austral Indigo</u> (MS) <u>Dwarf Geebung</u> (MS) <u>Slender Rice-flower</u> (MS) <u>Handsome Flat-pea</u> (MS) <u>Heath Pink-bells</u> (MS)
<b>Shrubs</b>	<b>Groundcovers</b>	<b>Groundcovers</b>	<b>Groundcovers</b>
(MS) Medium 1-5m (SS) Small 20cm-1m (PS) Prostrate <50cm	<u>Acaena novae-zelandiae</u> (MH) <u>Alga australis</u> (LH) <u>Clematis aristata</u> (SC) <u>Cymbonotus preissianus</u> (SH) <u>Dianella tasmanica</u> (M) <u>Echinopogon ovatus</u> (M) <u>Geranium potentilloides</u> (MH) <u>Lomandra longifolia</u> (L) <u>Pandorea pandorana</u> (SC) <u>Poa ensiformis</u> (M) <u>Rubus parvifolius</u> (SC)	<u>Acaena novae-zelandiae</u> (MH) <u>Alga australis</u> (LH) <u>Clematis aristata</u> (SC) <u>Cymbonotus preissianus</u> (SH) <u>Dianella tasmanica</u> (M) <u>Echinopogon ovatus</u> (M) <u>Geranium potentilloides</u> (MH) <u>Lomandra longifolia</u> (L) <u>Pandorea pandorana</u> (SC) <u>Poa ensiformis</u> (M) <u>Rubus parvifolius</u> (SC) <u>Small-leaf Bramble</u> (MS) <u>Grass Triggerplant</u> (M) <u>Themeda triandra</u> (M) <u>Veronica calycina</u> (MH) <u>Viola hederacea</u> (MH)	<u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M) <u>Dichelachne rara</u> (M) <u>Common Plumegrass</u> (M) <u>Purple Coral-pea</u> (SC) <u>Hardy Coral-pea</u> (SC) <u>Joycea pallida</u> (L) <u>Lomandra filiformis</u> (M) <u>Lomandra longifolia</u> sbsp. <u>exilis</u> (L) <u>Lomandra meridionalis</u> (M) <u>Luzula esculentum</u> (GF) <u>Pteridium esculentum</u> (GF) <u>Stylidium graminifolium</u> (M)
(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	<u>Bidgee-widgee</u> (MH) <u>Prickly Woodruif</u> (MH) <u>Soft Water-fern</u> (GF) <u>Fishbone Water-fern</u> (GF) <u>Tail Sedge</u> (L) <u>Swamp Billy-buttons</u> (L) <u>Leary Flat-sedge</u> (L) <u>Red-fruit Saw-sedge</u> (L) <u>Cinquefoil Cranesbill</u> (L) <u>Creeping Raspwort</u> (L) <u>Common Reed</u> (L) <u>Sword Tussock-grass</u> (L) <u>Small-leaf Bramble</u> (L)	<u>Bidgee-widgee</u> (MH) <u>Austral Bugle</u> (MS) <u>Mountain Clematis</u> (MS) <u>Austral Bear's-ear</u> (MS) <u>Tasman Flax-lily</u> (MS) <u>Common Hedgehog-grass</u> (MS) <u>Cinquefoil Cranesbill</u> (MS) <u>Spiny-headed Mat-rush</u> (MS) <u>Wonga Vine</u> (MS) <u>Sword Tussock-grass</u> (MS) <u>Small-leaf Bramble</u> (MS) <u>Grass Triggerplant</u> (MS) <u>Kangaroo Grass</u> (MS) <u>Hairy Speedwell</u> (MS) <u>Ivy-leaf Violet</u> (MS)	<u>Black-anther Flax-lily</u> (MS) <u>Common Plumegrass</u> (MS) <u>Purple Coral-pea</u> (SC) <u>Silvertop Wallaby-grass</u> (MS) <u>Wattle Mat-rush</u> (MS) <u>Cluster-headed Mat-rush</u> (MS) <u>Common Woodrush</u> (MS) <u>Austral Bracken</u> (MS) <u>Grass Triggerplant</u> (MS)



**Figure 1. Map of the 'Reedy Creek' area.** 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](http://www.dse.vic.gov.au)) Select 'Interactive Maps' then 'Biodiversity Interactive Map'. The State of Victoria does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information on this map. Any person using or relying upon such information does so on the basis that the State of Victoria shall bear no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any errors, faults, defects or omissions in the information.

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#### Acknowledgments:



This project has been co-funded by DSE and Natural Heritage Trust. Our thanks to community and organisational members who have assisted with comments.

Profile drawings created by Vincent Drane of Spring Creek Studio.

Australian Government

Edited by Sue Berwick and Mary Titcomb, Department of Sustainability and Environment

Published by the Victorian Government Department of Sustainability and Environment Melbourne, July 2007

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Authorised by the Victorian Government, Melbourne. Printed by Stream Solutions.

For further information about this publication, contact: Department of Sustainability and Environment, Wodonga (02) 6043 7900

ISBN 978-1-74152-994-4 (print); ISBN 978-1-74152-995-1 (online); ISBN 978-1-74152-999-9 (CD-ROM)

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