

Springhurst area Native Plant Lists

Including Black Dog Creek south, Barambogie, Boralma

About this brochure



This brochure provides lists of plant species that are locally native (indigenous) to the **Springhurst** 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

Springhurst Plains and Creeklines



Landform	Plain	Creeklines or drainage lines	Plain
Description	Alluvial plains and gently undulating plains at low elevations - dominated by Box eucalypts	Low-gradient ephemeral (seasonal) to intermittent drainage lines on plains and lower slopes of foothills	Plains, alluvial fan and elevated plains and alluvial terraces not actively flooding - dominated by River Red Gum
Geology & Soils	Alluvial sediments: well drained red or brown soils, clay loam to sandy clay loam	Alluvial sediments: sands, clays and silts	Alluvial sediments: brown-red soils; black uniform loams; poorly drained grey clay soils
EVC	Plains Woodland	Creeklines Grassy Woodland	Plains Grassy Woodland
Location Example	Railway/road reserve south of Springhurst, on plain areas	Rocky Creek reserve on Rocky Ck Rd, south of Freeway	Chiltern Valley Road reserve
Legend	Trees > 5m	Trees > 5m	Trees > 5m
Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries	<u>Eucalyptus albens</u> <u>Eucalyptus microcarpa</u> <u>Eucalyptus meliodora</u> <u>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</u>	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT) <u>Acacia implexa</u> (UT) <u>Eucalyptus blakelyi</u> <u>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</u> <u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u> <u>Eucalyptus meliodora</u> ¹	<u>Acacia implexa</u> (UT) <u>Eucalyptus albens</u> <u>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</u> <u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u> <u>Eucalyptus meliodora</u> ¹ <u>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</u>
Bold text = more common in EVC	Shrubs <u>Acacia acinacea</u> (MS) <u>Acacia paradoxa</u> (MS) <u>Acacia pycnantha</u> (MS) <u>Acacia verniciflua</u> ¹ (MS) <u>Bursaria spinosa</u> (MS) <u>Dillwynia cinerascens</u> (SS) <u>Dillwynia sericea</u> (SS) <u>Cassinia arcuata</u> <u>Encyalaena tomentosa</u>	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT) <u>Acacia implexa</u> (UT) <u>Eucalyptus blakelyi</u> <u>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</u> <u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u> <u>Eucalyptus meliodora</u> ¹ Shrubs <u>Acacia paradoxa</u> (MS) <u>Acacia pycnantha</u> (MS) <u>Acacia verniciflua</u> ¹ (MS) <u>Bursaria spinosa sbsp lasiophylla</u> <u>Callistemon sieberi</u> (MS) <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS) <u>Dillwynia cinerascens</u> (SS) <u>Dillwynia sericea</u> (SS)	<u>Acacia implexa</u> (UT) <u>Eucalyptus albens</u> <u>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</u> <u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u> <u>Eucalyptus meliodora</u> ¹ <u>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</u> Shrubs <u>Acacia acinacea</u> (MS) <u>Acacia paradoxa</u> (MS) <u>Acacia pycnantha</u> (MS) <u>Acacia verniciflua</u> ¹ (MS) <u>Bursaria spinosa</u> (MS) <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS) <u>Cassinia cinerascens</u> (SS) <u>Dillwynia sericea</u> (SS) <u>Pimelea curviflora</u> (SS) <u>Puffenaea foliolosa</u> (MS)
Woody plants (include large shrubs) > 5m (UT) Understorey Trees = trees or large shrubs > 5m that do not form part of the canopy	<u>White Box</u> <u>Grey Box</u> <u>Yellow Box</u> <u>Red Box</u> <u>Gold-dust Wattle</u> <u>Hedge Wattle</u> <u>Golden Wattle</u> <u>Varnish Wattle</u> ¹ <u>Sweet Bursaria</u> <u>Grey Parrot-pea</u> <u>Showy Parrot-pea</u> <u>Drooping Cassinia</u> <u>Ruby Saltbush</u> <u>Curved Rice-flower</u> <u>Small-leaf Bush-pea</u>	<u>Silver Wattle</u> <u>Lightwood</u> <u>Blakely's Red-gum</u> <u>But But / Apple Box</u> <u>River Red-gum</u> <u>Yellow Box</u> ¹ Shrubs <u>Hedge Wattle</u> <u>Varnish Wattle</u> ¹ <u>(MS) Hairy Bursaria</u> <u>River Bottlebrush</u> <u>Common Cassinia</u> <u>Grey Parrot-pea</u> <u>Showy Parrot-pea</u> Groundcovers <u>Arthropodium strictum</u> (M) <u>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</u> (M) <u>Austrostipa scabra sbsp. falcata</u> (M) <u>Carex appressa</u> (L) <u>Dianella longifolia</u> (M) <u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M) <u>Elymus scaber</u> (M) <u>Juncus planifolius</u> (M) <u>Microlaena stipoides</u> (M) <u>Phragmites australis</u> (L) <u>Poa labillardierei</u> (M) <u>Poa sieberiana</u> (M) <u>Senecio quadridentatus</u> (LH) <u>Themeda triandra</u> (L)	<u>Lightwood</u> <u>White Box</u> <u>But But / Apple Box</u> <u>River Red-gum</u> <u>Yellow Box</u> ¹ <u>Red Box</u> <u>Gold-dust Wattle</u> <u>Hedge Wattle</u> <u>Golden Wattle</u> <u>Varnish Wattle</u> ¹ <u>Sweet Bursaria</u> <u>Common Cassinia</u> <u>Grey Parrot-pea</u> <u>Curved Rice-flower</u> Groundcovers <u>Arthropodium strictum</u> <u>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</u> (M) <u>Austrostipa nodosa</u> <u>Bulbine bulbosa</u> (MH) <u>Burchardia umbellata</u> (MH) <u>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</u> (LH) <u>Convolvulus erubescens</u> (SH) <u>Dianella longifolia</u> (M) <u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M) <u>Elymus scaber</u> (M) <u>Glycine clandestina</u> (SC) <u>Leptorhynchos squamatus</u> (MH) <u>Lomandra filiformis</u> (M) <u>Lomandra multiflora</u> (M) <u>Poa sieberiana</u> (M) <u>Schoenus apogon</u> (M) <u>Themeda triandra</u> (L) <u>Vittadinia cuneata</u> (MH) <u>Wahlenbergia luteola</u> (LH)
Shrubs (MS) Medium 1-5m (SS) Small 20cm-1m (PS) Prostrate <50cm	<u>Brush Wire-grass</u> <u>Common Wallaby-grass</u> <u>Hill Wallaby-grass</u> (M) <u>Rough Spear-grass</u> (M) <u>Windmill Grass</u> <u>Common Everlasting</u> <u>Pink Bindweed</u> <u>Pale Flax-lily</u> <u>Black-anther Flax-lily</u> <u>Saloop</u> <u>Nodding Saltbush</u> <u>Common Wheat-grass</u> <u>Spider Grass</u> <u>Scaly Buttons</u> <u>Wattle Mat-rush</u> <u>Grey Tussock-grass</u> <u>Fuzzy New Holland Daisies</u> <u>Bronze Bluebell</u>	<u>Chocolate Lily</u> <u>Common Wallaby-grass</u> <u>Rough Spear-grass</u> <u>Tall Sedge</u> <u>Pale Flax-lily</u> <u>Black-anther Flax-lily</u> <u>Common Wheat-grass</u> <u>Broad-leaf Rush</u> <u>Weeping Grass</u> <u>Common Reed</u> <u>Common Tussock-grass</u> <u>Grey Tussock-grass</u> <u>Cotton Fireweed</u> <u>Kangaroo Grass</u>	<u>Chocolate Lily</u> <u>Common Wallaby-grass</u> <u>Knotty Spear-grass</u> <u>Bulbine Lily</u> <u>Milkmaids</u> <u>Common Everlasting</u> <u>Pink Bindweed</u> <u>Pale Flax-lily</u> <u>Black-anther Flax-lily</u> <u>Common Wheat-grass</u> <u>Twining Glycine</u> <u>Scaly Buttons</u> <u>Wattle Mat-rush</u> <u>Many-flowered Mat-rush</u> <u>Grey Tussock-grass</u> <u>Common Bog-sedge</u> <u>Kangaroo Grass</u> <u>Fuzzy New Holland Daisies</u> <u>Bronze Bluebell</u>

¹ Sandy, well-drained soils

Springhurst Slopes - Spring Soaks - Granitic Hills



Landform	Hill slopes	Spring Soaks on plateaux, valleys and slopes	Granitic Hills to Foothills
Description	Hill slopes and gentle colluvial footslopes of granitic hill	Spring soaks of low hills, typically on outwash slopes	Low hills to foothills with obvious rounded boulders
Geology & Soils	Quaternary (granitic) colluvium: moderately well-drained coarse sandy soils to poorly drained yellow/grey contrast soils	Granitic geologies: poorly drained clays, silts; moist through summer	Granitic: freely drained often shallow sandy to sandy loams
EVC	Grassy Woodland (Shrubby Granitic-outwash)	Spring Soak Woodland Hermland Mosaic	Granitic Hills Woodland / Rocky Outcrop Mosaic
Location Example	East side Water Trust Rd, south of Edgar Tk, Chiltern-Mt Pilot NP	Adjacent to Water Reserve, Barambogie SF, Water Trust Rd	Sugarloaf Reserve, Mt Barambogie summit
Legend			
Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries	Trees > 5m <u>Acacia implexa</u> (UT) <u>Allocasuarina verticillata</u> (UT) <u>Callitris endlicheri</u> <u>Callitris glaucophylla</u> <u>Eucalyptus blakelyi</u> <u>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</u> <u>Eucalyptus melliodora</u> <u>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</u>	Trees > 5m <u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT) <u>Acacia melanoxylon</u> (UT) <u>Eucalyptus blakelyi</u> <u>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</u> Shrubs <u>Acacia paradoxa</u> (MS) <u>Callistemon ptyoides</u> (MS) <u>Leptospermum continentale</u> (MS) <u>Mirbelia oxylabioides</u> (MS)	Trees > 5m <u>Acacia implexa</u> (UT) <u>Allocasuarina verticillata</u> (UT) <u>Callitris endlicheri</u> <u>Eucalyptus blakelyi</u> <u>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</u> <u>Eucalyptus macrohyncha</u> <u>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</u>
Woody plants (include large shrubs) > 5m (UT) Understorey Trees = trees or large shrubs > 5m that do not form part of the canopy	Lightwood Drooping Sheoak Black Cypress-pine White Cypress-pine Blakely's Red-gum But But / Apple Box Yellow Box Red Box	Silver Wattle Blackwood Blakely's Red-gum But But Hedge Wattle Alpine Bottlebrush Prickly Tea-tree Mountain Mirbelia	Lightwood Drooping Sheoak Black Cypress-pine Blakely's Red-gum Bundy Red Stringybark Red Box
Trees	Shrubs <u>Acacia buxifolia</u> (MS) <u>Acacia rubida</u> (MS) <u>Acacia verniciflua</u> (MS) <u>Astroloma humifusum</u> (PS) <u>Burchioma daphnoides</u> (MS) <u>Bursaria spinosa</u> (MS) <u>Calytrix tetragona</u> (MS) <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS) <u>Dillwynia cinerascens</u> (SS) <u>Dodonaea viscosa</u> sbsp. <u>angustissima</u> (MS) <u>Grevillea alpina</u> (MS) <u>Hibbertia riparia</u> (SS) <u>Pultenaea foliolosa</u> (MS) <u>Pultenaea laxiflora</u> (SS)	Groundcovers <u>Amphibromus nervosus</u> (L) Baumea rubiginosa (L) Carex appressa (L) <u>Eragrostis brownii</u> (M) <u>Gonocarpus micranthus</u> (SH) <u>Goodenia elongata</u> (MH) <u>Goodenia macbaronii</u> (MH) <u>Juncus holoschoenus</u> (M) <u>Poa labillardierei</u> (M) <u>Utricularia dichotoma</u> (MH)	Shrubs Box-leaf Wattle Currawang Varnish Wattle Honey-pots Daphne Heath Common Fringe-myrtle Common Cassinia Wedge-leaf Hop-bush
(MS) Medium 1-5m (SS) Small 20cm-1m (PS) Prostrate <50cm	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 Common Love-grass Creeping Raspswort Lanky Goodenia Narrow Goodenia Joint-leaf Rush Common Tussock-grass Fairies' Aprons	Groundcovers <u>Austrodanthonia eriantha</u> (M) <u>Austrostipa scabra</u> sbsp. <u>falcata</u> (M) Cheilanthes austrenuifolia (GF) Gonocarpus elatus (MH) <u>Hardenbergia violacea</u> (SC) <u>Isotoma axillaris</u> ¹ (MH) <u>Stypandra glauca</u> (LH) <u>Xerochrysum viscosum</u> (LH)
	This community varies greatly. Manage sites to protect existing species and only introduce new ones with expert advice.		
	Cane Wire-grass Hill Wallaby-grass Dense Spear-grass Red-leg Grass <u>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</u> (LH) <u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M) Xerochrysum viscosum (LH)		Cat's Claw Grevillea Erect Guinea-flower Small-leaf Bush-pea Loose-flower Bush-pea
			Groundcovers <u>Austrodanthonia eriantha</u> (M) <u>Austrostipa scabra</u> sbsp. <u>falcata</u> (M) Green Rock-fern Tall Raspswort Purple Coral-pea Rock Isotome ¹ Nodding Blue-lily Shiny Everlasting

¹ Rocky outcrops only

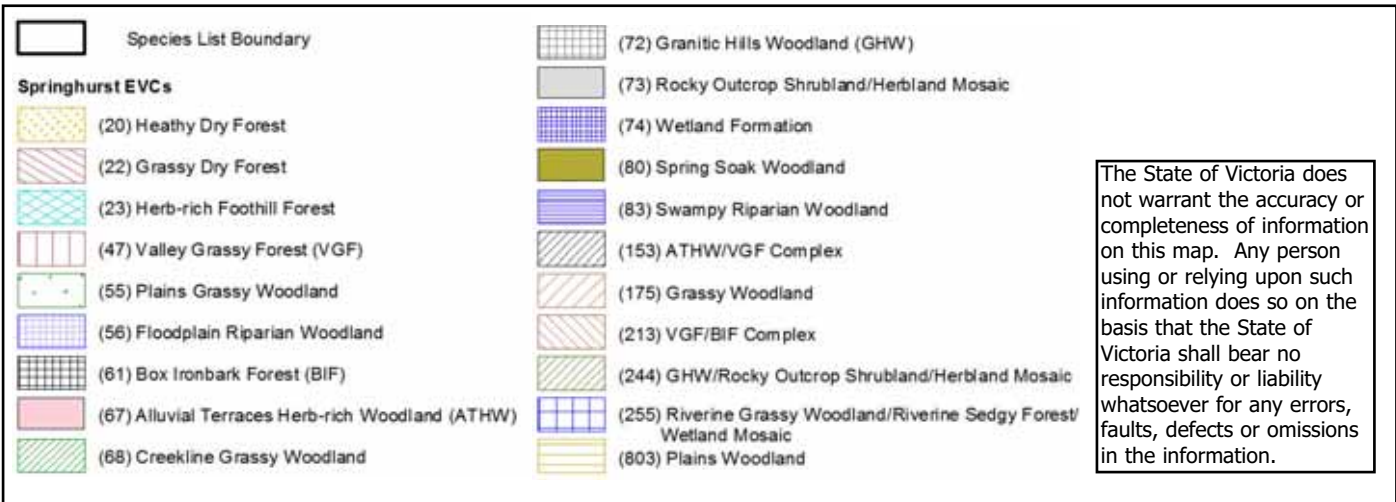
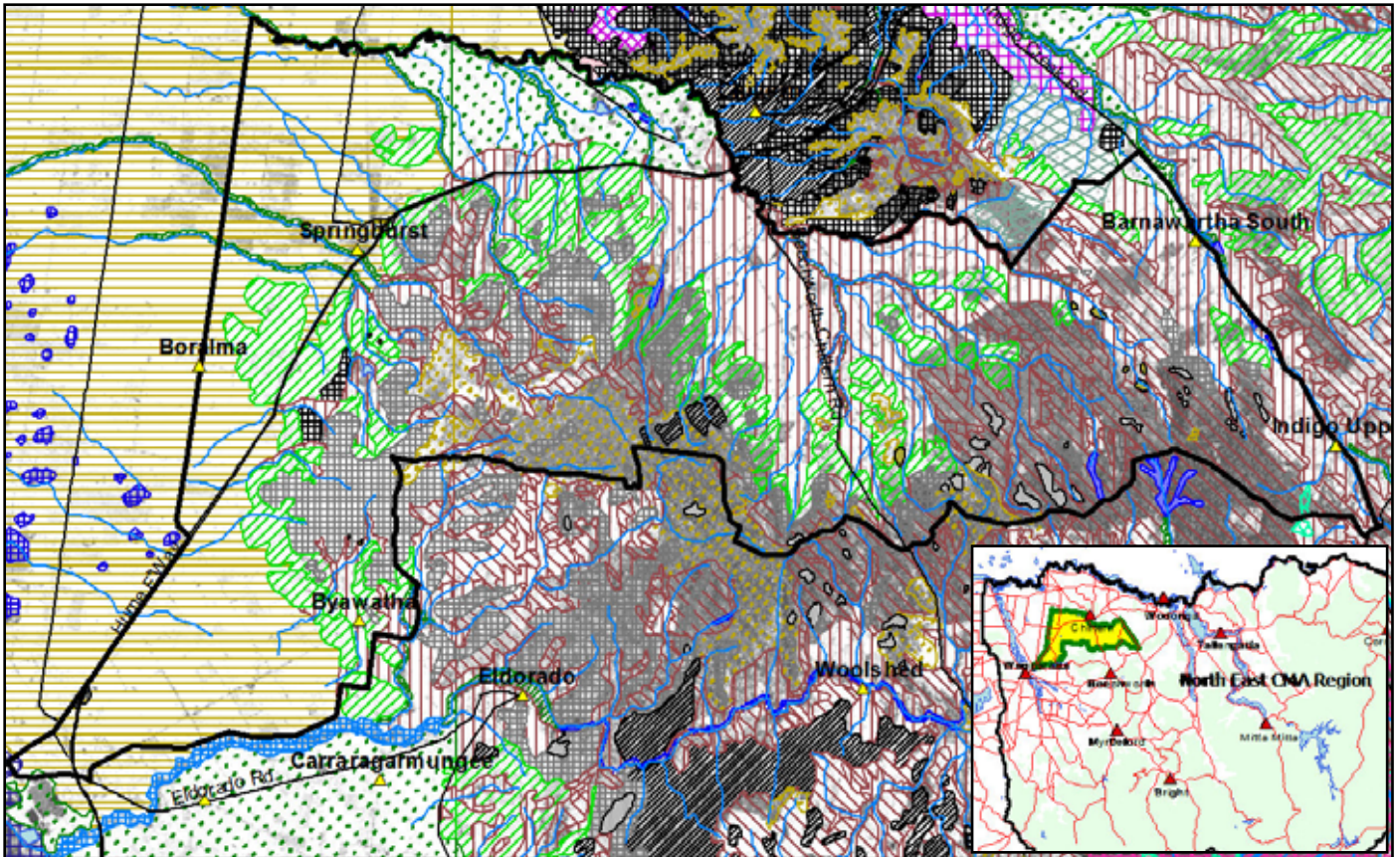


Figure 1. Map of the 'Springhurst' zone.

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.

References:

Berwick, S. (unpublished) *Pre-1750 EVC mapping, Goulburn Broken catchment*, Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Benalla.
 Viridans Pty Ltd. (2004) *Victorian Fauna Display*, Viridans Pty Ltd., Melbourne.
 Whyte, S. (2003) *Revegetation Techniques A guide for establishing native vegetation in Victoria*, Greening Australia, Horsham.

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