

# Upper Kiewa and Ovens area Local Native Plant Lists

Including Tawonga, Mt Beauty, Germantown, Harrietville, Wandiligong

## About this brochure



This brochure provides lists of plant species that are locally native (indigenous) to the **Upper Kiewa and Ovens** 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)

# Upper Kiewa & Ovens Lower Valleys and Slopes



Landform	Valleys in Hills, Foothills	Valleys in Hills, Foothills	Hills, Foothills
Landform Description	Valley flats, northern end of sub region only.	Broad valley bottoms, footslopes and moderate hill slopes	Moderate to steep dry slopes generally south and east facing, at lower altitudes
Geology & Soils	Alluvial sediments: loams to sandy loams, brown-red soils; black uniform loams	Colluvium derived from various geologies: well-drained red-brown gradational soils to loam soils	Sedimentary or granitic - typically shallow loam to sandy loam soils
EVC	<b>Plains Grassy Woodland</b>	<b>Valley Grassy Forest</b>	<b>Grassy Dry Forest</b>
Location Example	No intact examples, trees on roadside at north end of area	Mountain Creek: Road reserve, east of Damms Rd.	Reids Lane, corner near Kiewa River
<b>Legend</b>	<b>Trees &gt; 5m</b>	<b>Trees &gt; 5m</b>	
Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries	<u>Acacia implexa</u> (UT)	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT)	
<b>Bold text = more common in EVC</b>	<b><u>Acacia melanoxylon</u> (UT)</b> <b><u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u></b> <b><u>Eucalyptus melliodora</u></b> <b><u>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</u></b>	<b><u>Acacia melanoxylon</u> (UT)</b> <b><u>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</u></b> <b><u>Eucalyptus dives</u></b> <b><u>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</u></b> <b><u>Eucalyptus melliodora</u></b> <b><u>Eucalyptus rubida</u></b>	<b><u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT)</b> <b><u>Acacia pravissima</u> (UT)</b> <b><u>Eucalyptus dives</u></b> <b><u>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</u></b> <b><u>Eucalyptus macrocarpa</u></b> <b><u>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</u></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>Lightwood</u> <b>Blackwood</b> <b>River Red-gum</b> <b>Yellow Box</b> <b>Red Box</b>	<b>Silver Wattle</b> <b>Blackwood</b> But But / Apple Box Broad-leaved Peppermint <b>Red Stringybark</b> <b>Yellow Box</b> Candlebark	<b>Silver Wattle</b> <b>Ovens Wattle</b> <b>Broad-leaved Peppermint</b> <b>Bundy / Long-leaf Box</b> <b>Red Stringybark</b> Red Box
<b>Shrubs</b>			
<u>Acacia paradoxa</u> (MS)	<u>Hedge Wattle</u>	<u>Acacia rubida</u> (MS)	<u>Red-stem Wattle</u>
<u>Bursaria spinosa</u> ssp. <u>lasiophylla</u>	<u>(MS) Hairy Bursaria</u>	<u>Acrotriche serrulata</u> (PS)	<u>Honey-dots</u>
<u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS)	<u>Common Cassinia</u>	<u>Banksia marginata</u> (MS)	<u>Silver Banksia</u>
<u>Melicytus dentatus</u> <sup>1</sup> (MS)	<u>Tree Violet</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>Acrotriche serrulata</u> (PS)	<u>(MS) Hairy Bursaria</u>
<u>Pimelea curviflora</u> (SS)	<u>Curved Rice-flower</u>	<u>Banksia marginata</u> (MS)	<u>Common Cassinia</u>
<u>Pimelea humilis</u> (SS)	<u>Common Rice-flower</u>	<u>Bursaria spinosa</u> ssp. <u>lasiophylla</u>	<u>Daviesia leptophylla</u> (MS)
<b>Groundcovers</b>			
<u>Acacia echinata</u> (MH)	<u>Sheep's Burr</u>	<u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS)	<u>Common Cassinia</u>
<u>Arthropodium strictum</u> (LH)	<u>Chocolate Lily</u>	<u>Dillwynia sericea</u> (SS)	<u>Showy Parrot-pea</u>
<u>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</u> (M)	<u>Common Wallaby-grass</u>	<u>Hibbertia obtusifolia</u> (SS)	<u>Grey Guinea-flower</u>
<u>Bohiocloea macra</u> (M)	<u>Stiped Wallaby-grass</u>	<u>Indigofera australis</u> (MS)	<u>Austral Indigo</u>
<u>Bulbine bulbosa</u> (MH)	<u>Red-leg Grass</u>	<u>Acaena echinata</u> (MH)	<u>Pultenaea spinosa</u> (MS)
<u>Burchardia umbellata</u> (MH)	<u>Bulbine Lily</u>	<u>Brunonia australis</u> (MH)	<u>Groundcovers</u>
<u>Chrysosplenium apiculatum</u> (LH)	<u>Common Everlasting</u>	<u>Bulbine bulbosa</u> (MH)	<u>Sheep's Burr</u>
<u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M)	<u>Black-anther Flax-lily</u>	<u>Cymbonotus preissianus</u> (SH)	<u>Blue Pincushion</u>
<u>Dichondra repens</u> (SH)		<u>Desmodium gunnii</u> (SH)	<u>Bulbine Lily</u>
<u>Elymus scaber</u> (M)	<u>Kidney-weed</u>	<u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M)	<u>Austral Bear's-ear</u>
<u>Leptorhynchus squamatus</u> (MH)	<u>Scaly Buttons</u>	<u>Elymus scaber</u> (M)	<u>Southern Tick-trefoil</u>
<u>Lomandra filiformis</u> (M)	<u>Vattle Mat-rush</u>	<u>Geranium solanderi</u> (MH)	<u>Black-anther Flax-lily</u>
<u>Oxalis perennans</u> (MH)	<u>Grassland Wood-sorrel</u>	<u>Glycine tabacina</u> (SC)	<u>Common Wheat-grass</u>
<u>Pentapogon quadrifidus</u> (M)	<u>Five-awned Spear-grass</u>	<u>Luzula meridionalis</u> var. <u>flaccida</u> (M)	<u>Austral Cranesbill</u>
<u>Themeda triandra</u> (M)	<u>Kangaroo Grass</u>	<u>Microlema stipoides</u> (M)	<u>Variable Glycine</u>
<u>Tricoryne elatior</u> (LH)	<u>Yellow Rush-lily</u>	<u>Microseris scapigera</u> - sp.3 (MH)	<u>Common Woodrush</u>
(SH) Small or prostrate herb < 5cm		<u>Poa labillardierei</u> (M)	<u>Weeping Grass</u>
(GF) Ground Fern		<u>Poa sieberiana</u> (M)	<u>Yam Daisy</u>
		<u>Senecio quadridentatus</u> (LH)	<u>Common Tussock-grass</u>
			<u>Grey Tussock-grass</u>
			<u>Cotton Fireweed</u>

<sup>1</sup> North of, below, Mount Beauty

# Upper Kiewwa & Ovens Mid Valleys: Terrace Edge, Valleys and Upper Slopes



Landform		Valleys in Foothills		Foothills, Mountains		Hills, Foothills	
Landform		On the steep edge of the terrace above river or stream in the valley, with a perennial water source.		Valleys with >900mm av annual rainfall, protected slopes at lower altitude and northerly aspects at higher altitude and rainfall.		Hill tops and moderate to steep dry slopes generally north and west facing	
Geology & Soils		Unconsolidated sedimentary material (alluvial or colluvial) -		Various geologies: red/ brown contrast soils to brown/grey gradational soils		Range of geologies with skeletal, sandy to sandy loam soils	
EVC	Perched Boggy Shrubland						
Location Examples	Terrace slope, west of Kiewwa Valley Hwy, opp. Sullivans Lane and to north and south of this intersection.			South facing slopes on Redbank Track, close to end Reids La. 4km along Haviyah Rd east of Bright - lower slopes		Reids Lane, ~1km east of Kiewwa River North facing slopes on lookout hill east of Bright	
<b>Legend</b>	<b>Trees &gt; 5m</b>			Trees > 5m		Trees > 5m	
	<u>Acacia melanoxylon</u>	Blackwood	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT)	<u>Eucalyptus dives</u>	<u>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</u>	<u>Broad-leaved</u>	
	<b>Acacia pravissima</b>	<u>Ovens Wattle</u>	<u>Acacia melanoxylon</u> (UT)	<u>Eucalyptus globulus</u> sbsp. <u>bicostata</u>	<u>Eucalyptus macrocarpyncha</u>	<u>Bundy / Longleaf Box</u>	
	<u>Eucalyptus stellulata</u>	Black Sallee	<u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u>	<u>Eucalyptus mannifera</u>	<u>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</u>	<u>Red Stringybark</u>	
	<b>Shrubs</b>		<u>Eucalyptus radiata</u>	<u>Eucalyptus rubida</u>	<u>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</u>	<u>Brittle Gum</u>	
	<u>Baeckea utilis</u> (MS)	<u>Mountain Baeckea</u>	<u>Lomatia fraseri</u> (UT)	<u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS)	<u>Shrubs</u>	<u>Narrow-leaf Peppermint</u>	
	<u>Callistemon pityoides</u> (MS)	Alpine Bottlebrush		<u>Cassinia longifolia</u> (MS)	<u>Common Cassinia</u>	<u>Candlebark</u>	
	<u>Leptospermum continentale</u> (MS)	<u>Prickly Tea-tree</u>		<u>Coprosma quadrifida</u> (MS)	<u>Shiny Cassinia</u>	<u>Tree Lomatia</u>	
	<u>Mirbelia oxyloboides</u> 1 (MS)	<u>Mountain Mirbelia</u> 1		<u>Hibbertia obtusifolia</u> (SS)	<u>Prickly Currrant-bush</u>	<u>Acacia verniciflua</u> (MS)	
	<b>Groundcovers</b>			<u>Mirbelia oxyloboides</u> (MS)	<u>Grey Guinea-flower</u>	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (MS)	
	<u>Calochlaena dubia</u> (GF)	Common Ground-fern		<u>Olearia erubescens</u> (SS)	<u>Mountain Mirbelia</u>	<u>Daphne Heath</u>	
	<u>Gahnia sieberiana</u> (L)	Red-fruit Saw-sedge		<u>Platylobium formosum</u> (PS)	<u>Moth Daisy-bush</u>	<u>Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea</u>	
	<u>Gonocarpus micranthus</u> (SH)	Creeping Raspwort		<u>Spyridium parvifolium</u> (MS)	<u>Handsome Flat-pea</u>	<u>Small-leaf Parrot-pea</u>	
	<u>Luzula meridionalis</u> var. <u>densiflora</u>	(MS) Common Woodrush		<u>Acaena novae-zelandiae</u> (MH)	<u>Grevillea alpina</u> (MS)	<u>Common Wedge-pea</u>	
	<u>Microseris stipoides</u> (M)	<u>Weeping Grass</u>		<u>Ajuga australis</u> (LH)	<u>Horea heterophylla</u> (SS)	<u>Cat's Claw Grevillea</u>	
	<u>Spiranthes australis</u> (MH)	<u>Austral Ladies Tresses</u>		<u>Clematis aristata</u> (SC)	<u>Melichrus urceolatus</u> (SS)	<u>Woolly Grevillea</u>	
	<b>Groundcovers</b>			<u>Dianella testacea</u> (M)	<u>Platylodium formosum</u> (PS)	<u>Common Hovea</u>	
	(L) Large grass-like plant >1m			<u>Echinopogon ovatus</u> (M)	<u>Plattenaea spinosa</u> (MS)	<u>Urn Heath</u>	
	(M) Medium grass-like plant 10cm-1m			<u>Geranium potentilloides</u> (MH)	<u>Groundcovers</u>	<u>Handsome Flat-pea</u>	
	(T) Tiny grass-like plant <10cm			<u>Lomandra longifolia</u> sbsp. <u>exilis</u> (-)	<u>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</u> (GF)	<u>Grey Bush-pea</u>	
	(LH) Large herb>50cm			<u>Luzula meridionalis</u> var. <u>flaccida</u> (M)	<u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M)		
	(MH) Medium herb 5-20cm			<u>Microlestes stipooides</u> (M)	<u>Dicheleache rara</u> (M)		
	(SH) Small or prostrate herb <5cm			<u>Pandorea pandorana</u> (SC)	<u>Hardenbergia violacea</u> (SC)		
	(GF) Ground Fern			<u>Poa ensiformis</u> (L)	<u>Helichrysum scorpioides</u> (MH)		
				<u>Rubus parvifolius</u> (SC)	<u>Joycea pallida</u> (L)		
				<u>Senecio tenelliflorus</u> (LH)	<u>Microseris scapigera-sp3</u> (MH)		
				<u>Stellaria pungens</u> (MH)	<u>Poa sieberiana</u> (M)		
				<u>Stylium graminifolium</u> (M)	<u>Stylium graminifolium</u> (M)		
				<u>Xanthorrhoea glauca</u> subsp. angustifolia (L)	<u>Xanthorrhoea minor</u> sbsp. <u>lutea</u> (L)		
				<u>Viola hederacea</u> (MH)	<u>Small Grass-tree</u>		

1 Around perimeter of wet area

Upper Kiewwa & Ovens Riparian Vegetation

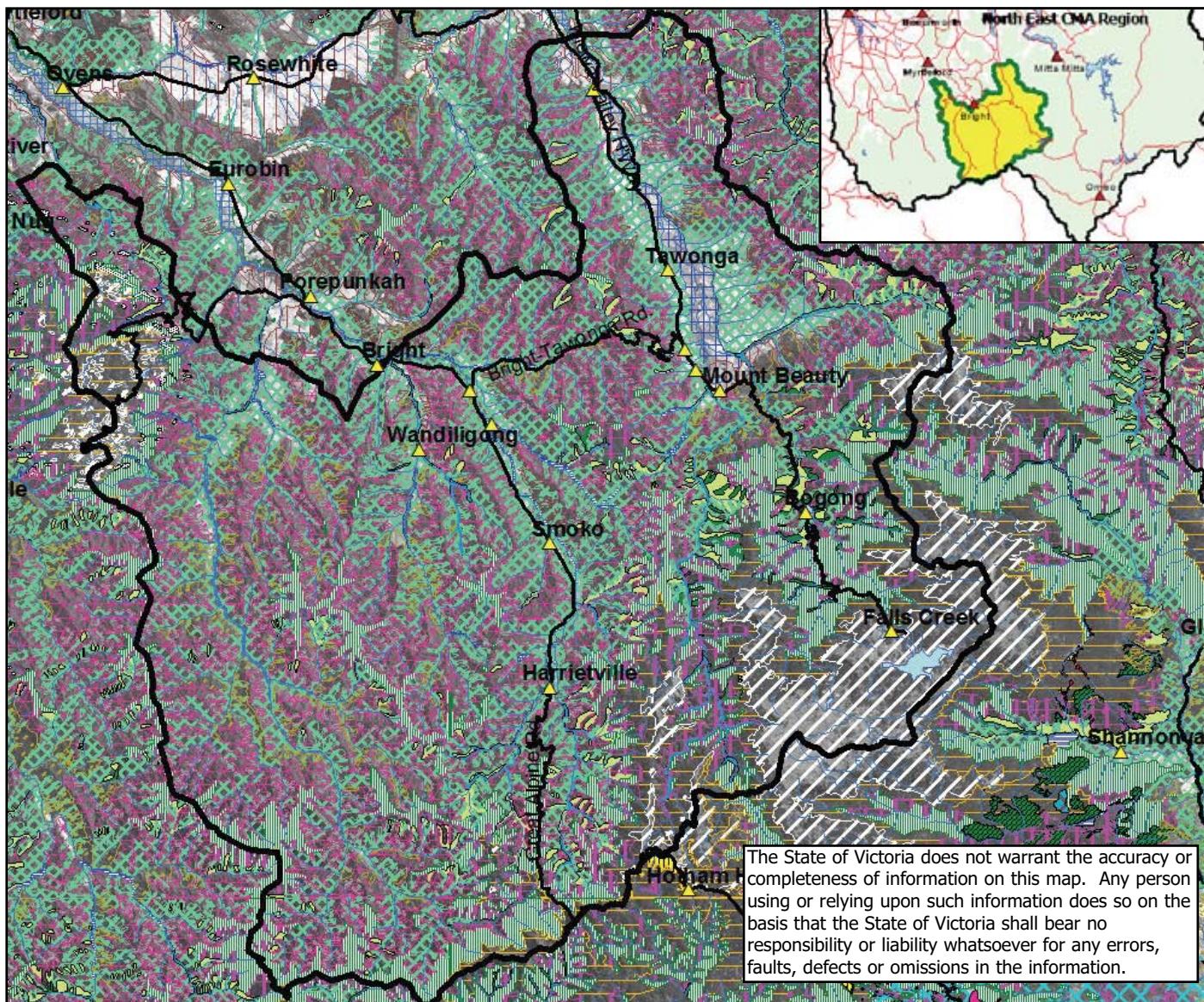


<b>Landform</b>	Rocky Streams in Foothills, Mountains	Streams of Hills to Mountains	Swampy flats in Hills to Mountains
Landform Description	Rocky stream-beds and banks, often steeply incised into the landscape	Upper catchment streams, swift-flowing	Broad drainage lines above ~300m altitude, including prior stream depressions
Geology & Soils	Various geologies, rock beds with patches of shallow sandy soils	Quaternary alluvial sediments; clays, silts and sands	Alluvial - silty sands and gravels, sometimes clays.
<b>EVC</b>			<b>Swampy Riparian Woodland</b>
Location Example	Eurobin Creek, western tributaries of Buckland R. in Buffalo N.P.	Upper sections of Buckland River, Kiewa River; Mountain Creek	Simmonds Creek, Mt Beauty; Upper Sections Buckland R.
<b>Legend</b>			
Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries			
<b>Bold text = more common in EVC</b>			
<b>Trees</b>	<b>Riparian Shrubland</b>	<b>Riparian Forest</b>	<b>Trees &gt; 5m</b>
	Rocky stream-beds and banks, often steeply incised into the landscape	Upper alluvial sediments; clays, silts and sands	Silvery Wattle <b>Blackwood</b> Ovens Wattle Mountain Swamp-gum Narrow-leaf Peppermint Mountain Tea-tree
	Various geologies, rock beds with patches of shallow sandy soils	Quaternary alluvial sediments; clays, silts and sands	Silver Wattle <b>Blackwood</b> Acacia dealbata (UT) <b>Acacia melanoxylon</b> (UT) <b>Acacia pravissima</b> Eucalyptus camphora Eucalyptus radiata Leptospermum grandifolium
			Acacia dealbata (UT) <b>Acacia melanoxylon</b> (UT) <b>Acacia pravissima</b> Eucalyptus camphora Eucalyptus globulus sbsp.bicostata <b>Eucalyptus radiata</b> <b>Eucalyptus viminalis</b> Leptospermum grandifolium <b>Pomaderris aspera</b>
			Coprosma quadrifida (MS) Leptospermum continentale (MS) Lomatia myrsoides (MS)
			<b>Shrubs</b>
			Common Cassinia <b>Prickly Currant-bush</b> Austral Mulberry <b>Burgen</b>
			Slender Tea-tree Woolly Tea-tree <b>River Tea-tree</b>
			Gymnatrix pulchella (MS) Kunzea ericoides (MS) Leptospermum brevipes (MS) Leptospermum obvatum (MS)
			Lomatia myrsoides (MS) Micranthemum hexandrum (MS) Prostanthera rotundifolia (MS)
			Leptospermum dentatus (MS) Olearia phlogopappa (MS) Prostanthera lasianthos (MS)
			<b>Groundcovers and other</b>
			Blechnum minus (GF) <b>Carex appressa</b> (L) Cyperus lucidus (L) Dianella tasmanica (M)
			Lomandra longifolia sbsp.exilis Microlestes stipoides (M) Pandorea pandorana (SC)
			Phragmites australis (L)
			<b>Tall Sedge</b>
			Weeping Grass Wonga Vine Common Reed
			<b>Sword Tussock-grass</b>
			Poa ensiformis (L) Poa labillardierei (M) Polystichum proliferum (GF)
			Rubus parvifolius (SC)
			<b>Fishbone Water-fern</b>
			Tall Sedge Mountain Clematis
			<b>Leafy Flats-edge</b>
			Dicksonia antarctica (TRF) Microlestes stipoides (M)
			<b>Tasman Flax-lily</b>
			Poa helmsii (L) Poa labillardierei (M)
			<b>Mountain Tussock-grass</b>
			Soft Tree-fern Weeping Grass
			<b>Common Tussock-grass</b>
			Mother Shield-fern Small-leaf Bramble
			<b>Mother Shield-fern</b>

# Upper Kiewa & Ovens Upper Valleys, Ridges, Gullies



Landform	Foothills, Mountains	Hills to Mountains	Foothills, Mountains
Landform Description	Valleys with >900mm av. annual rainfall, protected slopes at lower altitude and northerly aspects at higher altitude and rainfall.	Moderate to steep upper slopes and ridges, at a higher altitude/rainfall than Heathy Dry Forest	Protected gullies and southern slopes 300m-1200m.
Geology & Soils	Various geologies: red/brown contrast soils to brown/grey gradational soils	Generally sedimentary or granitic - typically shallow, sandy loam soils	Various geologies; soils are deep loams with medium to high levels of humus
EVC	<b>Herb-rich Foothill Forest</b>	<b>Shrubby Dry Forest</b>	<b>Damp Forest</b>
Location Examples	South facing slopes on Redbank Track, close to end Reids La. North facing slopes, Redbank Tk - State Forest north Tawonga	North facing slopes along Haviah Rd, ~4km east of Bright	Gullies north of Mountain Ck Rd, east of Trappers Gap Rd Gullies east of Great Alpine Rd, ~8km from Harrietville
<b>Legend</b>			
Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries			
<b>Bold text = more common in EVC</b>			
<b>Trees</b>			
Woody plants (include large shrubs) > 5m	Silver Wattle <b>Blackwood</b>	<b>Silver Wattle</b> Blackwood	<b>Silver Wattle</b> <b>Blackwood</b>
(UT) Understorey Trees = trees > 5m that do not form part of the canopy	<b>Eucalyptus globulus sbsp. bicosata</b> <b>Eucalyptus obliqua</b>	<b>Eucalyptus dives</b>	Acacia melanoxylon (UT) <b>Eucalyptus globulus</b>
<b>Shrubs</b>			
(MS) Medium 1-5m	<b>Eucalyptus radiata</b> Eucalyptus rubida Lomatia fraseri (UT)	Narrow-leaf Peppermint Candlebank Tree Lomatia	<b>Eucalyptus radiata</b> Eucalyptus viminalis Manna Gum
(SS) Small 20cm-1m	<b>Cassinia aculeata</b> (MS) Cassinia longifolia (MS)	<b>Common Cassinia</b> Shiny Cassinia	<b>Musk Daisy-bush</b> Honey-pots
(PS) Prostrate <50cm	<b>Coprosma quadrifida</b> (MS) Hibbertia obtusifolia (SS) Milella oxyloboides (MS)	Prickly Currant-bush Grey Guinea-flower Mountain Mirbelia	<b>Common Cassinia</b> Shiny Cassinia Prickly Currant-bush
<b>Groundcovers</b>			
(L) Large grass-like plant >1m	Olearia erubescens (SS)	Hotham Flax-lily	Pomaderris aspera (UT)
(M) Medium grass-like plant 10cm-1m	<b>Platylodium formosum</b> (PS) <b>Sporidium parvifolium</b> (MS)	Handsome Flat-pea Dusty Miller	<b>Hop Bitter-pea</b> Grey Guinea-flower Moth Daisy-bush
(T) Tiny grass-like plant <10cm	Acaena novae-zelandiae (MH)	<b>Common Apple-berry</b>	<b>Cassinia longifolia</b> (MS)
(LH) Large herb>50cm	Ajuga australis (LH)	Black-anther Flax-lily	Coprosma quadrifida (MS)
(MH) Medium herb 5-20cm	<b>Clematis aristata</b> (SC)	Tasman Flax-lily	Hibbertia violacea (SC)
(SH) Small or prostrate herb < 5cm	Dianella tasmanica (M)	Common Hedgehog-grass	<b>Dianella tasmanica</b> (M)
(GF) Ground Fern	Echinopogon ovatus (M)	Cinquefoil Cranesbill	Geranium potentilloides (MH)
	Geranium potentilloides (MH)	Joycea pallida (L)	<b>Microlaena stipoides</b> (M)
	<b>Lomandra longifolia sbsp. exilis</b> (L)	<b>Lomandra longifolia sbsp. exilis</b> (L)	<b>Poa helmsii</b> (L)
	Luzula meridionalis var. flaccida (M)	Cluster-headed Mat-rush	<b>Polystichum proliferum</b> (GF)
	<b>Microtiaena stipoides</b> (M)	Common Woodrush	Rubus parvifolius (SC)
	Pandorea pandorana (SC)	Weeping Grass	Poa sieberiana (M)
	<b>Poa ensiformis</b> (M)	Wonga Vine	Stellaria pungens (M)
	Rubus parvifolius (SC)	<b>Sword-Tussock-grass</b>	Stylidium graminifolium (M)
	Senecio tenuiflorus (LH)	Small-leaf Bramble	Viola betonicifolia (M)
	Stellaria pungens (MH)	Slender Fireweed	Tetragonia juncea (L)
	Stylidium graminifolium. (M)	Prickly Starwort	Viola hederacea (MH)
	Viola hederacea (MH)	Grass Triggerplant	Ivy-leaf Violet



Species List Boundary	(21) Shrubby Dry Forest	(41) Montane Riparian Thicket	(82) Riverine Escarpment Scrub
Lakes / Rivers	(22) Grassy Dry Forest	(43) Sub-alpine Woodland	(83) Swampy Riparian Woodland (SRW)
Upper Ovens Kiewa EVCs	(23) Herb-rich Foothill Forest	(44) Treeless Sub-alpine Mosaic	(84) RF/SRW/Riparian Shrubland/RES/Disturbed Mosaic
(18) Riparian Forest	(29) Damp Forest	(47) Valley Grassy Forest (VGF)	(206) Sub-alpine Grassland
(19) Riparian Shrubland	(30) Wet Forest	(55) Plains Grassy Woodland (PGW)	(237) RF/SRW Mosaic
(20) Healthy Dry Forest	(36) Montane Dry Woodland	(56) Floodplain Riparian Woodland	
	(38) Montane Damp Forest	(73) RO SH Mosaic	

**Figure 1. Map of the Upper Kiewa and Ovens 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](http://www.dse.vic.gov.au)) Select 'Interactive Maps' then 'Biodiversity Interactive Map' and choose the appropriate layers.

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