

Wodonga Area Native Plant Lists

Including Barnawartha, Leneva, Baranduda, Bonegilla, Huon, Ebden

About this brochure



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

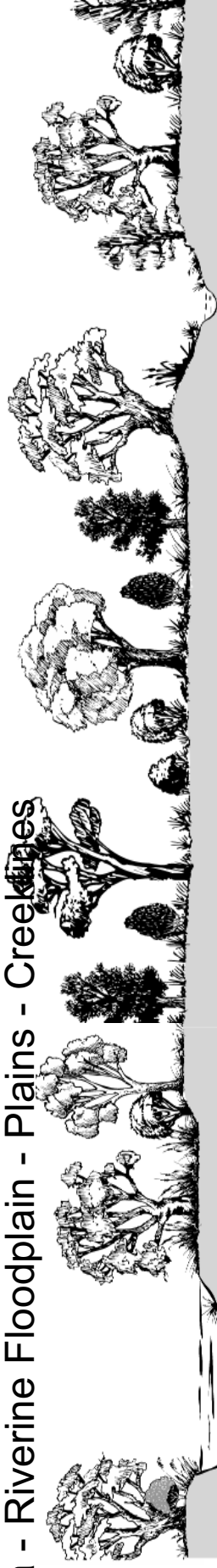
Salinity: DPI (2005) *Frequently Asked Question About Salinity Tree Planting Incentive Projects* NESSI

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

Wodonga - Riverine Floodplain - Plains - Creeklines



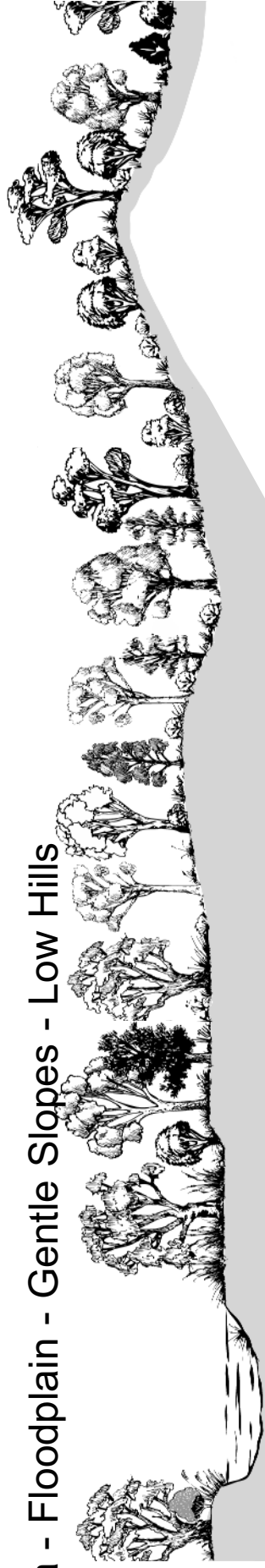
Landform	Riverine Floodplain of major Rivers	Plains	Creeklines
Landform Description	Active riverine floodplain of lower reaches of large rivers with an elevated terrace grading down into a back plain	Plains, alluvial fan and elevated plains and alluvial terraces not actively flooding - dominated by River Red Gum	Low-gradient ephemeral (seasonal) to intermittent drainage lines on plains and lower slopes of foothills
Geology & Soils	Alluvial sediments: well drained stony and gravelly soils grading to sandy clay loams and poorly drained silts/ clays	Alluvial sediments: brown-red soils; black uniform loams; poorly drained grey clay soils	Alluvial sediments: sands, clays and silts
EVC	Riverine Grassy Woodland / Sedgely Riverine Forest	Plains Grassy Woodland	Creeklines Grassy Woodland
Location Example	Lower Kiewa River, downstream of Kiewa East Rd	No intact remnants remaining	Huon Creek
Legend	Trees > 5m	Trees > 5m	Trees > 5m
Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT) Silver Wattle <u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u> River Red-gum	<u>Allocasuarina luehmanni</u> (UT) Buloke <u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u> River Red-gum <u>Eucalyptus melliodora</u> Yellow Box <u>Eucalyptus microcarpa</u> ¹ Grey Box ¹	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT) Silver Wattle <u>Acacia implexa</u> (UT) Lightwood <u>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</u> But But / Apple Box <u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u> River Red-gum
Bold text = more common in EVC	<u>Callistemon sieberi</u> (MS) River Bottlebrush <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> ² (MS) Common Cassinia ² <u>Dillwynia sericea</u> ³ (SS) Grey Parrot-pea ³	Shrubs <u>Acacia paradoxa</u> (MS) Hedge Wattle <u>Bursaria spinosa</u> subsp. <u>lasiophylla</u> (MS) Hairy Bursaria <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> ² (MS) Common Cassinia ² <u>Dillwynia cinerascens</u> (SS) Grey Parrot-pea <u>Dillwynia sericea</u> (SS) Showy Parrot-pea <u>Eutaxia microphylla</u> (SS) Common Eutaxia <u>Pimelea curviflora</u> (SS) Curved Rice-flower	Shrubs <u>Acacia paradoxa</u> (MS) Hedge Wattle <u>Bursaria spinosa</u> subsp. <u>lasiophylla</u> (MS) Hairy Bursaria <u>Callistemon sieberi</u> (MS) River Bottlebrush <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> ² (MS) Common Cassinia ² <u>Dillwynia cinerascens</u> (SS) Grey Parrot-pea <u>Dillwynia sericea</u> (SS) Showy Parrot-pea <u>Eutaxia microphylla</u> (SS) Common Eutaxia <u>Eutaxia microphylla</u> (SS) Common Eutaxia
Trees	Groundcovers <u>Amphibromus fluitans</u> (M) River Swamp W-grass <u>Azolla pinnata</u> (SH) Ferny Azolla <u>Carex appressa</u> (L) Tall Sedge <u>Carex gaudichaudiana</u> (M) Fen Sedge <u>Carex tereticaulis</u> (L) Poong'ort <u>Cenitpeda elatinooides</u> (MH) Eliatine Sneezeweed <u>Chloris truxatata</u> (M) Windmill Grass <u>Cyperus exaltatus</u> (L) Tall Flat-sedge <u>Eleocharis acuta</u> (M) Common Spike-sedge <u>Eleocharis sphacelata</u> (L) Tall Spike-sedge <u>Eragrostis diandra</u> (M) Close-headed Love-grass <u>Hemarthria uncinata</u> (M) Mat Grass <u>Juncus ingens</u> (L) Giant Rush <u>Juncus sarophorus</u> (L) Broom Rush <u>Juncus subsecundus</u> (M) Finger Rush <u>Lachnagrostis filiformis</u> (M) Common Blown-grass <u>Ludwigia peploides</u> (SH) Glove-strip <u>Lythrum hyssopifolia</u> (MH) Small Loosestrife <u>Myriophyllum crispatum</u> (LH) Upright Water-milfoil <u>Myriophyllum papillosum</u> (MH) Robust Water-milfoil <u>Myriophyllum salusigneum</u> (LH) Lake Water-milfoil <u>Ottelia ovalifolia</u> (MH) Swamp Lily <u>Persicaria hydroziper</u> (LH) Water Pepper <u>Persicaria prostrata</u> (MH) Creeping Knotweed <u>Poa labillardierei</u> (M) Common Tussock-grass <u>Pseudoraphis spinescens</u> (M) Spiny Mud-grass <u>Stellaria angustifolia</u> (MH) Swamp Starwort <u>Triglochin procerum</u> (L) Water Ribbons	Groundcovers <u>Aristida behriana</u> (M) Brush Wire-grass <u>Arthropodium strictum</u> (LH) Chocolate Lily <u>Austrodanthonia carphoides</u> (M) Short Wallaby-grass <u>Austrostipa nodosa</u> (L) Knotty Spear-grass <u>Austrostipa scabra</u> (M) Rough Spear-grass <u>Bothriochloa macra</u> (M) Red-leg Grass <u>Bulbine bulbosa</u> (MH) Bulbine Lily <u>Chloris truncata</u> (M) Windmill Grass <u>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</u> (LH) Common Everlasting <u>Convolvulus erubescens</u> (SH) Pink Bindweed <u>Dianella longifolia</u> (M) Pale Flax-lily <u>Elymus scaber</u> (M) Common Wheat-grass <u>Eragrostis parviflora</u> (L) Weeping Love-grass <u>Eragrostis ovinum</u> (LH) Blue Devil <u>Geranium retrorsum</u> (MH) Grassland Cranesbill <u>Goodenia pinnatifida</u> (MH) Cut-leaf Goodenia <u>Hypoxis vaginata</u> var. <u>vaginata</u> (MH) Yellow Star <u>Lachnagrostis filiformis</u> (M) Common Blown-grass <u>Leptorhynchos squamatus</u> (MH) Scaly Buttons <u>Lomandra filiformis</u> (M) Wattle Mat-rush <u>Senecio tenuiflorus</u> (LH) Slender Fireweed <u>Themeda triandra</u> (M) Kangaroo Grass	Groundcovers <u>Aristida behriana</u> (M) Brush Wire-grass <u>Austrodanthonia carphoides</u> (M) Short Wallaby-grass <u>Austrodanthonia eriantha</u> (M) Hill Wallaby-grass <u>Austrostipa scabra</u> (M) Rough Spear-grass <u>Bothriochloa macra</u> (M) Red-leg Grass <u>Carex appressa</u> (L) Tall Sedge <u>Carex gaudichaudiana</u> (M) Fen Sedge <u>Cenitpeda cunninghamii</u> (MH) Common Sneezeweed <u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M) Black-anther Flax-lily <u>Elymus scaber</u> (M) Common Wheat-grass <u>Geranium potentilloides</u> (MH) Cinquefoil Cranesbill <u>Hypoxis vaginata</u> var. <u>vaginata</u> (MH) Yellow Star <u>Juncus ustulatus</u> (L) Billabong Rush <u>Lachnagrostis filiformis</u> (M) Common Blown-grass <u>Lomandra longifolia</u> (L) Spiny-headed Mat-rush <u>Microaena stipoides</u> (M) Weeping Grass <u>Persicaria hydroziper</u> (LH) Water Pepper <u>Persicaria prostrata</u> (MH) Creeping Knotweed <u>Phragmites australis</u> (L) Common Reed <u>Poa labillardierei</u> (M) Common Tussock-grass <u>Poa sieberiana</u> (M) Grey Tussock-grass <u>Themeda triandra</u> (M) Kangaroo Grass

¹ Occurs on western side of zone

² Potential to spread rapidly

³ Sandy, well-drained soils

Wodonga - Floodplain - Gentle Slopes - Low Hills



Landform	Floodplain - Regularly flooded terrace	Valleys and Gentle Slopes	Low hills above the plains
Landform Description	Active riverine floodplain of middle reaches of medium to large rivers with frequent, short duration flooding	Broad valley bottoms, footslopes and moderate hill slopes	Low hills and gentle lower slopes of foothills
Geology & Soils	Alluvial sediments: red-brown loams to sandy clay loams; grey clays in wetlands.	Colluvium derived from various geologies: well-drained red-brown gradational soils to loam soils	Granodiorite, metamorphic gneiss: well-drained red gradational loam; red/ grey contrast soils
EVC	Floodplain Riparian Woodland/Riverine Swampy Woodland	Valley Grassy Forest	Rainshadow Grassy Woodland
Location Example	Yackandandah Creek in this Zone	Lower slopes along Kiewa Valley Hwy	Huon Hill, lower slopes; slopes south of Pearce St near railway
Legend			
Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries	Trees > 5m <u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT) <u>Acacia implexa</u> (UT) <u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u> <u>Eucalyptus melliodora</u> ³	Trees > 5m <u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT) <u>Acacia implexa</u> (UT) <u>Acacia pravissima</u> (UT) <u>Brachychiton populneus</u> <u>Eucalyptus albens</u> <u>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</u> <u>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</u> <u>Eucalyptus macrohyncha</u> <u>Eucalyptus melliodora</u> <u>Eucalyptus microcarpa</u> <u>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</u>	Trees > 5m <u>Acacia implexa</u> (UT) <u>Allocasuarina verticillata</u> (UT) <u>Brachychiton populneus</u> <u>Eucalyptus albens</u> <u>Eucalyptus blakelyi</u> <u>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</u> <u>Eucalyptus macrohyncha</u> <u>Eucalyptus melliodora</u> <u>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</u>
Bold text = more common in EVC	Shrubs <u>Callistemon sieberi</u> (MS) <u>Dillwynia sericea</u> ³ (SS) <u>Leptospermum continentale</u> (MS) Groundcovers <u>Alternanthera denticulata</u> (MH) <u>Azolla pinnata</u> (SH) <u>Carex appressa</u> (L) <u>Carex gaudichaudiana</u> (M) <u>Centipeda cunninghamii</u> (MH) <u>Chloris truncea</u> (M) <u>Cyperus exaltatus</u> (L) <u>Deyeuxia quadriseta</u> (L) <u>Eleocharis sphacelata</u> (L) <u>Elymus scaber</u> (M) <u>Hemarthra uncinata</u> var. <u>uncinata</u> (M) <u>Isachne globosa</u> (M) <u>Isoetia fluviatilis</u> (SH) <u>Juncus amabilis</u> (M) <u>Juncus subsecundus</u> (M) <u>Lachnagrostis filiformis</u> (M) <u>Ludwigia pepioides</u> (SH) <u>Lynthrum hyssopifolia</u> (MH) <u>Microlaena stipoides</u> (M) <u>Mirophyllum pepillosum</u> (MH) <u>Ottelia ovalifolia</u> (MH) Persicaria hydropiper (LH) Phragmites australis (L) Poa labillardierei (M) <u>Pseudoraphis spinescens</u> (M) <u>Triglochin procerum</u> (L)	Shrubs <u>Callistemon sieberi</u> (MS) <u>Shady Parrot-pea</u> ³ <u>Prickly Tea-tree</u> <u>Lesser Joyweed</u> <u>Ferny Azolla</u> Tall Sedge <u>Fen Sedge</u> <u>Common Sneezeweed</u> <u>Windmill Grass</u> <u>Tall Flat-sedge</u> <u>Reed Bent-grass</u> <u>Tall Spike-sedge</u> <u>Common Wheat-grass</u> <u>Mat Grass</u> <u>Swamp Millet</u> <u>Swamp Isotome</u> <u>Hollow Rush</u> <u>Finger Rush</u> <u>Common Blown-grass</u> <u>Clove-strip</u> <u>Small Loosestrife</u> <u>Weeping Grass</u> <u>Robust Water-milfoil</u> <u>Swamp Lily</u> Water Pepper Common Reed Common Tussock-grass <u>Spiny Mud-grass</u> <u>Water Ribbons</u>	Shrubs <u>Juniper Wattle</u> <u>Lightwood</u> <u>Ovens Wattle</u> <u>Kurrajong</u> <u>White Box</u> <u>Butt / Apple Box</u> <u>Long-leaf Box / Bundy</u> <u>Red Stringybark</u> <u>Yellow Box</u> <u>Grey Box</u> <u>Red Box</u> Shrubs <u>Juniper Wattle</u> <u>Yamish Wattle</u> <u>(MS) Hairy Bursaria</u> <u>(MS) Common Cassinia</u> ² <u>Common Cassinia</u> ² <u>Shady Parrot-pea</u> <u>(MS) Slender Hop-bush</u> <u>Hibbertia obtusifolia</u> (SS) <u>Indigofera australis</u> (MS) <u>Melichrus urceolatus</u> (SS) Groundcovers <u>Arthropodium strictum</u> (LH) <u>Chocolate Lily</u> Hill Wallaby-grass Stiped Wallaby-grass <u>Dense Spear-grass</u> Rough Spear-grass <u>Red-leg Grass</u> Clustered Everlasting <u>Pale Flax-lily</u> <u>Black-anther Flax-lily</u> Common Wheat-grass <u>Scaly Buttons</u> Grey Tussock-grass Kangaroo Grass Shiny Everlasting
Woody plants (include large shrubs) > 5m (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 (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			

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Wodonga - Steep dry slopes - Protected Gullies



Landform	Hill tops and steep slopes	Upper Steep Slopes and Hills	Protected Gullies
Description	Hill tops and moderate to steep dry slopes	Protected moderate to steep slopes above 450m	Protected gullies and south facing slopes
Geology & Soils	Generally sedimentary or granitic; typically shallow soils	Generally sedimentary or granitic; typically shallow	Various geologies: red/ brown to brown/grey soils
EVC	Grassy Dry Forest	Shrubby Dry Forest	Herb-rich Foothill Forest
Location Example	Upper Slopes, often north facing, Baranduda Range	Plateau end Ewarts Rd, Baranduda Range	East slopes and gullies of Baranduda Range
Legend	Trees > 5m	Trees > 5m	Trees > 5m
Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries	<u>Acacia implexa</u> (UT) <u>Brachycton populneus</u>	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT) <u>Acacia melanoxylon</u> (UT)	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT) <u>Acacia melanoxylon</u> (UT)
Bold text = more common in EVC	Callitris endlicheri <u>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</u> <u>Eucalyptus blakelyi</u>	<u>Eucalyptus dives</u> <u>Eucalyptus mannifera</u> <u>Eucalyptus obliqua</u> <u>Eucalyptus rubida</u>	<u>Eucalyptus dives</u> <u>Eucalyptus globulus</u> subsp. <u>bicosta</u> <u>Eucalyptus radiata</u> <u>Eucalyptus rubida</u> <u>Eucalyptus viminalis</u>
Trees	<u>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</u> <u>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</u>	<u>Shrubs</u>	<u>Shrubs</u>
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> <u>Kurralong</u> Black Cypress-pine <u>Long-leaf Box / Bundy</u> <u>Blakely's Red-gum</u> <u>Red Stringybark</u> <u>Red Box</u>	<u>Red-stem Wattle</u> <u>Honey-pots</u> Hairy Bursaria <u>Common Cassinia</u> ² <u>Grey Guinea-flower</u> <u>Common Hovea</u> <u>Austral Indigo</u> <u>Common Rice-flower</u> <u>Handsome Flat-pea</u>	Silver Wattle <u>Blackwood</u> Broad-leaved Peppermint <u>Brittle Gum</u> <u>Messmate Stringybark</u> <u>Candlebark</u>
Shrubs (MS) Medium 1-5m (SS) Small 20cm-1m (PS) Prostrate <50cm	<u>Acacia rubida</u> (MS) <u>Acrotriche serrulata</u> (PS) <u>Bursaria spinosa</u> subsp. <u>lasiophylla</u> (MS) <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> ² (MS) <u>Hibbertia obtusifolia</u> (SS) <u>Hovea heterophylla</u> (SS) <u>Indigofera australis</u> (MS) <u>Pimelea humilis</u> (SS) <u>Platylobium formosum</u> (PS)	<u>Acacia rubida</u> (MS) <u>Acrotriche serrulata</u> (PS) <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> ² (MS) <u>Daviesia latifolia</u> (MS) <u>Daviesia ulicifolia</u> (MS) <u>Hibbertia obtusifolia</u> (SS) <u>Hovea heterophylla</u> (SS) <u>Indigofera australis</u> (MS) <u>Perossonia chamaepeuce</u> (PS) <u>Pimelea linifolia</u> (MS) <u>Platylobium formosum</u> (PS) <u>Tetraloche bauerifolia</u> (SS)	Honey-pots (MS) Hairy Bursaria Common Cassinia ² Shiny Cassinia ² Prickly Currant-bush <u>Tree Violet</u> ² Handsome Flat-pea <u>Heath Pink-bells</u>
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	<u>Slender Wallaby-grass</u> Velvet Wallaby-grass Stiped Wallaby-grass Bristly Wallaby-grass Rough Spear-grass <u>Green Rock-fern</u> <u>Pink Bindweed</u> <u>Austral Bear's-ear</u> <u>Black-anther Flax-lily</u> <u>Twining Glycine</u> Silvertop Wallaby-grass Poa tussock-grass <u>Cotton Fireweed</u> <u>Nodding Blue-lily</u> Kangaroo Grass Shiny Everlasting	<u>Common Woodruff</u> Velvet Wallaby-grass (LH) Clustered Everlasting Black-anther Flax-lily Common Plume-grass <u>Twining Glycine</u> Purple Coral-pea Silvertop Wallaby-grass <u>Wattle Mat-rush</u> Cluster-headed Mat-rush <u>Common Woodrush</u> <u>Soft Tussock-grass</u> <u>Grey Tussock-grass</u> <u>Austral Bracken</u> <u>Grass Triggerplant</u>	Austral Bugle <u>Mountain Clematis</u> <u>Austral Bear's-ear</u> Tasman Flax-lily <u>Kidney-weed</u> (SH) <u>Common Hedgehog-grass</u> <u>Cinquefoil Cranesbill</u> Spiny-headed Mat-rush Weeping Grass <u>Wonga Vine</u> Sword Tussock-grass <u>Austral Bracken</u> <u>Small-leaf Bramble</u> <u>Grass Triggerplant</u> <u>Kangaroo Grass</u> <u>Hairy Speedwell</u> <u>Ivy-leaf Violet</u>
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	<u>Austrodanthonia penicillata</u> (M) Austrodanthonia pilosa (M) Austrodanthonia racemosa (M) Austrodanthonia setacea (M) Austrodanthonia scabra (M) <u>Chelanthus australifolia</u> (GF) <u>Convolvulus erubescens</u> (MH) <u>Cymbonotus preissianus</u> (SH) <u>Dianella revoluta</u> var. <u>revoluta</u> (M) <u>Glycine clandestina</u> (SC) Joycea pallida (L) Poa sieberiana (M) <u>Senecio quadridentatus</u> (LH) <u>Styandra glauca</u> (LH) Themeda triandra (M) Xerochrysum viscosum (LH)	<u>Asperula conferta</u> (MH) Austrodanthonia pilosa (M) <u>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</u> <u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M) <u>Chelanthus rara</u> (M) <u>Glycine clandestina</u> (SC) Hardenbergia violacea (SC) Joycea pallida (L) <u>Lomandra filiformis</u> (M) <u>Lomandra longifolia exilis</u> (L) <u>Luzula meridionalis</u> (M) <u>Poa morrisii</u> (M) <u>Poa sieberiana</u> (M) <u>Pteridium esculentum</u> (GF) <u>Stylidium graminifolium</u> (M)	<u>Acacia novae-zelandiae</u> (MH) Austral Bugle <u>Mountain Clematis</u> <u>Cymbonotus preissianus</u> (SH) Dianella tasmanica (M) <u>Dichondra repens</u> (SH) <u>Echirropogon ovatus</u> (M) <u>Geranium potentialoides</u> (MH) Lomandra longifolia (L) Microlaena stipoides (M) <u>Pandorea pandorana</u> (SC) Poa ensiformis (M) <u>Pteridium esculentum</u> (GF) <u>Rubus parvifolius</u> (SC) <u>Stylidium graminifolium</u> (M) <u>Themeda triandra</u> (M) <u>Veronica calycina</u> (MH) <u>Viola hederacea</u> (MH)

¹ Occurs on western side of zone
² Potential to spread rapidly
³ Sandy, well-drained soils

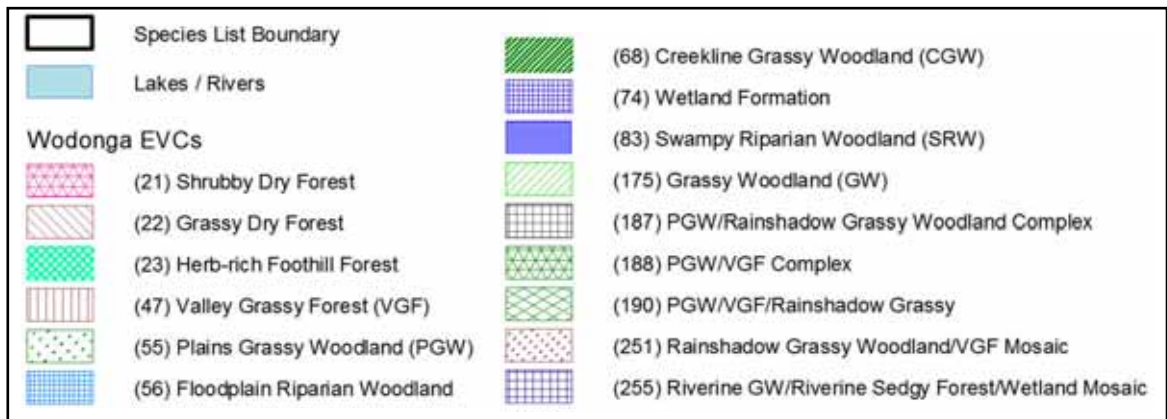
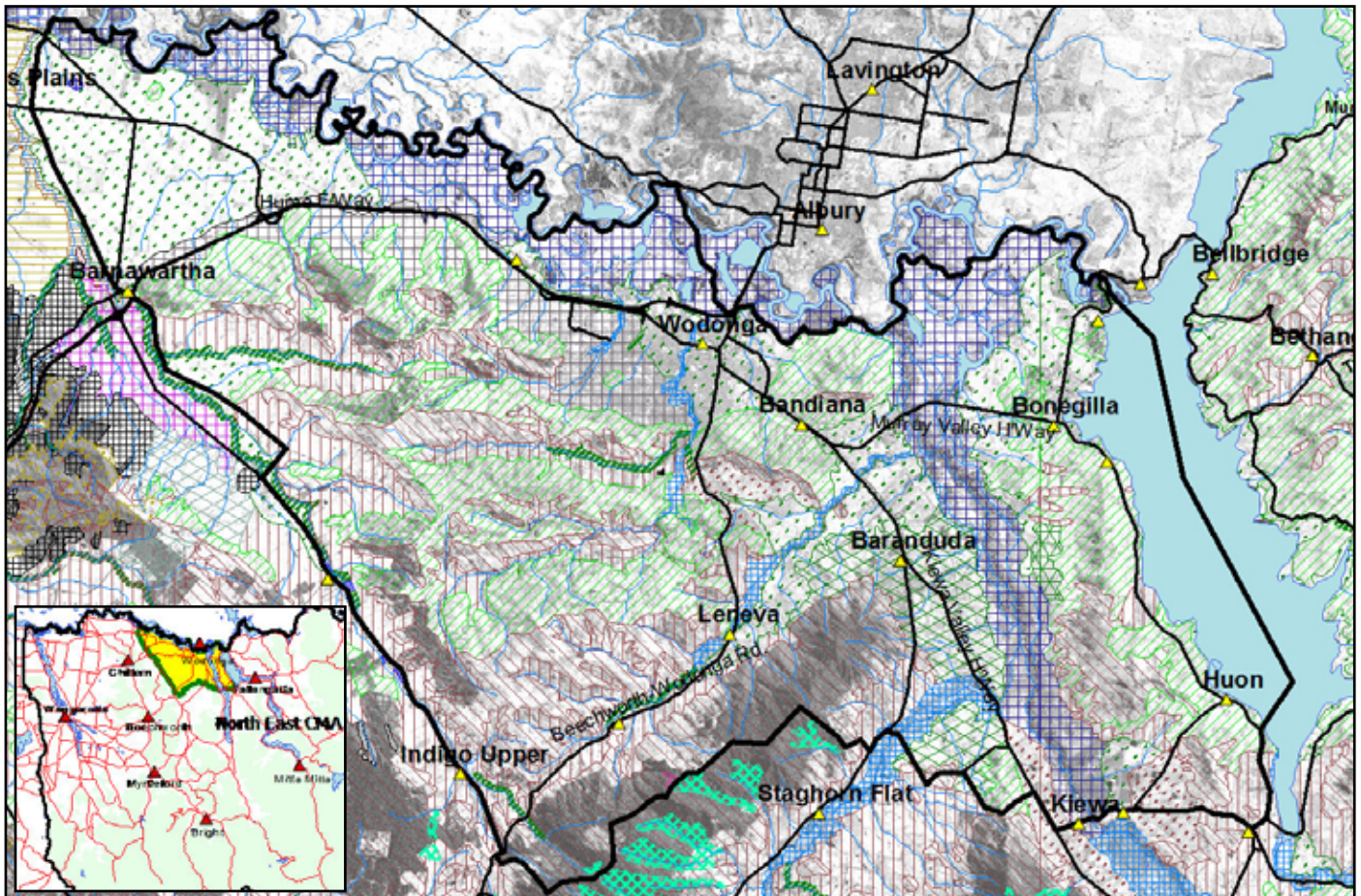


Figure 1. Map of the 'Wodonga' zone.

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. 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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