

# Coast Banksia Woodland (EVC 2)

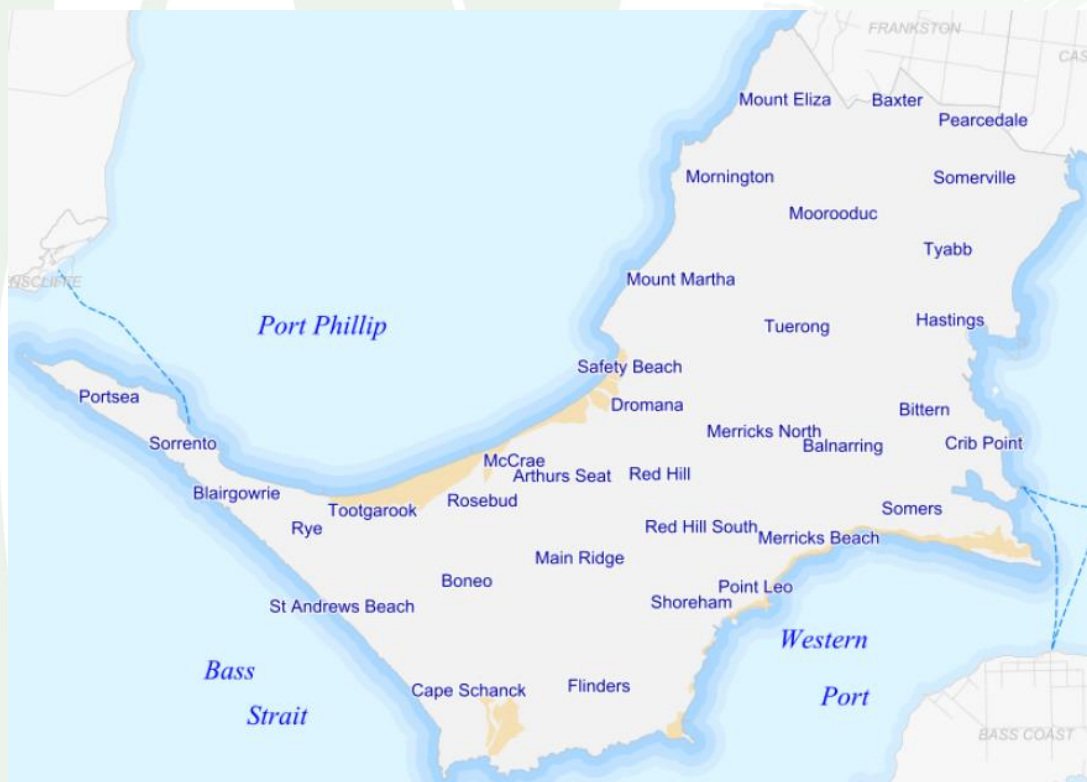
## Ecological Vegetation Classes on the Mornington Peninsula

An Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) is the standard unit for classifying native vegetation types in Victoria. Over 60 EVCs occur across the diverse landscape of the Mornington Peninsula. This EVC profile presents local environmental information for a specific EVC and is a useful reference for anyone interested in understanding, protecting, and restoring the unique biodiversity that occurs in their area.

## Coast Banksia Woodland - Description

Woodland to 25 metres in height. Usually occurs on deep alkaline (calcareous) sand, often at the foot of coastal bluffs, sometimes on coastal bluffs on relatively sheltered sites. Distinguished by dominant Coast Banksia. Ground layer frequently has succulent creepers, these are fire retardant and tend to protect Banksias from fire damage. This community naturally develops from Coastal Dune Scrub (dominated by Coast Tea-tree) in the long absence of fire.

<b>Pre-1750 distribution</b>	Widespread and locally extensive in coastal areas of the Mornington Peninsula, with inland occurrences near Cape Schanck. See map below.
<b>Present distribution</b>	Scattered and rare
<b>Peninsula status</b>	Vulnerable
<b>Bioregional status</b>	Vulnerable
<b>Typical sites</b>	Rosebud Foreshore, Rosebud. Much of the coastal strip between Shoreham and Somers. Sandy Point (HMAS Cerberus).



# Coast Banksia Woodland (EVC 2)

## Coast Banksia Woodland - Plant List

Scientific name	Common name	Height	Available in nurseries
<b>Trees</b>			
		<b>m</b>	
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>sophorae</i>	Coast Wattle	10	✓
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak	10	✓
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia	25	✓
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree	5	✓
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Common Boobialla	13	✓
<b>Shrubs</b>			
		<b>cm</b>	
<i>Correa alba</i>	White Correa	150	✓
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath	500	✓
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> subsp. <i>candolleana</i>	Seaberry Saltbush	200	✓
<b>Grasses</b>			
		<b>cm</b>	
<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	Australian Salt-grass	20	
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	50	✓
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	70	✓
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass	100	✓
<i>Poa poiformis</i> var. <i>poiformis</i>	Blue Tussock-grass	100	✓
<b>Ground covers</b>			
		<b>cm</b>	
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee	20	✓
<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Small-flower Flax-lily	50	✓
<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily	80	✓
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed	4	✓
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-sedge	100	✓
<i>Geranium solanderi</i> var. <i>solanderi</i>	Austral Cranesbill	30	✓
<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>	Coast Sword-sedge	100	✓
<i>Lepidosperma sieberi</i>	Sandhill Sword-sedge	60	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	100	✓
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Austral Stork's-bill	60	✓
<b>Ferns</b>			
		<b>cm</b>	
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i> subsp. <i>esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken	100	
<b>Climbers, epiphytes</b>			
<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Small-leaved Clematis		✓
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining Glycine		✓
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower Spinach		✓