

# Mid King Native Plant Lists

Including Myrree, Whitlands, Whitfield, Cheshunt, Edi Upper

## About this brochure



This brochure provides lists of plant species that are locally native (indigenous) to the **Mid King** 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. Expanding the range of plant types to include shrubs, grasses and wildflowers suitable to your site 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.

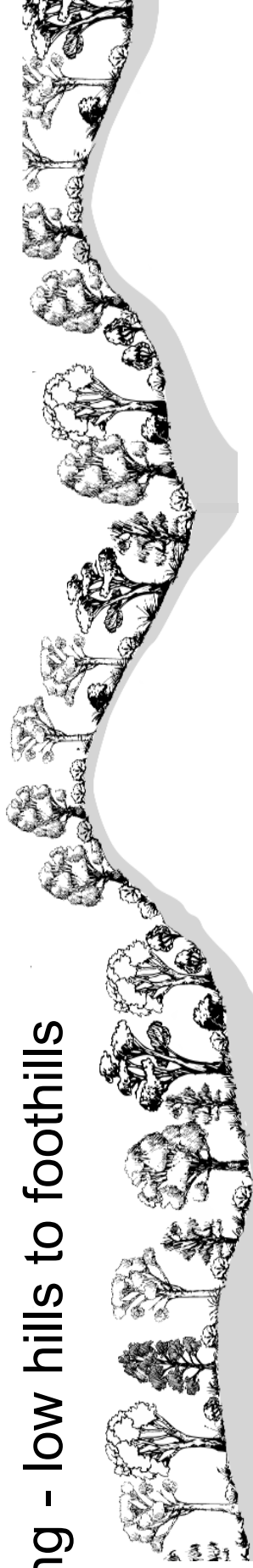
**Species Descriptions:** [www.csu.edu.au/herbarium/riverina](http://www.csu.edu.au/herbarium/riverina)

# Mid King - floodplain - plains - creeks



Landform	Floodplain	Plain	Creeklines / Drainage lines
Landform Description	Active riverine floodplain with frequent, short duration flooding	Secondary or non-active alluvial plains (as opposed to the floodplain)	Low-gradient ephemeral to intermittent drainage lines on plains and lower slopes of foothills
Geology & Soils	Alluvial sediments: red-brown loams to sandy clay loams; grey	Alluvial sediments: brown-red soils; black uniform loams; poorly drained grey clay soils	Alluvial sediments: clays and silts
EVC	<b>Floodplain Riparian Woodland / Swampy Woodland</b>	<b>Plains Grassy Woodland</b>	<b>Creekline Grassy Woodland</b>
Location Example	King River south of Edi crossing	South of Whitfield - south of Mill Lane	Lower sections of Meadow and Boggy Creek
<b>Legend</b>	<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 implexa</u> (UT) <u>Lightwood</u>	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT) <u>Silver Wattle</u>
<b>Bold text = more common in EVC</b>	<b>Blackwood</b>	<b>But But / Apple Box</b>	<b>Blackwood</b>
	<u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u>	<u>River Red-gum</u>	<u>But But / Apple Box</u>
	<u>Eucalyptus melliodora</u>	<u>Yellow Box</u>	<u>River Red-gum</u>
	<b>Shrubs</b>	<u>Red Box</u>	<u>Yellow Box</u>
	<u>Acacia paradoxa</u> (MS)	<b>Shrubs</b>	<b>Shrubs</b>
	<u>Callistemon sieberi</u> (MS)	<u>Acacia acinacea</u> (MS)	<u>Acacia acinacea</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>River Bottlebrush</u>	<u>Gold-dust Wattle</u>	<u>Gold-dust Wattle</u>
	<u>Burgan</u>	<u>Hedge Wattle</u>	<u>Yamish Wattle</u>
	<u>Tree Violet</u>	<u>Bursaria spinosa</u> (MS) <u>Sweet Bursaria</u>	<u>(MS) Sweet Bursaria</u>
	<b>Groundcovers</b>	<u>Drooping Cassinia</u>	<b>Common Cassinia</b>
	<u>Acaena novae-zelandiae</u> (MH)	<u>Showy Parrot-pea</u>	<u>Drooping Cassinia</u>
	<u>Amphibromus nervosus</u> (L)	<u>Curved Rice-flower</u>	<u>Showy Parrot-pea</u>
	<u>Austrodanthonia duttoniana</u> (M)	<b>Groundcovers</b>	<u>Tree Violet</u>
	<u>Carex appressa</u> (L)	<u>Chocolate Lily</u>	<b>Groundcovers</b>
<b>Shrubs</b>	<u>Tall Sedge</u>	<u>Arthropodium strictum</u> (LH)	<u>Arthropodium strictum</u> (LH)
(MS) Medium 1-5m	<u>Knob Sedge</u>	<u>Austrodanthonia racemosa</u> (M)	<u>Common Wallaby-grass</u>
(SS) Small 20cm-1m	<u>Common Sneezeweed</u>	<u>Burchardia umbellata</u> (MH)	<u>Common Wallaby-grass</u>
(PS) Prostrate < 50cm	<u>Common Cotula</u>	<u>Carex inversa</u> (M)	<b>Tall Sedge</b>
<b>Groundcovers</b>	<u>Tall Flat-sedge</u>	<u>Convolvulus erubescens</u> (SH)	<u>Common Sneezeweed</u>
(L) Large grass-like plant > 1m	<u>Globe Kyllinga</u>	<u>Craspedia variabilis</u> (MH)	<u>Pale Flax-lily</u>
(M) Medium grass-like plant 10cm-1m	<u>Common Spike-sedge</u>	<u>Dianella longifolia</u> (M)	<u>Dianella longifolia</u> (M)
(T) Tiny grass-like plant < 10cm	<u>Austral Cranesbill</u>	<u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M)	<u>Black-anther Flax-lily</u>
(LH) Large herb->50cm (MH) Medium herb->20cm	<u>Austral Brooklime</u>	<u>Dichelachne rara</u> (M)	<b>Common Wheat-grass</b>
(SH) Small or prostrate herb < 5cm	<u>Joint-leaf Rush</u>	<u>Elymus scaber</u> (M)	<u>Hollow Rush</u>
(GF) Ground Fern	<u>Giant Rush</u>	<u>Enteropogon acicularis</u> (M)	<u>Wattle Mat-rush</u>
(SC) Scrambler/ climber	<u>Weeping Grass</u>	<u>Geranium retrorsum</u> (MH)	<b>Common Reed</b>
	<u>Upright Water-milfoil</u>	<u>Leptorhynchos squamatus</u> (MH)	<u>Common Tussock-grass</u>
	<u>Slender Knotweed</u>	<u>Lomandra filiformis</u> (M)	<u>Grey Tussock-grass</u>
	<u>Water Pepper</u>	<u>Lomandra multiflora</u> (M)	<b>Kangaroo Grass</b>
	<b>Common Reed</b>	<u>Pentapogon quadrifidus</u> (M)	
	<b>Common Tussock-grass</b>	<u>Poa sieberiana</u> (M)	
	<u>Kangaroo Grass</u>	<b>Themeda triandra</b> (M)	
	<u>Water Ribbons</u>	<u>Velleia paradoxa</u> (MH)	
		<u>Spur Velleia</u>	

# Mid King - low hills to foothills



Landform	Hills, Valleys and Slopes	Foothills	Foothills
Description	Broad valley bottoms and protected, moderate hill slopes	Moderate to steep dry slopes generally south and east facing	Hill tops, steep dry slopes generally north and west facing
Geology & Soils	Colluvium derived from various geologies: well-drained red-brown gradational soils to loam soils	Range of geologies: typically shallow soils	Range of geologies: shallow to skeletal, free draining sandy soils
<b>EVC</b>	<b>Valley Grassy Forest</b>	<b>Grassy Dry Forest</b>	<b>Heathy Dry Forest</b>
Location Example	Valley on O'Briens Lane, State Forest south of Moyhu, South of intersection of Carboor Upper Rd & Pettifers Rd	South facing hill slope off Carmichael Lane, Meadow Creek State Forest	North facing slopes west of corner of Carboor Upper Road and Pettifers Rd intersection
<b>Legend</b>	<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 pravissima</u> (UT)	<u>Eucalyptus dives</u>
<b>Bold text = more common in EVC</b>	<b>Blackwood</b>	<b>Blakely's Red-gum</b>	<b>Broad-leaved Peppermint</b>
	<u>Eucalyptus blakelyi</u>	<u>Blakely's Red-gum</u>	<u>Bundy / Long-leaf Box</u>
	<u>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</u>	<b>But But / Apple Box</b>	<u>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</u>
	<u>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</u>	<u>Red Stringybark</u>	<u>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</u>
	<u>Eucalyptus melliodora</u>	<b>Yellow Box</b>	<u>Eucalyptus mannifera</u>
	<u>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</u>	<u>Red Box</u>	<u>Eucalyptus nortoni</u>
<b>Trees</b>	<u>Eucalyptus rubida</u>	<b>Candlebark</b>	<u>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</u>
Woody plants (include large shrubs) > 5m (UT) Understorey Trees = trees or large shrubs > 5m that do not form part of the canopy	<b>Shrubs</b>	<b>Shrubs</b>	<b>Shrubs</b>
	<u>Acacia rubida</u> (MS)	<u>Red-stem Wattle</u>	<u>Acacia gurnii</u> (SS)
	<u>Acrotriche serrulata</u> (PS)	<u>Honey-pots</u>	<u>Acacia vermiflua</u> (MS)
	<u>Banksia marginata</u> (MS)	<u>Silver Banksia</u>	<u>Acrotriche serrulata</u> (PS)
	<b>Bursaria spinosa sbsp. spinosa</b>	<b>(MS) Sweet Bursaria</b>	<u>Brachyotona daphnoides</u> (MS)
	<u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS)	<u>Common Cassinia</u>	<u>Carrea reflexa</u> (MS)
	<u>Dillwynia sericea</u> (SS)	<u>Showy Parrot-pea</u>	<u>Daviesia ulcifolia</u> (MS)
	<u>Hibbertia obtusifolia</u> (SS)	<u>Grey Guinea-flower</u>	<u>Dillwynia phylloides</u> (SS)
	<u>Indigofera australis</u> (MS)	<u>Austral Indigo</u>	<u>Gompholobium huegelii</u> (SS)
	<b>Groundcovers</b>	<b>Groundcovers</b>	<u>Grevillea alpina</u> (MS)
(PS) Prostrate <50cm	<u>Acaena echinata</u> (MH)	<u>Sheep's Burr</u>	<u>Hibbertia obtusifolia</u> (SS)
<b>Groundcovers</b>	<u>Arthropodium strictum</u> (LH)	<b>Rough Spear-grass</b>	<u>Leucopogon virgatus</u> (SS)
(L) Large grass-like plant > 1m	<u>Brunonia australis</u> (MH)	<u>Common Apple-berry</u>	<u>Melichrus urceolatus</u> (SS)
(M) Medium grass-like plant 10cm-1m	<u>Bulbine bulbosa</u> (MH)	<b>Clustered Everlasting</b>	<u>Monotoca scoparia</u> (MS)
(T) Tiny grass-like plant <10cm	<u>Desmodium gunnii</u> (SH)	<u>Reed Bent-grass</u>	<u>Persoonia rigida</u> (MS)
(LH) Large herb >50cm	<u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M)	<u>Black-anther Flax-lily</u>	<u>Platylobium formosum</u> (PS)
(MH) Medium herb 5-20cm	<u>Dichelachne rara</u> (M)	<u>Common Plume-grass</u>	<u>Pultenaea spinosa</u> (MS)
(SH) Small or prostrate herb < 5cm	<u>Elymus scaber</u> (M)	<u>Common Wheat-grass</u>	<b>Groundcovers</b>
(GF) Ground Fern	<u>Geranium solanderi</u> (MH)	<u>Austral Cranesbill</u>	<u>Austrostipa scabra</u> (M)
(SC) Scrambler/climber	<u>Luzula meridionalis</u> (M)	<u>Common Woodrush</u>	<u>Dichelachne rara</u> (M)
	<b>Microlaena stipoides</b> (M)	<b>Weeping Grass</b>	<u>Helichrysum scorpioides</u> (MH)
	<u>Microseris scapigera</u> - Sp.3 (MH)	<u>Yam Daisy</u>	<b>Joycea pallida</b> (L)
	<u>Poa sieberiana</u> (M)	<b>Grey Tussock-grass</b>	<u>Lepidosperma laterale</u> (M)
	<u>Senecio quadridentatus</u> (LH)	<u>Cotton Fireweed</u>	<u>Luzula filiformis</u> (M)
			<u>Luzula meridionalis</u> (M)
			<u>Microseris scapigera</u> - Sp.3 (MH)
			<u>Poa sieberiana</u> (M)
			<u>Senecio quadridentatus</u> (LH)
			<u>Xerochrysum viscosum</u> (LH)
			<u>Sheep's Burr</u>
			<b>Rough Spear-grass</b>
			<u>Common Apple-berry</u>
			<b>Clustered Everlasting</b>
			<u>Reed Bent-grass</u>
			<u>Black-anther Flax-lily</u>
			<u>Common Plume-grass</u>
			<u>Common Wheat-grass</u>
			<u>Silvertop Wallaby-grass</u>
			<b>Variable Sword-sedge</b>
			<u>Wattle Mat-rush</u>
			<u>Common Woodrush</u>
			<u>Yam Daisy</u>
			<b>Grey Tussock-grass</b>
			<u>Cotton Fireweed</u>
			<u>Shiny Everlasting</u>

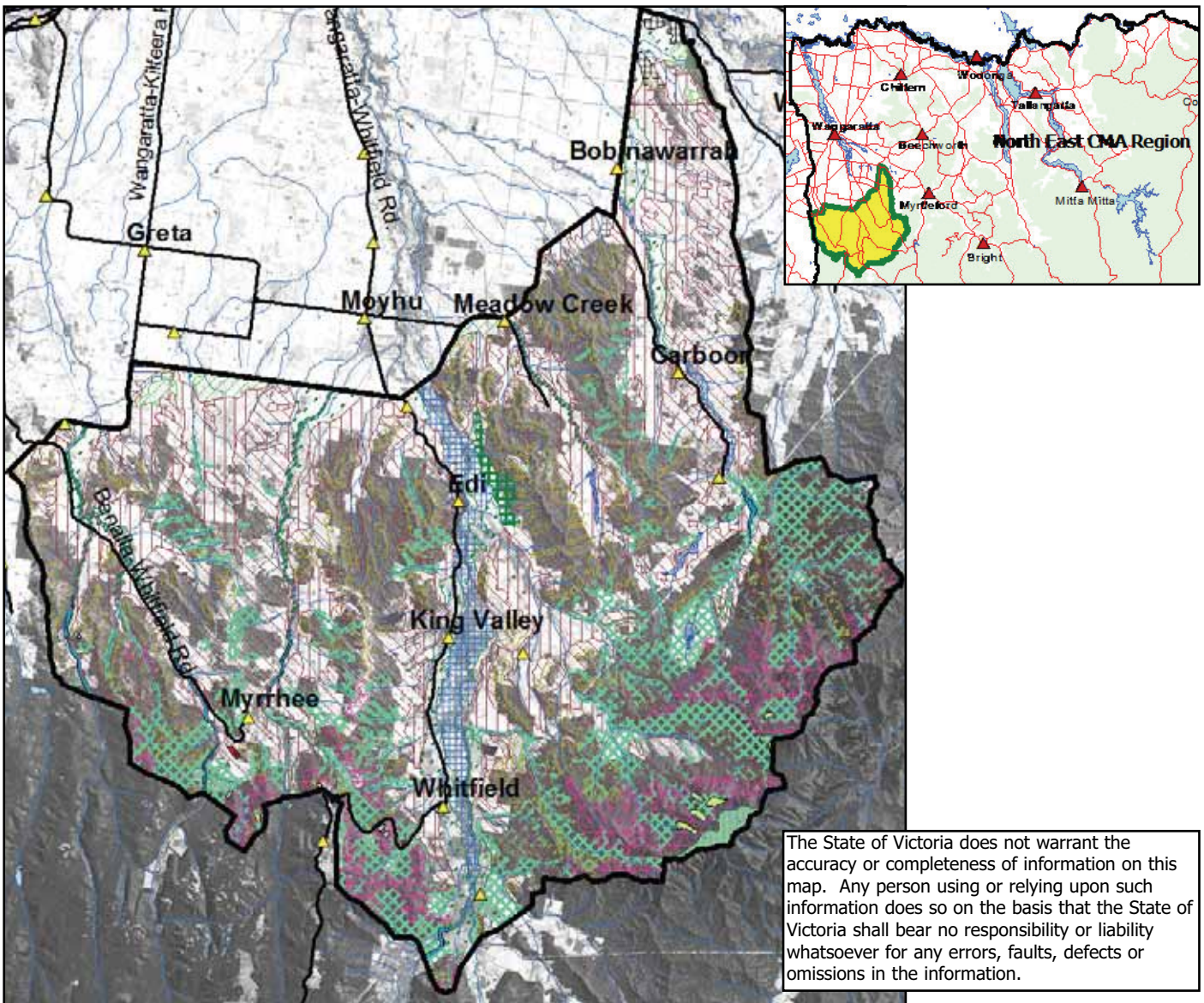
# Mid King - valleys - foothills - foothills - swampy streams



Landform	Hills, Slopes and Valleys	Foothills, Plateaux	Hills, Mountains, Plateaux
Description	Spring soaks on low hills and lower slopes of foothills	Gullies or moderate to steep slopes and ridges above 500m alt.	Broad drainage lines above ~300m alt., including prior streams
Geology & Soils	Colluvial slopes: poorly drained clays, silts; moist through summer	Various geologies: deeper loamy soils	Alluvial: silty sands and gravels, sometimes clays
<b>EVC</b>	<b>Spring-soak Herbland-Woodland Mosaic</b>	<b>Herb-rich Foothill Forest</b>	<b>Swampy Riparian Woodland</b>
Location Example	South of Whitfield opp. Mill Lane on slope of valley terrace	Whitfield Rd ~5km west Whitfield; Upper Fifteen Mile Ck Valley	Gum Flat Ck upstream Gum Flat Ck Rd, Carboor Upper
<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 (UT) Understorey Trees = trees or large shrubs > 5m that do not form part of the canopy	<p><i>Acacia dealbata</i> (UT) Silver Wattle</p> <p><i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> (UT) Blackwood</p> <p><i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> (UT) But But / Apple Box</p> <p><i>Eucalyptus camphora</i> Mountain Swamp-gum</p> <p><b>Shrubs</b></p> <p><i>Baeckea utilis</i> (MS) <b>Mountain Baeckea</b></p> <p><i>Callistemon ptyoides</i> (MS) Alpine Bottlebrush</p> <p><i>Epacris breviflora</i> (MS) Drumstick Heath</p> <p><i>Leptospermum continentale</i> (MS) <b>Prickly Tea-tree</b></p> <p><i>Mirbella oxylobioides</i> (MS) Mountain Mirbella</p> <p><b>Groundcovers</b></p> <p><i>Baumea gunnii</i> (M) Slender Twig-sedge</p> <p><i>Baumea rubiginosa</i> (L) <b>Soft Twig-sedge</b></p> <p><i>Blechnum nudum</i> (GF) Fishbone Water-fern</p> <p><i>Carex appressa</i> (L) <b>Tall Sedge</b></p> <p><i>Eleocharis gracilis</i> (M) Slender Spike-sedge</p> <p><i>Epilobium gunnianum</i> (LH) Red-fruit Saw-sedge</p> <p><i>Gahnia sieberiana</i> (L) Scrambling Coral-fern</p> <p><i>Gleichenia microphylla</i> (GF) <b>Gonocarpus micranthus</b> (SH)</p> <p><i>Goodenia elongata</i> (MH) Lanky Goodenia</p> <p><i>Goodenia peruviana</i> (MH) Austral Booklime</p> <p><i>Hydrocotyle hirtella</i> (MH) Hairy Pennywort</p> <p><i>Hypolepis glandulifera</i> (GF) Downy Ground-fern</p> <p><i>Phragmites australis</i> (L) Common Reed</p>	<p><i>Acacia dealbata</i> (UT) Silver Wattle</p> <p><i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> (UT) Blackwood</p> <p><i>Acacia praxissima</i> (UT) Owens Wattle</p> <p><i>Eucalyptus camphora</i> <b>Mountain Swamp-gum</b></p> <p><b>Shrubs</b></p> <p><i>Coprosma quadrifida</i> (MS) Prickly Currant-bush</p> <p><i>Leptospermum continentale</i> (MS) Prickly Tea-tree</p> <p><i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> (MS) Woolly Tea-tree</p> <p><b>Groundcovers</b></p> <p><i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i> (MH) Bidgee-widgee</p> <p><i>Asperula scoparia</i> (MH) Prickly Woodruff</p> <p><i>Blechnum minus</i> (GF) <b>Soft Water-fern</b></p> <p><i>Blechnum nudum</i> (GF) <b>Fishbone Water-fern</b></p> <p><i>Carex appressa</i> (L) <b>Tall Sedge</b></p> <p><i>Carex breviculmis</i> (M) Common Grass-sedge</p> <p><i>Cyperus lucidus</i> (L) <b>Leafy Flat-sedge</b></p> <p><i>Eleocharis gracilis</i> (M) Slender Spike-sedge</p> <p><i>Epilobium billardierianum</i> sbsp. <i>cinereum</i> (LH) Grey Willow-herb</p> <p><i>Gahnia sieberiana</i> (L) Red-fruit Saw-sedge</p> <p><i>Gratiola peruviana</i> (MH) Austral Brooklime</p> <p><i>Isoplepis inudata</i> (M) Swamp Club-sedge</p> <p><i>Microlaena stipoides</i> (M) <b>Weeping Grass</b></p> <p><i>Phragmites australis</i> (L) <b>Common Reed</b></p> <p><i>Poa ensiformis</i> (M) <b>Sword Tussock-grass</b></p> <p><i>Rubus parvifolius</i> (SC) Small-leaf Bramble</p>	
(MS) Medium 1-5m			
(SS) Small 20cm-1m			
(PS) Prostrate <50cm			
<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			
(SC) Scrambler/climber			







**Figure 1. Map of the Mid King 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' then choose the appropriate layers.

**References:**

Berwick, S. (unpublished) *Pre-1750 EVC mapping, Goulburn Broken CMA*, Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Benalla.  
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