

Corryong-Nariel Native Plant Lists

Including Walwa, Pine Mountain, Cudgewa, Thowgla, Nariel, Lucyvale

About this brochure



This brochure provides lists of plant species that are locally native (indigenous) to the **Corryong - Nariel** area (see inside 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!



Thelong 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.

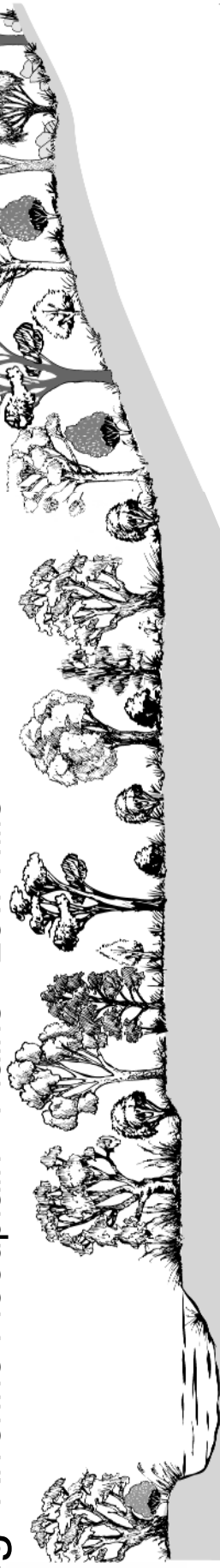
Salinity: DPI (2005) *Frequently Asked Question About Salinity Tree Planting Incentive Projects* NESSI

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

Corryong Riverine Floodplain - Plains - Low Hills

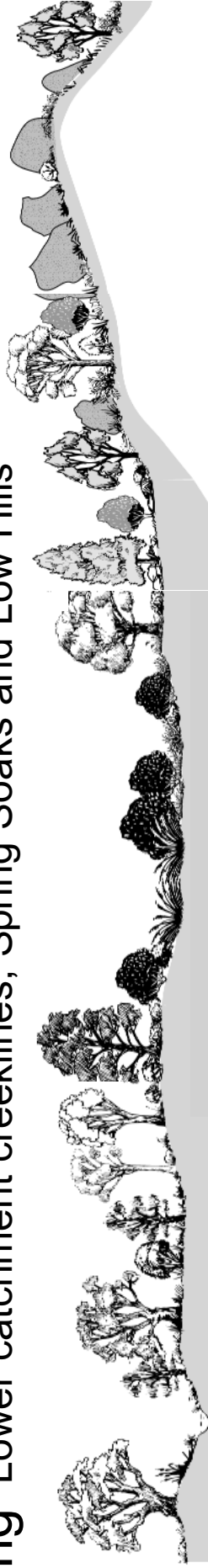


Landform	Floodplain, terraces	Plains	Low Hills
Landform Description	Active riverine floodplain with frequent, short duration flooding	Secondary or non-active alluvial plains (as opposed to the floodplain)	Low hills and gentle lower slopes of foothills
Geology & Soils	Alluvial sediments: red-brown loams to sandy clay loams; grey	Alluvial sediments - brown-red soils; black uniform loams; poorly drained grey clay soils	Granodiorite, metamorphic gneiss; well-drained red gradational loam; red/ grey contrast soils; or shallow sandy soils
EVC	Floodplain Riparian Woodland	Plains Grassy Woodland	Rainshadow Grassy Woodland
Location Example	Murray River	Colac Colac Bushland Reserve (overstorey and some native grasses)	Low hill at end of Mitchell Pl Towong (mostly overstorey)
Legend	Trees > 5m	Trees > 5m	Trees > 5m
Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT)	<u>Acacia implexa</u> ¹ (UT)	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT)
Bold text = more common in EVC	<u>Acacia melanoxylon</u> (UT)	<u>Acacia melanoxylon</u>	<u>Acacia implexa</u> (UT)
Trees	<u>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</u> ¹	Eucalyptus bridgesiana	<u>Acacia melanoxylon</u> (UT)
Woody plants (include large shrubs) > 5m (UT) Understorey Trees = trees or large shrubs > 5m that do not form part of the canopy	<u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u>	<u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u>	<u>Brachychiton populneus</u>
	<u>Eucalyptus melliodora</u> ¹	<u>Eucalyptus melliodora</u> ¹	Eucalyptus blakelyi
	Shrubs	Shrubs	<u>Eucalyptus goniacalix</u>
	<u>Callistemon sieberi</u> (MS)	<u>Callistemon sieberi</u> (MS)	<u>Eucalyptus melliodora</u>
	<u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS)	<u>Cassinia aculeata</u> (MS)	Eucalyptus polyanthemos
	<u>Dillwynia cinerascens</u> (SS)	<u>Dillwynia cinerascens</u> (SS)	Shrubs
	<u>Kunzea ericoides</u> ² (MS)	<u>Kunzea ericoides</u> ² (MS)	Acacia rubida (MS)
	<u>Melicoytus dentatus</u> ² (MS)	<u>Melicoytus dentatus</u> ² (MS)	<u>Acacia siculiformis</u> (MS)
	Groundcovers	Groundcovers	Acacia rubida (MS)
	<u>Acaena novae-zelandiae</u> (MH)	<u>Acaena novae-zelandiae</u> (MH)	<u>Acacia siculiformis</u> (MS)
	<u>Carex appressa</u> (L)	<u>Carex appressa</u> (L)	Acacia verniciflua (MS)
	<u>Carex chlorantha</u> (M)	<u>Carex chlorantha</u> (M)	<u>Acrotriche serrulata</u> (PS)
	<u>Carex fascicularis</u> (M)	<u>Carex fascicularis</u> (M)	<u>Dillwynia sericea</u> (SS)
	<u>Carex gaudichaudiana</u> (M)	<u>Carex gaudichaudiana</u> (M)	Hibbertia obtusifolia (SS)
	<u>Carex inversa</u> (M)	<u>Carex inversa</u> (M)	<u>Indigofera australis</u> (MS)
	<u>Centipeda cunninghamii</u> (MH)	<u>Centipeda cunninghamii</u> (MH)	Groundcovers
	<u>Cyperus gunnii</u> subsp. <u>gunnii</u> (L)	<u>Cyperus gunnii</u> subsp. <u>gunnii</u> (L)	<u>Aristida ramosa</u>
	<u>Cyperus sanguinolentus</u> (M)	<u>Cyperus sanguinolentus</u> (M)	<u>Austrodanthonia eriantha</u> (M)
	<u>Eleocharis acuta</u> (M)	<u>Eleocharis acuta</u> (M)	<u>Austrodanthonia racemosa</u> (M)
	<u>Geranium retrorsum</u> (MH)	<u>Geranium retrorsum</u> (MH)	Austrostipa scabra subsp. falcata (M)
	<u>Juncus australis</u> (L)	<u>Juncus australis</u> (L)	<u>Bulbine bulbosa</u> (MH)
	<u>Juncus ingens</u> (L)	<u>Juncus ingens</u> (L)	<u>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</u> (GF)
	<u>Lycopus australis</u> (LH)	<u>Lycopus australis</u> (LH)	<u>Chloris truncata</u> (M)
	<u>Microlaena stipoides</u> (M)	<u>Microlaena stipoides</u> (M)	Dianella revoluta (M)
	<u>Panicum effusum</u> (M)	<u>Panicum effusum</u> (M)	<u>Elymus scaber</u> (M)
	<u>Persicaria hydropiper</u> (LH)	<u>Persicaria hydropiper</u> (LH)	<u>Geranium solanderi</u> (MH)
	Phragmites australis (L)	Phragmites australis (L)	<u>Glycine clandestina</u> (SC)
	<u>Poa labillardierei</u> (M)	<u>Poa labillardierei</u> (M)	<u>Hardenbergia violacea</u> (SC)
	<u>Rubus parviflorus</u> (SC)	<u>Rubus parviflorus</u> (SC)	<u>Lomandra longifolia</u> subsp. <u>exilis</u> (L)
	<u>Rumex brownii</u> (MH)	<u>Rumex brownii</u> (MH)	<u>Microlaena stipoides</u> (M)
			<u>Poa sieberiana</u> (M)
			<u>Senecio quadridentatus</u> (LH)
			Themeda triandra (M)
			<u>Chocolate Lily</u>
			<u>Stiped Wallaby-grass</u>
			<u>Rough Spear-grass</u> (M)
			<u>Bulbine Lily</u>
			<u>Milkmaids</u>
			<u>Windmill Grass</u>
			<u>Common Everlasting</u>
			<u>Pink Bindweed</u>
			<u>Black-anther Flax-lily</u>
			<u>Common Wheat-grass</u>
			<u>Grassland Cranesbill</u>
			<u>Twining Glycine</u>
			<u>Scaly Buttons</u>
			<u>Weeping Grass</u>
			Grey Tussock-grass
			<u>Cotton Fireweed</u>
			Kangaroo Grass

¹ Sandy, well-drained soils

² Potential to spread rapidly

Corryong Lower catchment creeklines, Spring Soaks and Low Hills

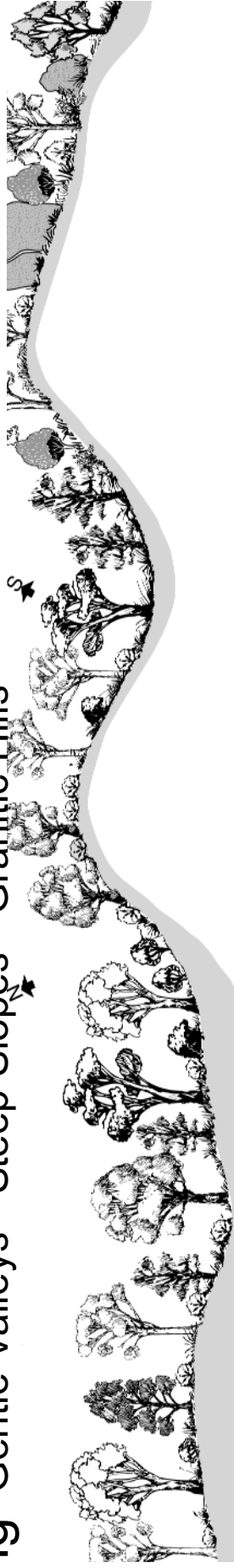


Landform	Plains, Hills	Foothill Valleys	Hills, Foothills
Landform Description	Low-gradient ephemeral (seasonal) to intermittent drainage lines on plains and lower slopes of foothills	Spring-soaks on lower slopes or edge of colluvial terraces	Hill tops and moderate to steep dry slopes generally north and west facing
Geology & Soils	Alluvial sediments - sands, clays and silts.	Unconsolidated sediments - poorly drained clays, silts, moist through summer	Shallow to skeletal sandy to sandy-loam soils
EVC	Creekline Grassy Woodland	Spring Soak Woodland	Shrubby Granitic Outwash Grassy Woodland
Location Example	Walwa Creek	Intersection between Firebrace Link Tk and Koetong Ck Tk	Hill behind Walwa Resort
Legend	Trees > 5m	Trees > 5m	Trees > 5m
Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT)	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> ² (UT)	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT)
Bold text = more common in EVC	Acacia implexa (UT)	Acacia melanoxylon ² (UT)	Acacia implexa (UT)
Trees	Acacia melanoxylon (UT)	Eucalyptus blakelyi ²	Acacia melanoxylon (UT)
Woody plants (include large shrubs) > 5m (UT) Understorey Trees = trees or large shrubs > 5m that do not form part of the canopy	Eucalyptus blakelyi	Eucalyptus bridgesiana ²	Brachychiton populineus
	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Shrubs	Eucalyptus blakelyi
	Eucalyptus melliodora	Acrotriche prostrata (PS)	Eucalyptus goniacalyx
	Exocarpos cupressiformis (UT)	Baeckea utilis (MS)	Eucalyptus melliodora
	Shrubs	Callistemon pityoides (MS)	Eucalyptus polyanthemos
	Bursaria spinosa subsp. <u>lasiophylla</u>	Epacris gunnii (SS)	Shrubs
	Callistemon pallidus (MS)	Leptospermum continentale (MS)	Acacia buxifolia (MS)
	Callistemon sieberi (MS)	Mirbella oxylobioides (MS)	Acacia rubida (MS)
	Cassinia aculeata ¹ (MS)	Groundcovers	Acacia sicutiformis (MS)
	Dillwynia sericea (SS)	Baumea rubiginosa (L)	Acacia verniciflua (MS)
	Meliclytus dentatus ¹ (MS)	Calochlaena dubia ² (GF)	Brachyoloma daphnoides
	Pimelea humilis (SS)	Carex appressa (L)	Calytrix tetragona (MS)
Shrubs	Groundcovers	Centella cordifolia (MH)	Dillwynia sericea (SS)
(MS) Medium 1-5m	Acaena novae-zelandiae (MH)	Eleocharis gracilis (M)	Grevillea alipina (MS)
(SS) Small 20cm-1m	Austrodanthonia eriantha (M)	Gahnia radula (L)	Hibbertia obtusifolia (SS)
(PS) Prostrate <50cm	Austrostipa scabra subsp. <u>falcata</u> (M)	Gonocarpus micranthus (SH)	Indigofera adesmifolia (MS)
Groundcovers	Carex appressa (L)	Hydrocotyle hirtella (MH)	Groundcovers
(L) Large grass-like plant > 1m	Carex breviculmis (M)	Hypericum japonicum (SH)	Aristida ramosa
(M) Medium grass-like plant 10cm-1m	Carex fascicularis (M)	Juncus fockelii (M)	Austrodanthonia eriantha (M)
(T) Tiny grass-like plant <10cm	Carex gaudichaudiana (M)	Juncus holoschoenus (M)	Austrodanthonia racemosa (M)
(LH) Large herb->50cm (MH) Medium herb 5-20cm	Carex inversa (M)	Leptospandra laterale ² (M)	Austrostipa scabra subsp. <u>falcata</u>
(SH) Small or prostrate herb < 5cm	Centipeda cunninghamii (MH)	Lomandra longifolia subsp. <u>exilis</u> (L)	Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia (GF)
(GF) Ground Fern	Dichondra repens (SH)	Luzula meridionalis (M)	Dianella revoluta (M)
(SC) Scrambler/climber	Elymus scaber (M)	Microlaena stipoides ² (M)	Elymus scaber (M)
	Eragrostis brownii (M)	Phragmites australis (L)	Geranium solanderi (MH)
	Geranium retrorsum (MH)	Poa labillardierei (M)	Glycine clandestina (SC)
	Juncus australis (L)	Poa tenera (M)	Hardenbergia violacea (SC)
	Microlaena stipoides (M)	Ranunculus sessiliflorus (MH)	Microlaena stipoides (M)
	Phragmites australis (L)	Senecio minimus (LH)	Poa sieberiana (M)
	Poa labillardierei (M)	Senecio quadridentatus (LH)	Senecio quadridentatus (LH)
	Senecio quadridentatus (LH)		Themeda triandra (M)
			Common Wire-grass
			Hill Wallaby-grass
			Striped Wallaby-grass
			(M) Rough Spear-grass
			Green Rock-fern
			Black-anther Flax-lily
			Common Wheat-grass
			Austral Cranesbill
			Twining Glycine
			Purple Coral-pea
			Weeping Grass
			Grey Tussock-grass
			Cotton Fireweed
			Kangaroo Grass

¹ Potential to spread rapidly

² Around the perimeter

Corryong Gentle Valleys - Steep Slopes - Granitic Hills



Landform	Valleys, Hills	Foothills, Mountains	Low Hills and Foothills
Landform Description	Broad valley bottoms, footslopes and moderate hill slopes	Moderate to steep dry slopes generally south and east facing, or north west at higher alt	Rounded hills often with surface granite boulders
Geology & Soils	Colluvium derived from various geologies: well-drained red-brown gradational soils to loam soils	Sedimentary or granitic - typically shallow soils	Granitic; sandy to sandy loam soils, often shallow.
EVC	Valley Grassy Forest	Grassy Dry Forest	Granitic Hills Woodland
Location Example	Eastern slopes of Eighty Acres Tk, Pine Mountain	Cnr Nariel Gap Rd and Nariel Gap Tk	Pine Mountain
Legend	Trees > 5m	Trees > 5m	Trees > 5m
Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT)	<u>Acacia implexa</u> (UT)	<u>Acacia implexa</u> (UT)
Bold text = more common in EVC	Acacia melanoxylon (UT)	Blackwood (UT)	Alfocasarina verticillata
Trees	<u>Brachychiton populneus</u>	<u>Currajong</u>	<u>Brachychiton populneus</u>
Woody plants (include large shrubs) > 5m (UT) Understorey Trees = trees or large shrubs > 5m that do not form part of the canopy	<u>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</u>	<u>Butt / Apple Box</u>	<u>Callitris endlicheri</u>
	<u>Eucalyptus dives</u> ¹	<u>Red-leaved Peppermint</u> ¹	Eucalyptus blakelyi
	<u>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</u>	<u>Red Stringybark</u>	<u>Eucalyptus goniolalix</u>
	<u>Eucalyptus melliodora</u>	<u>Yellow Box</u>	Eucalyptus macrorhyncha
	<u>Eucalyptus rubida</u>	<u>Candlebark</u>	Shrubs
	Acacia rubida (MS)	Red-stem Wattle	Acacia buxifolia (MS)
	<u>Acrotriche serrulata</u> (PS)	<u>Honey-pots</u>	<u>Acacia lanigera</u> (SS)
	Banksia spinosa subsp. lasiophylla (MS) Hairy Bursaria	<u>Banksia spinosa subsp. lasiophylla</u> (PS)	<u>Acacia rubida</u> (MS)
	<u>Banksia marginata</u> (MS)	<u>Silver Banksia</u>	Acacia verniciflua (MS)
Shrubs (MS) Medium 1-5m (SS) Small 20cm-1m (PS) Prostrate < 50cm	Cassinia aculeata ² (MS)	Common Cassinia ²	<u>Astromla humifusum</u> (PS)
	<u>Meliclytus dentatus</u> ² (MS)	<u>Tree Violet</u> ²	Calytrix tetragona (MS)
	<u>Pimelea curviflora</u> (SS)	<u>Curved Rice-flower</u>	<u>Correa reflexa</u> (MS)
	Groundcovers		<u>Dillwynia phyllicoides</u> (SS)
	<u>Acaena echinata</u> (MH)	<u>Sheep's Burr</u>	<u>Dodonaea boromifolia</u> (MS)
	<u>Austrodanthonia eriantha</u> (M)	<u>Hill Wallaby-grass</u>	Dodonaea viscosa subsp. cuneata (MS) Wedge-leaf Hop-bush
	<u>Bulbine bulbosa</u> (MH)	<u>Bulbine Lily</u>	<u>Grevillea jephcottii</u> (MS)
	<u>Carex appressa</u> ³ (L)	<u>Tall Sedge</u> ²	<u>Kunzea parvifolia</u> ⁴ (SS)
	Dianella revoluta (M)	Black-anther Flax-lily	<u>Micromyrtus ciliata</u> (SS)
	<u>Dichelachne crinita</u> (M)	<u>Long-hair Plume-grass</u>	<u>Persoonia rigida</u> (MS)
	<u>Elymus scaber</u> (M)	<u>Common Wheat-grass</u>	<u>Westringia eremicola</u> (MS)
	<u>Geranium solanderi</u> (MH)	<u>Austral Cranesbill</u>	Groundcovers
	<u>Glycine clandestina</u> (SC)	<u>Twining Glycine</u>	<u>Austrodanthonia eriantha</u> (M)
	<u>Lomandra filiformis</u> subsp. <i>filiformis</i>	<u>Lomandra Mat-rush</u>	<u>Austrostipa densiflora</u> (M)
	<u>Luzula meridionalis</u> (M)	<u>Common Woodrush</u>	<u>Bohrrochloa macra</u> (M)
	Microlaena stipoides (M)	Weeping Grass	<u>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</u> (GF)
	<u>Poa sieberiana</u> (M)	<u>Grey Tussock-grass</u>	<u>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</u>
	<u>Senecio quadridentatus</u> (LH)	<u>Cotton Fireweed</u>	<u>Desmodium varians</u> (SH)
	<u>Stackhousia monogyna</u> (MH)	<u>Creamy Stackhousia</u>	Black-anther Flax-lily
	<u>Tricoryne elatior</u> (LH)	<u>Yellow Rush-lily</u>	<u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M)
			<u>Isotoma axillaris</u> ⁴ (MH)
			<u>Pelargonium australe</u> (LH)
			Stypania glauca (LH)
			<u>Thysanotus patersonii</u> (SC)
			<u>Twining Fringe-lily</u>

¹ In foothills

² Potential to spread rapidly

³ Better areas of valleys

⁴ Rocky Outcrops

Corryong Protected Gullies - Steep Dry Slopes



Landform	Foothills, Mountains & Plateaux	Foothills, Mountains	Hills to Mountains	
Landform Description	Valleys with >900mm av.annual rainfall, protected slopes at lower altitude & northerly aspects at higher altitude & rainfall	Ridges and moderate to steep dry slopes generally north and west facing	Moderate to steep upper slopes and ridges, at a higher altitude/rainfall than healthy dry forest	
Geology & Soils	Various geologies: red/brown contrast soils to brown/grey gradational soils	Range of geologies with skeletal, sandy to sandy loam soils	Generally sedimentary or granitic - typically shallow, sandy loam soils	
EVC	Herb-rich Foothill Forest	Heathy Dry Forest	Shrubby Dry Forest	
Location Example	Mountain Creek Education Area	Intersection between Werमतong Tk and Leaks Tk	Lawrence Lookout - northern slopes before pines	
Legend	Trees > 5m	Trees > 5m	Trees > 5m	
Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries	<u>Silver Wattle</u> (UT) Large-leaf Hickory-wattle	<u>Lightwood</u> (UT) Black Cypress-pine ²	<u>Silver Wattle</u> (UT) <u>Blackwood</u> (UT)	
Bold text = more common in EVC	Blackwood (UT) <u>Eucalyptus globulus</u> sbsp. <u>bicostata</u> <u>Eucalyptus mannifera</u>	<u>Eucalyptus dives</u> ³ <u>Eucalyptus goniochalx</u> Eucalyptus macrorhyncha <u>Eucalyptus mannifera</u> ³ Eucalyptus polyanthemus <u>Exocarpos cupressiformis</u> (UT)	<u>Mountain Gum</u> Broad-leaved Peppermint <u>Candlebark</u> <u>Black Sallee</u> ¹ <u>Tree Lomatia</u> (UT)	
Trees	<u>Eucalyptus rubida</u> <u>Eucalyptus stellulata</u> ¹ <u>Lomatia fraseri</u> (UT)	Shrubs <u>Acacia gummii</u> (SS) <u>Acacia rubida</u> (MS) <u>Boronia nana</u> var. <u>hyssopifolia</u> (PS) <u>Brachyoloma daphnoides</u> (MS) <u>Daviesia leptophylla</u> (MS) <u>Dillwynia phyllicoides</u> (SS) <u>Gompholobium huegelii</u> (SS) <u>Grevillea lanigera</u> (MS) <u>Hibbertia riparia</u> (SS) <u>Hovea heterophylla</u> (SS) <u>Indigofera australis</u> (MS) <u>Kunzea parvifolia</u> (SS) <u>Leucopogon virgatus</u> (SS) <u>Monotoca scoparia</u> (MS) <u>Pimelea linifolia</u> subsp. <u>linifolia</u> (MS) Groundcovers <u>Acaena novae-zelandiae</u> (MH) <u>Clematis aristata</u> (SC) <u>Dianella tasmanica</u> (M) <u>Dichelachne sciurea</u> (M) <u>Dichondra repens</u> (SH) <u>Echinopogon ovatus</u> (M) <u>Glycine clandestina</u> (SC) <u>Lagenophora stipitata</u> (MH) <u>Microlaena stipoides</u> (M) <u>Poa ensiformis</u> (M) <u>Poa sieberiana</u> (M) <u>Rubus parvifolius</u> (SC) <u>Senecio tenuiflorus</u> (LH)	<u>Ploughshare Wattle</u> <u>Red-stem Wattle</u> <u>Dwarf Boronia</u> <u>Daphne Heath</u> <u>Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea</u> <u>Small-leaf Parrot-pea</u> <u>Common Wedge-pea</u> <u>Woolly Grevillea</u> <u>Erect Guinea-flower</u> <u>Common Hovea</u> <u>Austral Indigo</u> <u>Violet Kunzea</u> <u>Common Beard-heath</u> <u>Prickly Broom-heath</u> <u>Slender Rice-flower</u> <u>Purple Coral-pea</u> <u>Button Everlasting</u> Silvertop Wallaby-grass <u>Lomandra multiflora</u> sbsp. <u>multiflora</u> (M) <u>Grey Tussock-grass</u> <u>Cotton Fireweed</u> <u>Grass Trigerplant</u> <u>Nodding Blue-lily</u> ² <u>Tall Bluebell</u>	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT) <u>Blackwood</u> (UT) <u>Mountain Gum</u> Broad-leaved Peppermint <u>Brittle Gum</u> Narrow-leaf Peppermint <u>Tree Lomatia</u> (UT) Shrubs <u>Acacia gummii</u> <u>Acacia rubida</u> (MS) <u>Coprosma hirtella</u> (MS) <u>Coprosma quadrifida</u> (MS) <u>Daviesia latifolia</u> (MS) <u>Daviesia leptophylla</u> (MS) <u>Hibbertia obtusifolia</u> (SS) <u>Monotoca scoparia</u> (MS) <u>Olearia erubescens</u> (SS) <u>Persoonia chamaepeuce</u> (PS) <u>Pimelea linifolia</u> (MS) Playtlobium formosum (PS) <u>Pultenaea forsythiana</u> (MS) <u>Tetradlea bauerifolia</u> (SS) Groundcovers <u>Austrodanthonia penicillata</u> (M) <u>Billardiera scandens</u> (SC) <u>Derwentia perfoliata</u> (LH) <u>Dianella tasmanica</u> (M) <u>Hardenbergia violacea</u> (SC) Joycea pallida (L) Silvertop Wallaby-grass <u>Lomandra longifolia</u> sbsp. <u>exilis</u> (L) <u>Grey Tussock-grass</u> <u>Slender Fireweed</u> <u>Styidium graminifolium</u> (M) <u>Thysanotus tuberosus</u> (MH)
Woody plants (include large shrubs) > 5m (UT) Understorey Trees = trees or large shrubs > 5m that do not form part of the canopy				
Shrubs	<u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT) <u>Acacia falciformis</u> (UT) <u>Acacia melanoxylon</u> (UT) <u>Eucalyptus globulus</u> sbsp. <u>bicostata</u> <u>Eucalyptus mannifera</u> <u>Eucalyptus radiata</u> <u>Eucalyptus rubida</u> <u>Eucalyptus stellulata</u> ¹ <u>Lomatia fraseri</u> (UT)			
(MS) Medium 1-5m (SS) Small 20cm-1m (PS) Prostrate <50cm (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				

¹ Fosty valleys with cold air drainage

² Potential to spread rapidly

³ On granitic geologies

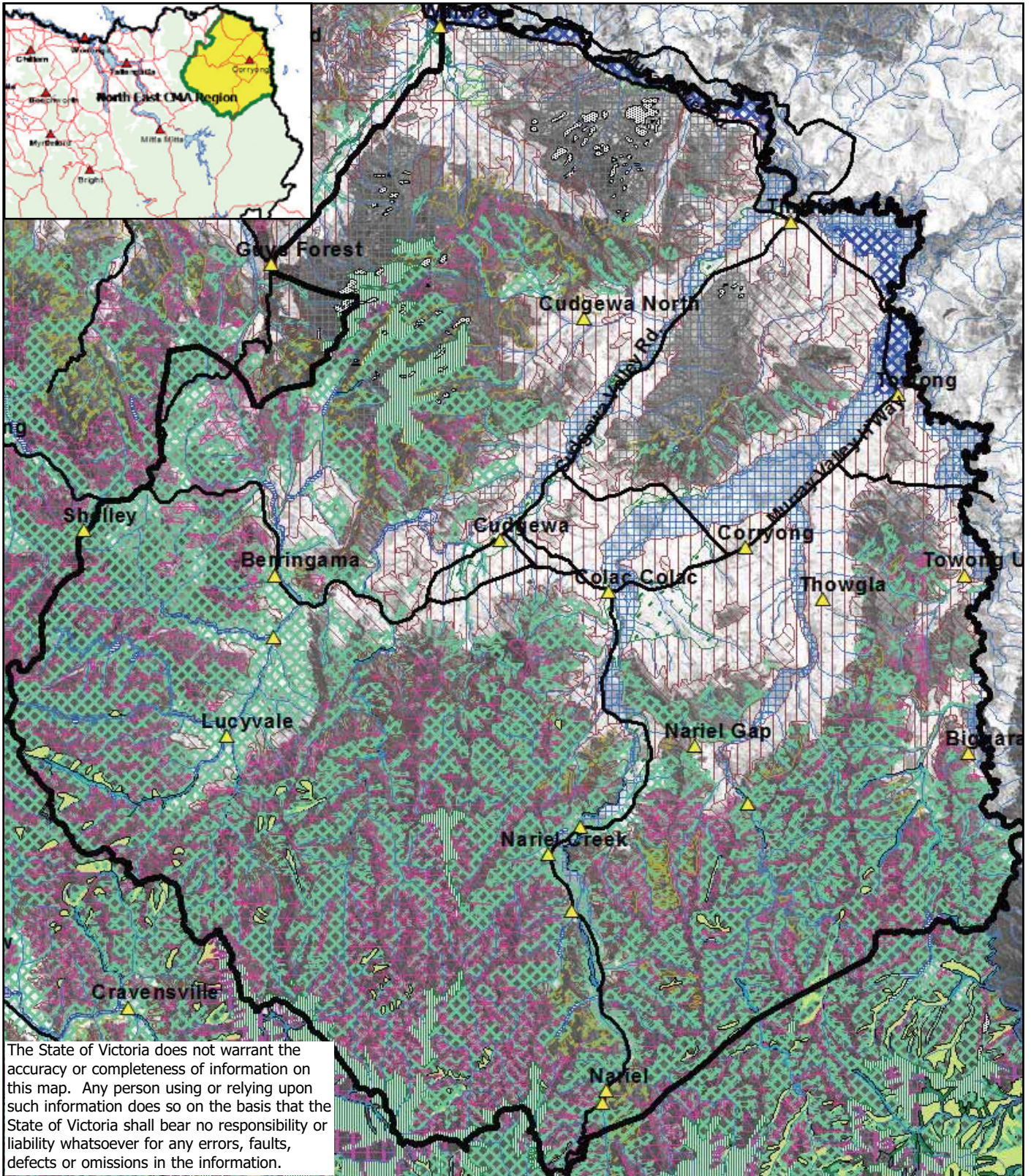
Corryong Creeklines and Rivers



Landform	Streams of Hills to Mountains	Swampy flats in Hills to Mountains	Foothill and Mountain Streams
Landform Description	Upper catchment streams, swift-flowing	Broad drainage lines above ~300m altitude, including prior stream depressions	Rocky stream-beds and banks, and adjacent terrace and slopes
Geology & Soils	Quaternary alluvial sediments: clays, silts and sands	Alluvial - silty sands and gravels, sometimes clays.	Various geologies, rock bars in-stream; soils are generally infertile coarse sands
EVC	Riparian Forest	Swampy Riparian Woodland	Riverine Escarpment Scrub / Riparian Shrubland
Location Example	Mountain Creek (accessed via Mountain Creek Reserve)	Cudgewa Creek near Coulstons Rd	Small sections on the Upper Murray above Biggara
Legend	Trees > 5m		
Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries	Silver Wattle (UT)	Silver Wattle (UT)	Silver Wattle (UT)
Bold text = more common in EVC	Acacia dealbata (UT)	Acacia dealbata (UT)	Acacia dealbata (UT)
	Acacia melanoxylon (UT)	Acacia melanoxylon (UT)	Acacia melanoxylon (UT)
	Bedfordia arborescens (UT)	Eucalyptus camphora ssp. humeana	Leptospermum grandifolium (UT)
	Eucalyptus camphora ssp. humeana	Eucalyptus globulus ssp. bicostata	Pomaderris aspera (UT)
	Eucalyptus globulus ssp. bicostata	Eucalyptus radiata	Pomaderris aspera (UT)
	Eucalyptus radiata	Narrow-leaf Peppermint	Shrubs
	Eucalyptus viminalis	Narrow-leaf Peppermint	Bursaria spinosa ssp. lasiophylla ¹ (MS)
Woody plants (include large shrubs) > 5m (UT) Understorey Trees = trees or large shrubs > 5m that do not form part of the canopy	Mountain Tea-tree (UT)	Mountain Tea-tree (UT)	Common Cassinia
	Hazel Pomaderris (UT)	Hazel Pomaderris (UT)	Prickly Currant-bush
			Woolly Grevillea
			Small-fruit Hakea
			Burgan ¹
			Prickly Tea-tree
			River Tea-tree
			Holly Lomatia
			River Lomatia
			Tree Violet ^{1,2}
			Box Micranthemum ²
			Poison Rice-flower
			Round-leaf Mint-bush ²
Shrubs			Groundcovers
(MS) Medium 1-5m			Carex appressa (L)
(SS) Small 20cm-1m			Carex fascicularis (M)
(PS) Prostrate <50cm			Carex polyantha (L)
(L) Large grass-like plant > 1m			Cyperus lucidus (L)
(M) Medium grass-like plant 10cm-1m			Geranium potentilloides ² (MH)
(T) Tiny grass-like plant <10cm			Lomandra longifolia ssp. exilis (L)
(LH) Large herb >50cm			Microlaena stipoides (M)
(MH) Medium herb 5-20cm			Pandorea pandorana (SC)
(SH) Small or prostrate herb < 5cm			Phragmites australis (L)
(GF) Ground Fern			Poa ensiformis (M)
			Poa sieberiana ² (M)
			Polystichum proliferum (GF)
			Rubus parvifolius (SC)
			Biodee-widgee
			Prickly Woodruff
			Soft Water-fern
			Fishbone Water-fern
			Hard Water-fern
			Tall Sedge
			Leafy Flat-sedge
			Short Bent-grass
			Tasman Flax-lily
			Slender Spike-sedge
			Gum's Willow-herb
			Cinquefoil Cranesbill
			Creeping Raspwort
			Austral Brooklime
			Slender Joint-leaf Rush
			Broom Rush
			Weeping Grass
			Common Reed
			Sword Tussock-grass
			Mother Shield-fern
			Small-leaf Bramble

¹ Potential to spread rapidly

² On rocky slopes above stream



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.

	Species List Boundary		(23) Herb-rich Foothill Forest		(72) Granitic Hills Woodland (GHW)
	Lakes / Rivers		(29) Damp Forest		(73) ROSH Mosaic
Corryong Narriel EVCs					
	(18) Riparian Forest		(36) Montane Dry Woodland		(82) Riverine Escarpment Scrub
	(20) Heathy Dry Forest		(38) Montane Damp Forest		(83) Swampy Riparian Woodland (SRW)
	(21) Shrubby Dry Forest		(47) Valley Grassy Forest (VGF)		(84) RF/SRW/Riparian Shrubland/RES/Disturbed
	(22) Grassy Dry Forest		(55) Plains Grassy Woodland (PGW)		(175) Grassy Woodland (GW)
			(56) Floodplain Riparian Woodland		(237) RF/SRW Mosaic
			(68) Creekline Grassy Woodland (CGW)		(250) Floodplain Riparian Woodland/PGW Mosaic

Figure 1. Map of the 'Corryong - Narriel' 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'.

