

Indigenous Plants of Latrobe City

Indigenous plants are attractive in both bush and garden settings. They are well suited to the local area requiring little maintenance, while providing great habitat and food for native wildlife.



Revegetation Guide

Seed-type Variation

Silver Wattle
Acacia dealbata



Red-fruit Saw-sedge
Gahnia sieberiana



Musk Daisy-bush
Olearia argophylla



Banyalla
Pittosporum bicolor



Wonga Vine
Pandorea pandorana



Mountain Clematis
Clematis aristata



Messmate
Euc. obliqua



Blackwood
Acacia melanoxylon



Plant communities and using this guide

Indigenous plants occur naturally in groups or communities that are defined by various environmental variables. When we move across the landscape we encounter changes in soil type, elevation, slope and aspect, which result in changes in the type of plant community. The map in this booklet provides a reconstruction of how the Latrobe landscape may have looked prior to European settlement and resulting native vegetation clearance. Listed in the tables throughout this booklet is a comprehensive species list, along with an indication as to which of the four broad vegetation communities each species would belong to, as well as the location within the landscape best suited to each species.

The planting zones identified on this map are based on a system utilised by the Department of Sustainability and Environment, known as Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs). In reality there are scores of EVCs within Latrobe City; each of which more accurately describes the soil, topography and vegetation than this booklet attempts.

Due to the scale of the map it is difficult to indicate the exact location of some plant communities. If you are planning a large scale revegetation project, with the aim of replicating a pre-European environment, there are more comprehensive EVC maps available. These, along with detailed species lists, can be obtained by contacting your nearest DSE/DPI Office or visiting the Victorian Resources Online website. Latrobe City Council's Sustainability & Environment Unit, Greening Australia, Landcare and other organisations can also provide assistance for large scale revegetation projects. Contact details for these organisations are provided on the last page of this booklet.

While obtaining a wide range of native plants for home and garden is becoming increasingly easy, some species are still difficult to obtain (often due to propagation difficulty). These species have been identified by the # symbol displayed after the species name.

Look for your local indigenous nursery listing in the phone book.

Prickly Moses
Acacia paradoxa



Grey Billy Buttons
Craspedia canens



Smooth Parrot-pea
Dillwynia glaberrima



Woolly Tea-tree
Leptospermum lanigerum



Milkmaids
Burchardia umbellata



Black-anther Flax-lily
Dianella revoluta



Snowy Daisy-bush
Oleria lirata



Running Marsh-flower
Vallarsia renniformis



The importance of indigenous vegetation

Remnant native vegetation is an important and integral part of Latrobe City. Native vegetation (trees, shrubs, grasses, ferns and herbs) supports the biodiversity that is so important in maintaining a healthy ecosystem. This guide will assist people in doing something positive towards protecting and enhancing native vegetation. By planting indigenous plants we can increase biodiversity and provide habitat for native fauna, no matter what the property size.

Since European arrival the majority of native vegetation in Latrobe has been cleared, primarily for agriculture. Less than 20% cover of native vegetation remains. It is important that this is protected, as the genetic diversity within remnants is irreplaceable, and the 'ecosystem services' native vegetation provides is worth millions of dollars in clean air, clean water and a healthy environment for people. Fortunately many landholders now recognise the importance of indigenous vegetation and are replanting their property's gardens and paddock boundaries with indigenous species.

Like exotic species, indigenous plants come in a wide range of colours and sizes that are attractive to both humans and native wildlife. By establishing indigenous species you can attract native birds and animals to your garden. Indigenous species are also used by landholders to prevent erosion and to improve water quality. Native vegetation increases farm productivity in other ways, by attracting birds to control insects, and protecting stock from extreme weather. Native vegetation is also very visually pleasing, and can enhance the natural beauty of the landscape.

Native plants are adapted to particular areas, having evolved over thousands of years to live in that climate, soil, slope and aspect.

As a consequence they require less water and there is often no need to import soil or fertilisers – making indigenous plants both easier and cheaper to grow. There is an additional risk in planting non-indigenous and exotic plants, as they often escape from gardens and turn into 'environmental' weeds, infesting remnant native vegetation and farmland.

Planting Zones within Latrobe City

FLOODING RIPARIAN FLATS



Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:

- Swamp Scrub (EVC 53)
- Wetland Formation (EVC 74)
- Riverine Escarpment (EVC 82)
- Swampy Riparian Woodland (EVC 83)
- Swampy Riparian Complex (EVC 126)
- Riparian Scrub (EVC 191)

Scented Paperbark
Melaleuca squarrosa



Ivy-leaf Violet
Viola hederacea



Dusty Daisy-bush
Olearia phlogopappa



Common Correa
Correa reflexa



DRY FOOTHILL FOREST



Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:

- Lowland Forest (EVC 16)
- Shrubby Dry Forest (EVC 21)
- Grassy Dry Forest (EVC 22)
- Herb-rich Foothill Forest (EVC 23)
- Shrubby Foothill Forest (EVC 45)
- Heathy Woodland (EVC 48)
- Valley Heathy Forest (EVC 127)
- Dry Valley Forest (EVC 169)

Tree Everlasting
Ozothamnus ferrugineus



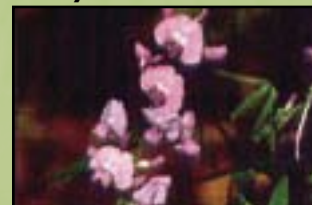
Grass Trigger-plant
Stylidium graminifolium



Running Postman
Kennedia prostrata



Twining Glycine
Glycine clandestina



PLAINS WOODLAND



Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:

- Plains Grassy Woodland (EVC 55)
- Floodplain Riparian Woodland (EVC 56)
- Box Ironbark Forest (EVC 61)
- Plains Grassy Forest (EVC 151)
- Gippsland Plains Grassy Woodland/ Gilgai Wetland Mosaic (EVC 689)

DAMP FOREST



Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:

- Riparian Forest (EVC 18)
- Damp Forest (EVC 29)
- Wet Forest (EVC 30)
- Cool Temperate Rainforest (EVC 31)
- Warm Temperate Rainforest (EVC 32)

Mountain Clematis
Clematis aristata



Hazel Pomaderris
Pomaderris aspera



Handsome Flat-pea
Platylobium formosum



Prickly Moses
Acacia verticillata



Victorian Christmas-bush
Prostanthera lasianthos



Kangaroo Grass
Themeda triandra



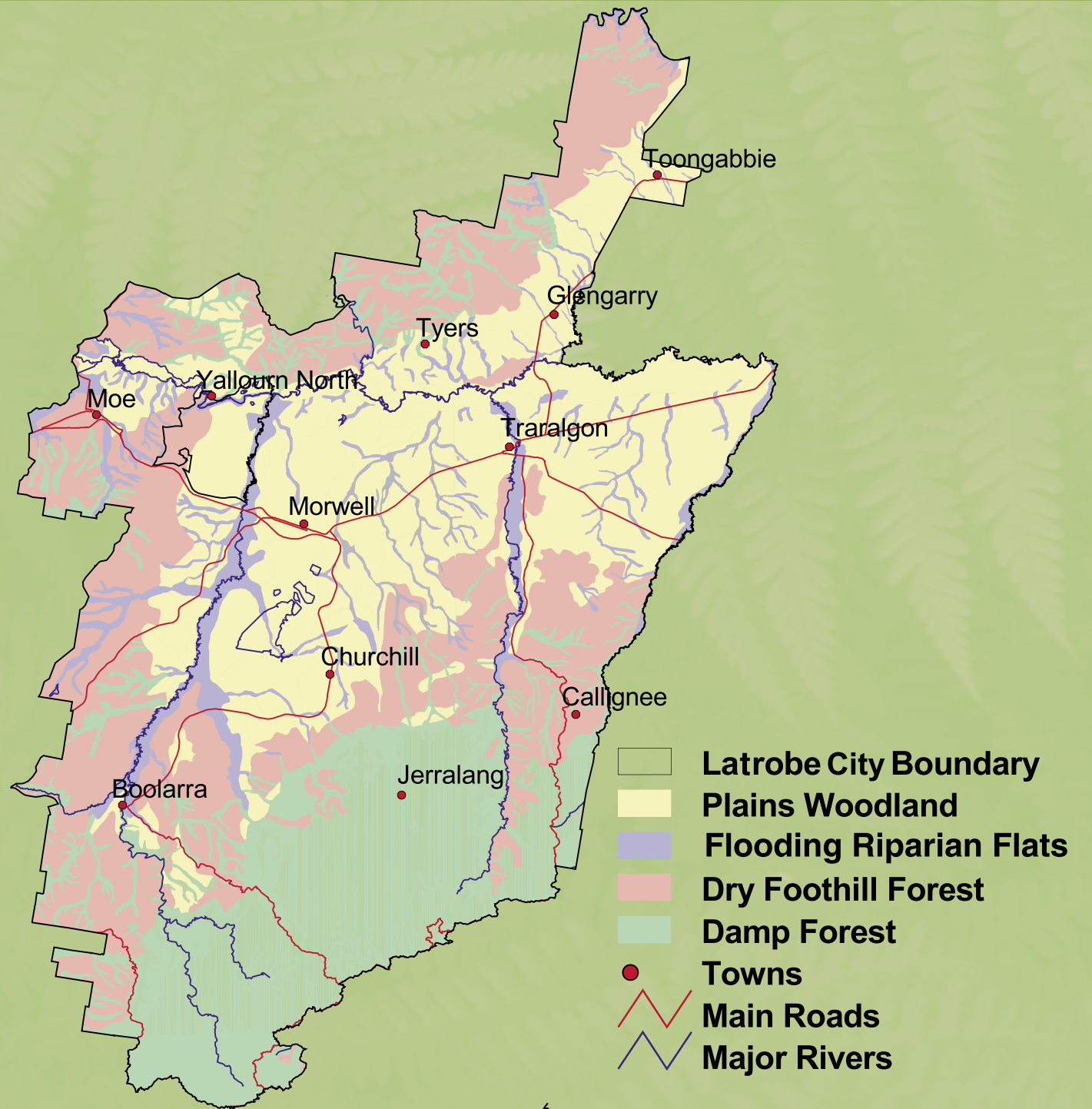
Silver Banksia
Banksia marginata

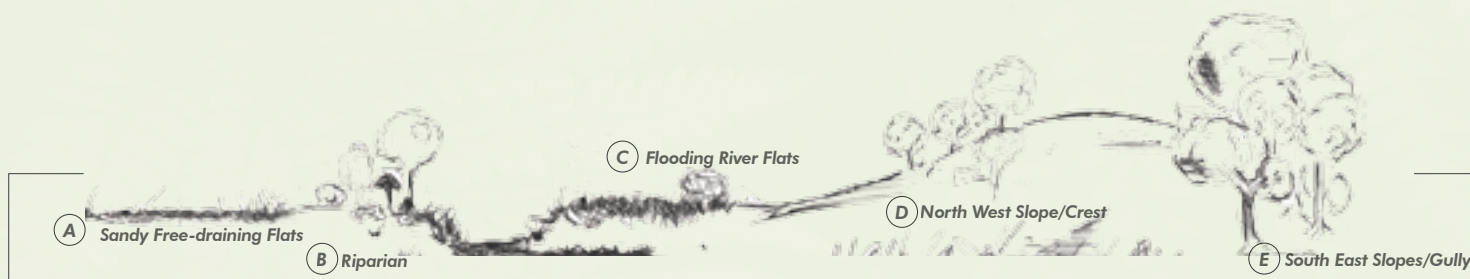


Blue Dampiera
Dampiera stricta



Planting Zones within Latrobe City





Landscape diagram

Plants evolve to grow in certain places in the landscape. Some plants can grow well in most areas, while others require a more specific landscape location.

For the purpose of this guide we have divided the landscape into five sections (see above). When selecting plants from this guide first check the planting zone you want to plant in (see map), then check the landscape location. The table on the following pages indicates which planting zone and landscape location each plant will grow best in.



Spiny-headed Mat-rush
Lomandra longifolia



Heath Pink-bells
Tetratheca bauerifolia

Golden Bush-pea
Pultenaena gunnii



Silver Wattle
Acacia dealbata



Tall Sedge
Carex appressa



Tall Trees (10m+)

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	FRF*	Plains Woodland	Dry Foothill Forest	Damp Forest	SEED TIME
Tall Trees (10m+)						
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> (P)	Silver Wattle		X	X	X	Late Nov – Jan
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle		X	X		Dec – Feb
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	X	X	X	X	Dec – Mar
<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i>	Southern Sassafras				X	Late Nov – early Jan
<i>Eucalyptus angophoroides</i>	Apple Box		X	X		Year round
<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	But But		X	X		Year round (best Jun – Feb)
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum	X	X	X		Year round (best Sep – Feb)
<i>Eucalyptus consideniana</i>	Yetchuk		X	X		Year round (best Dec – May)
<i>Eucalyptus cephalocarpa</i>	Silver-leaf Stringybark		X			Year round
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i> (P)	Mountain Grey Gum			X	X	Year round (best Jan – Jun)
<i>Eucalyptus fulgens</i> r	Green Scentbark		X	X		Year round
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark		X	X		Year round (best Mar – May)
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> ssp. <i>globulus</i>	Southern Blue Gum				X	Year round (best Jan – May)
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> ssp. <i>pseudoglobulus</i>	Gippsland Blue Gum			X	X	Year round (best Jan – May)
<i>Eucalyptus gonicalyx</i>	Long-leaved box		X	X		Year round
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box		X	X		Year round (best Nov – Mar)
<i>Eucalyptus muelleriana</i>	Yellow Stringybark		X	X		Year round (best Dec – Feb)
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> (P)	Messmate		X	X	X	Year round (best Dec – Feb)
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum	X	X	X		Year round (best Oct – Mar)
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box		X	X		Year round (best Mar – Feb)
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> (P)	Narrow-leaf Peppermint		X	X		Year round (best Dec – Feb)
<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i> (P)	Mountain Ash				X	Year round (best Dec – Feb)
<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>	Silver-top Ash			X	X	Year round
<i>Eucalyptus strzeleckii</i> Vv	Strzelecki Gum	X	X	X		Year round (best Sep – Feb)
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum		X			Year round (best Jan – Mar)
<i>Eucalyptus tricarpa</i>	Red Ironbark		X	X		Year round
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Manna Gum	X	X	X	X	Year round (best Jul – Mar)
<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i>	Myrtle Beech				X	Dec – Jan

Legend

#	Not readily available commercially	v	Vulnerable in Victoria
R	Rare in Australia	(P)	Photo on this document
r	Rare in Victoria	ssp	Subspecies
V	Vulnerable in Australia	e	Endangered in Victoria

* Flooding Riparian Flats

LANDSCAPE LOCATION

COMMENTS

A B C D E

	Fast-growing tree. Ideal for erosion control.		x	x		x
	Rapidly growing but short-lived tree. Excellent firewood.	x	x	x	x	
	Long-lived, good timber and shade tree.	x	x	x	x	x
	Drought intolerant ornamental tree for cool, moist, temperate rainforest gullies.					x
	Closely related to But But. Taller trunk.	x			x	x
	Medium tree with a short trunk and spreading crown.	x			x	x
	Large spreading tree. Found on riverine flats subject to periodic, irregular inundation.	x	x	x		
	Suits well-drained sandy and gravelly soils of low fertility.	x			x	
	Spreading tree with attractive silver/blue foliage.	x			x	x
	Grows to a very large tree under favorable conditions.		x	x		x
	Spreading tree with thick fissured bark.	x			x	x
	Usually found on dry, shallow, rocky soils.	x			x	x
	Fast-growing large tree used for timber. Locally scarce.	x	x		x	x
	Fast-growing large tree used for timber.	x	x		x	x
	Commonly found on the poorer soils spreading habit	x			x	x
	Attractive, broad-crowned tree. Hardy in most soils. Well known for honey & timber production.	x			x	x
	Slow-growing dense hardwood. Good timber tree.	x			x	x
	Grows on wide variety of soil types and habitat, varying in form.	x			x	x
	Common in lowland and riparian zones. Koala habitat.		x	x		x
	Occurs mostly on drier, shallow soils, bluish-green leaves.	x			x	x
	Widespread on poorer, shallow soils. Heavy bearer of seed.	x	x		x	x
	Largest of the large. Allow plenty of room.		x		x	x
	Large tree usually found on drier ridges. Widely grown for forestry purposes.				x	x
	Similar to E. ovata but a more stately robust form. Only found naturally in West and Sth. Gippsland.		x	x		
	Important koala food tree. Source of pollen and nectar for honey production.	x	x	x	x	x
	Pendulous branchlets. Tolerates dry conditions. Slow-growing but worth the wait.	x			x	x
	Koala habitat tree. Very large tree in deep alluvial soils.		x	x		
	Very ornamental tree for high rainfall areas. Avoid drying out during establishment.					x

A=Sandy Free-draining Flats B=Riparian C=Flooding River Flat D=North West Slope E=South East Slopes
(See diagram page 7)

Small to Medium Trees (5-10m)

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	FRF*	Plains Woodland	Dry Foothill Forest	Damp Forest	SEED TIME
Small to Medium Trees (5 – 10m)						
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black Sheoak		X	X		Year round
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood		X	X		Nov – Feb
<i>Acacia obliquinervia</i>	Mountain Hickory Wattle				X	Nov – Dec
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle		X	X		Nov – mid Jan
<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i>	Blanket-leaf				X	Late Jan – early Mar
<i>Eucalyptus yarraensis</i> R	Yarra Gum		X			Year round
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i> #	Cherry Ballart		X	X		Oct – Mar
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree	X	X			Mar – Apr
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> (P)	Swamp Paperbark	X	X			Year round
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> (P)	Scented Paperbark	X	X			Year round
<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>	Banyalla				X	Feb
<i>Rapanea howittiana</i>	Muttonwood				X	Dec – Feb

* Flooding Riparian Flats

Tall Shrubs (2–5m)

Tall Shrubs (2-5m)						
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Spreading Wattle			X		Late Nov – Dec
<i>Acacia mucronata</i>	Narrow-leaf Wattle		X	X		Dec – Jan
<i>Acacia oxycedrus</i>	Spike Wattle		X	X		Nov – Dec
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i> (P)	Hedge Wattle		X	X		Dec – late Jan
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Hop Wattle		X	X		Nov – Dec
<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	Sunshine Wattle		X	X		Oct – Nov
<i>Acacia verniciflua</i>	Varnish Wattle		X	X	X	Mid Nov – early Jan
<i>Acacia verticillata</i> (P)	Prickly Moses	X	X	X	X	Dec – Jan
<i>Banksia marginata</i> (P)	Silver Banksia	X	X	X		Feb – Apr
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Saw Banksia		X	X		Year round

Twining Silkpod
Parsonsia brownii



Narrow-leaf Peppermint
Eucalyptus radiata ssp. *radiata*



Legend

#	Not readily available commercially
R	Rare in Australia
r	Rare in Victoria
V	Vulnerable in Australia
v	Vulnerable in Victoria
(P)	Photo on this document
ssp	Subspecies

LANDSCAPE LOCATION

COMMENTS

A B C D E

Very ornamental foliage and bark. Separate male and female plants.	x	x		x	x
Slender, erect tree. Clusters of pale-yellow flowers in summer.	x	x		x	x
Highly ornamental. Can withstand snow and dry periods.		x		x	x
Australia's floral emblem. Clusters of golden-yellow flowers in spring.	x			x	x
Needs shelter from sun and prefers cool, moist conditions.		x		x	x
Rough bark with open spreading crown. Limited distribution within Latrobe Valley.	x	x	x	x	x
Attractive tree, difficult to propagate. Need to preserve existing stands. Edible fruit.	x			x	
Mainly riparian. Locally uncommon in dense stands.	x	x	x	x	x
Tolerates wet and saline soils where it freely suckers.	x	x	x	x	x
For damp soils. Locally uncommon in pure stands.	x	x	x	x	x
Slow-growing tree with dense foliage and attractive flowers. Attractive, highly perfumed flowers.		x			x
Good for streamside plantings. Moderate growth.		x	x		

A=Sandy Free-draining Flats B=Riparian C=Flooding River Flat D=North West Slope E=South East Slopes

Common throughout dry forest and woodlands. Tolerates a wide range of soil types.	x			x	x
Establishes readily by direct seeding.	x			x	x
Dense, prickly heathland shrub. Adaptable.	x	x		x	x
Prickly, but good stock excluder, hence the name.	x			x	x
Good colonising wattle. Will germinate well by direct seeding.	x	x		x	x
Winter flowering. Widespread after fire, but short-lived.	x	x		x	x
Ornamental, shiny or sticky foliage as if sprayed with varnish.	x	x		x	x
Very prickly tough plant. Will germinate well by direct seeding.	x	x	x	x	x
Grows in a wide variety of soil conditions.	x	x		x	x
Adaptable and long-lived in well-drained soils.	x			x	x

Mountain Ash
Eucalyptus regnans



Messmate
Eucalyptus obliqua



Stinkwood
Zieria arborescens



Tall Shrubs (2-5m) - continued

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	FRF*	Plains Woodland	Dry Foothill Forest	Damp Forest	SEED TIME
Tall Shrubs (2-5m) -continued						
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia		X	X		Year round
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> (P)	Sweet Bursaria	X	X	X		Late Jan – mid May
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia		X	X	X	Dec – Mar
<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Shiny Cassinia		X	X	X	Jan
<i>Cassinia trinerva</i>	Three-nerved Cassinia			X	X	Feb
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush	X	X	X	X	Early Jan
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Wedge-leaved Hop-bush		X	X		Late Oct-early Feb
<i>Hakea decurrens</i>	Bushy Needlewood		X	X		Year round
<i>Hakea nodosa</i>	Yellow Hakea	X	X	X		Year round
<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>	Austral Mulberry				X	Feb
<i>Hymenanthera dentata</i>	Tree Violet	X	X	X		Late Dec – early Apr
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree	X	X	X		Year round
<i>Lomatia fraseri</i>	Tree Lomatia				X	May – Jun
<i>Melealeuca parvistamenea</i>	Rough-barked Honey-myrtle	X	X	X		Year round
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	Musk Daisy-bush				X	Dec
<i>Olearia lirata</i> (P)	Snow Daisy-bush		X	X	X	Nov – Dec
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i> (P)	Tree Everlasting		X	X	X	Feb
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax			X	X	Jan – Feb
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i> (P)	Hazel Pomaderris			X	X	Late Dec – early Jan
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i> (P)	Victorian Christmas-bush			X	X	Jan
<i>Solanum aviculare</i> (P)	Kangaroo Apple	X	X	X	X	Mid Dec – mid Mar
<i>Tasmannia lanceolata</i>	Mountain Pepper				X	(Cuttings)
<i>Zieria arborescens</i> (P)	Stinkwood			X	X	Nov – Dec

* Flooding Riparian Flats

White Elderberry
Sambucus gaudichaudiana



Wiry Bauera
Bauera rubioides



Tasman Flax-lily
Dianella tasmanica



LANDSCAPE LOCATION

COMMENTS

A B C D E

	Drought tolerant. Likes well-drained acid soils. Adapted to high fire frequency for regeneration.	x	x		x	x
	Masses of summer flowers. Long-lived.	x	x	x	x	x
	Very fast-growing, short-lived coloniser.	x	x	x	x	x
	Fast-growing coloniser.	x	x	x	x	x
	Flower-bearing in summer.	x	x		x	x
	Prickly shrub with edible fruit. Prefers some shelter.		x	x	x	x
	Hardy ornamental shrub. Readily available in a variety of forms.	x	x	x	x	x
	Prickly suckering shrub. Useful screening plant.	x	x	x	x	x
	Masses of yellow, bird-attracting flowers in Winter.		x		x	x
	A cool rainforest shrub with bird-attracting fruit.		x		x	x
	Masses of small, white, slightly fragrant flowers in summer.	x	x		x	x
	Good coloniser often used in direct seeding. Prolific seeder.	x	x	x	x	x
	A forest dweller but can grow in exposed conditions.		x		x	x
	Similar to <i>M. ericifolia</i> but without the "paperbark". Suckers less freely.	x	x	x	x	x
	Suited to moist sheltered sites. Large attractive foliage.		x		x	x
	Fast-growing and flower-bearing in spring. Prefers moist sites.	x	x	x	x	x
	Hardy plant flowering longer than other 'dogwoods'.	x	x	x	x	x
	Prefers moist conditions where it suckers freely.	x	x	x		x
	Grows well in thickets. Prefers moist sites but tolerates dryness.		x	x	x	x
	Best suited to moist sheltered sites. Mauve summer flowers.		x		x	x
	Broad shrub with purple flowers and fleshy, orange fruit.	x	x	x	x	x
	Leaves used as condiment. Avoid drying when young.		x		x	x
	White flowers in spring. Strong odour when broken.		x		x	x

A=Sandy Free-draining Flats

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Pink-bells

Tetratheca ciliata

Gristle Fern

Blechnum cartilagineum

Mountain Grey Gum

Eucalyptus cypellocarpa



Low Shrubs (<2m)

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	FRF*	Plains Woodland	Dry Foothill Forest	Damp Forest	SEED TIME
Low Shrubs (<2m)						
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Juniper Wattle		X	X		Oct – Jan
<i>Acrotriche prostrata</i>	Trailing Ground-berry	X	X	X	X	Late Jan – Mar
<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>	Honey-pots		X	X		Jan – Mar
<i>Amperea xiphoclada</i>	Broom Spurge		X	X		Dec
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Cranberry Heath		X	X		Sep – Mar
<i>Bauera rubioides</i> (P)	Wiry Bauera	X		X	X	(Cuttings)
<i>Bossiaea cinerea</i>	Showy Bossiaea		X	X		Late Nov – Jan
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea		X	X		Late Nov – mid Feb
<i>Brachyloma daphnoides</i>	Daphne Heath		X	X		Sept-Nov
<i>Coprosma hirtella</i>	Rough Coprosma			X	X	Dec-Jan
<i>Correa reflexa</i> (P)	Common Correa		X	X		Nov – Feb (or by cuttings)
<i>Daviesia latifolia</i>	Hop Bitter-pea		X	X		Dec – Jan
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	Gorse Bitter-pea		X	X		Nov – Jan
<i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i>	Grey Parrot-pea		X			Late Oct – Feb
<i>Dillwynia glabberima</i> (P)	Smooth Parrot-pea		X	X		Nov – Feb
<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common Heath		X	X		Oct – Feb
<i>Grevillea chrysophaea</i> r	Golden grevillea		X	X		Dec-Jan
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia	X	X	X	X	Dec – Jan
<i>Hibbertia acicularis</i>	Prickly Guinea-flower			X		Late Nov – mid Mar
<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	Rough Guinea-flower			X		Late Nov – mid Mar
<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>	Grey-leaf Guinea-flower			X		Late Nov – mid Mar
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Austral Indigo		X	X		Dec-Jan
<i>Leucopogon ericoides</i>	Pink Beard-heath		X	X		Nov – Feb
<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i>	Common Beard-heath		X	X		Nov – Feb
<i>Lomatia ilicifolia</i>	Holly Lomatia			X		July
<i>Monotoca scoparia</i>	Prickly Broom-heath		X	X		Dec – Feb
<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i> (P)	Dusty Daisy-bush			X	X	Dec
<i>Ozothamnus rosmarinifolius</i>	Rosmary Everlasting	X		X		Mar - May
<i>Persoonia confertiflora</i>	Cluster-flower Geebung		X	X		Feb – May
<i>Pimelea axiflora</i>	Bootlace Bush			X	X	Nov – Dec
<i>Pimelea humilis</i> (P)	Common Rice Flower		X	X		(Cuttings)
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Slender Rice-flower		X	X		Oct – early Mar
<i>Platylobium formosum</i> (P)	Handsome Flat-pea		X	X		Nov – Dec
<i>Prostanthera melissifolia</i>	Balm Mint Bush			X	X	Jan-Feb
<i>Pultenaea gunnii</i> (P)	Golden Bush-pea		X	X		Mid Oct – Feb
<i>Pultenaea juniperina</i>	Prickly Bush-pea		X	X		Oct – Feb
<i>Rhytidosporum procumbens</i>	White Marianth		X	X		(Cuttings)
<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i>	Dusty Miller			X	X	(Cuttings)
<i>Tetratheca bauerifolia</i> (P)	Heath Pink-bells			X		Jan – Mar
<i>Tetratheca ciliata</i> (P)	Pink-bells			X	X	Jan – Feb
<i>Tetratheca pilosa</i>	Hairy Pink-bells		X	X		Jan – Mar

* Flooding Riparian Flats

**LANDSCAPE
LOCATION**
COMMENTS
A B C D E

	Spindly, erect shrub with prickly foliage, flowering winter and spring.	x	x		x	x
	Groundcover requiring shade. Suits rockeries.		x	x		x
	Unusual flowers with honey fragrance. Hardy.	x	x	x	x	x
	Hardy plant in wide variety of conditions but most common on sandy soils.	x	x		x	x
	Groundcover with bright red, tubular flowers and red fruit.	x	x		x	x
	Grows in a range of conditions and will tolerate wet sites.		x	x		x
	Profuse yellow pea flowers in spring.	x	x		x	x
	Yellow/brown pea flowers in spring. Suitable container plant.	x	x		x	x
	Many small, tubular, white flowers borne in spring and early summer.	x			x	x
	Bright red/orange fruit. Found in Boolara/Mirboo area.		x	x	x	x
	Many forms available. Prefers semi-shade.	x	x		x	x
	Regenerates profusely after fire. Yellow pea flowers in spring.	x	x		x	x
	Many yellow and red flowers early spring. Spiny branchlets.	x	x		x	x
	Fine greyish foliage with yellow pea flowers in spring. Tolerates shade.	x	x		x	x
	Flower-bearing hardy legume. Ideal for dry poorer soils.	x	x		x	x
	Appears in many colour forms on lighter dry soils.	x	x		x	x
	Tends to grow on sandier sites. Locally uncommon but commercially available.	x			x	x
	Good coloniser. Grows best in moist semi-shaded position.	x	x	x	x	x
	Attractive yellow flowers over long period.	x	x		x	x
	Sprawling shrub. Attractive yellow flowers over long period.	x	x		x	x
	Attractive yellow flowers over long period.	x	x		x	x
	Deep pink pea flowers in Spring. Less frequent with absence of fire.		x	x	x	x
	Small white flowers in spring with prickly leaves. Pink Buds.	x	x		x	x
	Adaptable, flower-bearing shrub. Suit rockeries and containers.	x	x		x	x
	Attractive long cream flower spikes in summer.		x		x	x
	Slow-growing hardy plant for well-drained site.	x	x		x	x
	Quick growing, moisture loving, flower-bearing in spring.	x	x		x	x
	Masses of small, cream flowers in spring/ autumn.	x	x		x	x
	Yellow flowers late spring and summer.	x	x		x	x
	A forest dweller with open foliage. Flowers in winter/ spring.		x		x	x
	Suit rockeries and containers. Attractive flowers.	x	x	x	x	x
	Also known as 'Queen of the bush'. Widely grown.	x	x	x	x	x
	Masses of yellow/orange pea flowers in spring.	x	x		x	x
	Mauve flowers, peppermint scented foliage. Common on higher ranges.		x	x		x
	Flower-bearing in spring with yellow-red pea flowers.	x	x		x	x
	Yellow-orange pea flowers in spring. Tolerates dryness.	x	x		x	x
	Attractive white flowers in spring. Tolerates dryness.				x	
	A moist forest floor dweller. Flowers over winter/spring.		x	x		x
	Compact shrub, widespread on rocky shallow soils.	x	x		x	x
	Masses of pink flowers in spring. Best in clumps.	x	x		x	x
	Pink or purple flowers in spring and summer. Found on sandy soils.	x	x		x	x

Ferns

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	FRF*	Plains Woodland	Dry Foothill Forest	Damp Forest	SEED TIME
Ferns						
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Maiden-hair Fern	X		X	X	Not Applicable
<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i> ssp. <i>gracillimum</i>	Mother Spleenwort				X	Not Applicable
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	Necklace Fern				X	Not Applicable
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i> (P)	Gristle Fern			X	X	Not Applicable
<i>Blechnum chambersii</i>	Lance Water-fern	X			X	Not Applicable
<i>Blechnum fluviatile</i>	Ray Water-fern	X		X	X	Not Applicable
<i>Blechnum minus</i>	Soft Water-fern	X			X	Not Applicable
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	Fishbone Water-fern	X		X	X	Not Applicable
<i>Blechnum patersonii</i>	Strap Water-fern	X			X	Not Applicable
<i>Blechnum wattsii</i>	Hard Water-fern	X		X	X	Not Applicable
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	Common Ground-fern	X		X	X	Not Applicable
<i>Crepidomanes venosum</i>	Veined Bristle-fern				X	Not Applicable
<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Tree-fern	X		X	X	Not Applicable
<i>Cyathea cunninghamii</i> (Rv)	Slender Tree-fern				X	Not Applicable
<i>Cyathea x marcescens</i> v	Skirted Tree-fern				X	Not Applicable
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Soft Tree-fern	X			X	Not Applicable
<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	Pouched Coral-fern	X		X	X	Not Applicable
<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>	Scrambling Coral-fern	X		X	X	Not Applicable
<i>Grammitis billardieri</i>	Common Finger-fern				X	Not Applicable
<i>Hymenophyllum australe</i>	Austral Filmy-fern				X	Not Applicable
<i>Lastreopsis acuminata</i>	Shiny Shield-fern				X	Not Applicable
<i>Lindsaea linearis</i> #	Screw Fern			X		Not Applicable
<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i>	Kangaroo Fern				X	Not Applicable
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>	Sickle Fern	X		X	X	Not Applicable
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Mother Shield-fern	X		X	X	Not Applicable
<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Leathery Shield-fern				X	Not Applicable
<i>Sticherus tener</i>	Silky Fan-fern				X	Not Applicable
<i>Todea barbara</i>	Austral King-fern	X			X	Not Applicable

Legend

#	Not readily available commercially
R	Rare in Australia
v	Vulnerable in Victoria
(P)	Photo on this document
ssp	Subspecies

* Flooding Riparian Flats

COMMENTS	LANDSCAPE LOCATION				
	A	B	C	D	E
Needs moist conditions to succeed.		x	x		x
Easy to cultivate and hardy in sheltered position.		x			x
Prostrate fern sometimes growing on Tree-fern trunks. Needs shelter.		x			x
Hardy fern able to withstand dry conditions.		x			x
Needs sheltered, moist conditions. Avoid drying out.		x			x
Needs moist sheltered conditions.		x			x
Found in wetter areas on a wide range of soil types.		x		x	x
Naturally occurs in damp, semi-shade.		x			x
Needs moist sheltered position.		x			x
Fairly common and one of the hardier Blechnums.		x			x
Readily cultivated. Shade dweller but tolerates sun.		x			x
Grows on trunks of tree-ferns in wet, shaded gullies of hilly country.		x			x
Tolerates harsher conditions than the Soft Tree-fern.		x			x
Needs sheltered position.		x			x
Requires moist sheltered conditions.		x			x
The popular garden variety. Prefers sheltered position.		x			x
Found in scrambling colonies in sheltered areas of poor drainage.	x	x	x	x	x
Found in scrambling colonies in sheltered areas.	x	x			x
Grows on rocks and tree trunks. Not often cultivated.		x			x
All filmy-ferns need very moist, sheltered conditions.		x			x
Relatively hardy. Can be container grown.		x			x
Small fern of damp areas. Difficult to cultivate.		x			x
Found growing on rocks or trunks of trees and tree-ferns in moist gullies and on shaded slopes.		x			x
A coloniser on moist forest floor. Readily cultivated.		x			x
Often the dominant understorey in damp forests.		x			x
Often grows on tree-fern trunks in moist, dark sites.		x			x
Found along creek banks and moist gullies.		x			x
Large fern up to 2m across. Suits moist sheltered gullies.		x			x

A=Sandy Free-draining Flats

B=Riparian

C=Flooding River Flat

D=North West Slope

E=South East Slopes

Grasses/ Sedges/ Rushes

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	FRR*	Plains Woodland	Dry Foothill Forest	Damp Forest	SEED TIME
Grasses/ sedges/ rushes						
<i>Austrodanthonia penicillata</i>	Slender Wallaby-grass			X	X	Late Nov – early Apr
<i>Austrodanthonia pilosa</i>	Velvet Wallaby-grass		X	X		Late Nov- early Apr
<i>Austrodanthonia racemosa</i>	Stiped Wallaby-grass		X	X		Late Nov – early Apr
<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>	Bristly Wallaby-grass		X	X		Late Nov – early Apr
<i>Austrostipa mollis</i>	Supple Spear-grass		X			Late Nov – early Feb
<i>Austrostipa pubinodis</i>	Tall Spear-grass		X	X		Late Nov – early Feb
<i>Austrostipa rudis</i>	Veined Spear-grass	X	X	X		Late Nov – early Feb
<i>Baloskion tetraphyllum</i>	Tassel Cord-rush	X	X			Mar – May (or by division)
<i>Baumea juncea</i>	Bare Twig-sedge	X				(Late Nov – Dec)
<i>Baumea tetragona</i> #	Square Twig-sedge	X				Feb – Mar (or by division)
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge	X	X	X	X	Dec – Jan
<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	Common Grass-sedge	X	X	X	X	Dec – Jan
<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Tassel Sedge	X	X			Dec – Jan
<i>Cyperus lucidus</i> #	Leafy Flat-sedge	X				Jan – Feb
<i>Eleocharis acuta</i> #	Common Spike-sedge	X				Jan
<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>	Tall Saw-sedge	X	X	X	X	Mar – May
<i>Gahnia radula</i> #	Thatch Saw-sedge		X	X		Jan
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge	X		X	X	Oct – Mar
<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	Swamp Club-sedge	X				(division or from plantlets)
<i>Juncus planifolius</i> #	Broad-leaf Rush	X	X			Dec – early Mar
<i>Juncus procerus</i>	Tall Rush	X	X			Dec – Feb
<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i>	Tall Sword-sedge	X	X	X	X	Year round
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword-sedge	X	X	X	X	Year round

* **Flooding Riparian Flats**

Swamp Paper-bark
Melaleuca ericifolia



Lovecreeper
Comesperma volubile



Native Passionfruit
Passiflora cinabarina



Common Rice-flower
Pimelea humilis



COMMENTS	LANDSCAPE LOCATION				
	A	B	C	D	E
Grows up to half a metre tall. Tolerates shade.	x	x	x	x	x
As with most native grasses, massed plantings are most effective and sustainable.	x	x	x	x	x
Widespread tufted perennial of open forest. Palatable to stock. Ornamental value in massed plantings.	x	x	x	x	x
As for A. racemosa.	x	x	x	x	x
Sparsely tufted perennial to 1.2m tall.		x			
Sparsely tufted perennial to 1.2m tall.		x			
Robust, tufted, bright green plant to 2m. Suits waterlogged or poorly drained soils.	x	x	x	x	
Attractive rush with arched stems and feathery tasseled foliage, suited to waterlogged and often shaded sites.		x	x		
Ornamental rush to one metre. Suit bog-gardens or wetland areas.	x	x	x		
Ornamental sedge to 1 metre. For poorly drained sites.	x	x	x		
Useful wetland plant for boggy conditions.	x	x	x		x
Widespread and common sedge, tolerant of a range of growing conditions.	x	x	x		x
Useful wetland plant. Common on stream or swamp margins.	x	x	x		
Wetland plant suited to boggy conditions.	x	x	x	x	x
Spreads readily in wetland situation. Protect from stock.	x	x	x	x	x
Slow-growing and difficult to establish, as with most Gahnia.		x	x		x
Good for erosion control. Rosellas attracted to seeds, difficult to propagate	x	x	x	x	x
Highly ornamental sedge. Tolerates wide habitat.		x	x	x	x
Useful wetland or riparian plant in semi-shade.	x	x	x		x
Useful wetland or bog-garden plant.		x	x		
One of the larger Juncus species. Useful for damp sites.		x	x		
Large, attractive sedge requiring moisture all year. Shade tolerant.	x	x	x	x	x
Suited for wetland planting but will tolerate some dryness.	x	x	x	x	x

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Grasses/Sedges/Rushes - continued

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	FRF*	Plains Woodland	Dry Foothill Forest	Damp Forest	SEED TIME
<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>	Pithy Sword-sedge	X	X			Year round
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	X	X	X		Late Jan – Feb
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> (P)	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	X	X	X	X	Dec – Feb
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	X	X	X	X	Dec
<i>Notodanthonia longifolium</i>	Long-leaf Wallaby-grass		X	X		Late Nov – early Apr
<i>Notodanthonia semiannularis</i>	Wetland Wallaby-grass		X	X		Late Nov – early Apr
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	X	X			Apr – Jun
<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	Common Tussock-grass	X	X	X	X	Mid Dec – early Mar
<i>Poa morisii</i>	Soft Tussock-grass		X	X		Dec – Feb
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	Grey Tussock-grass	X	X	X	X	Mid Dec – early Jan
<i>Poa tenera</i>	Slender Tussock-grass	X	X	X	X	Dec – Feb
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common Bog-sedge	X	X			(Division)
<i>Schoenus lepidosperma</i>	Slender Bog-sedge	X				(Division)
<i>Schoenus maschalinus</i>	Leafy Bog-sedge	X				(Division)
<i>Themeda triandra</i> (P)	Kangaroo Grass		X	X		Late Dec – mid Feb

Creepers/Vines

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	SEED TIME
Creepers/ Vines		
<i>Billardiera longifolia</i>	Purple Apple-berry	Dec – Jan
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry	Dec – Mar
<i>Clematis aristata</i> (P)	Mountain Clematis	Jan – Mar
<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	Forest Clematis	Nov
<i>Comesperma volubile</i> (P)	Love Creeper	Dec
<i>Glycine clandestina</i> (P)	Twining Glycine	Oct – Feb
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple Coral-pea	Dec – Jan
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i> (P)	Running Postman	Mid Dec – early Feb
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i> (P)	Wonga Vine	Nov – Dec
<i>Parsonsia brownii</i> (P)	Twining Silkpod	(Cuttings)
<i>Passiflora cinnabarina</i> (P)	Native Passionfruit	Jan-April
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Native Raspberry	Oct-Dec

* Flooding Riparian Flats

LANDSCAPE LOCATION

COMMENTS	A	B	C	D	E
Clumping tufted perennial growing in damper situations.		x	x		
Grows in dry sites. Bird-attracting seed heads.	x	x	x	x	x
Tough, attractive sedge, widely used along metropolitan freeways.	x	x	x	x	x
Attractive pendulous flower heads. Prefers semi-shade.	x	x	x	x	x
Tufted perennial to one metre tall flowering spring/ summer.	x	x	x	x	
Tussock grass for moist soils.	x	x	x	x	
Useful in wetter sites for erosion control and wildlife habitat.		x	x		
Commonly grown ornamental. Adaptable.	x	x	x	x	x
Robust tussock-forming perennial, flowering in spring.	x	x	x	x	x
Now locally uncommon but readily cultivated.	x	x	x	x	x
Prefers moist, shaded sites. Locally uncommon.	x	x	x	x	x
Tufted sedge found in the damper areas of dry open forest.	x	x	x	x	x
Tufted perennial for wetlands or damp soils.	x	x	x	x	x
For swampy sites or damp sands.	x	x	x	x	x
Highly ornamental over Summer -very attractive seed heads over summer and autumn.	x	x	x	x	x

COMMENTS	A	B	C	D	E
Purple flowers in spring/ summer, followed by purple berries.		x			x
Ornamental creeper easy to cultivate.	x	x	x	x	x
Fast-growing rampant creeper. Attractive flowers and fruit.	x	x	x	x	x
Ornamental flowers in spring.		x		x	x
Blue flowers in spring. Difficult to cultivate.	x	x		x	x
A delicate climbing plant with mauve flowers.		x	x	x	x
Commonly used in horticulture for rockeries and groundcover.	x			x	x
Many red flowers in spring. Suit rockeries.	x	x		x	x
Masses of attractive flowers variable in colour. Moisture loving.		x	x	x	x
Fast-growing climber for moist sheltered sites.		x		x	x
Large sprawling climber with attractive flowers. Edible fruit.		x	x		x
Often mistaken for blackberry, but is non invasive.	x	x	x		x

A=Sandy Free-draining Flats

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Herbs/Orchids/Lilies/Groundcovers

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	FRF*	Plains Woodland	Dry Foothill Forest	Damp Forest	SEED TIME
Herbs/ Orchids/ Lilies						
<i>Ajuga australis</i>	Austral Bugle	X	X	X	X	Late Dec – Jan
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Chocolate-lily		X	X		Late Nov – early Feb
<i>Brachyscome decipiens</i>	Austral Indigo		X	X		Dec-Jan
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Blue Pincushion		X	X		Mid Dec – mid Mar
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i> (P)	Milkmaids		X	X		Late Nov – early Feb
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	Blue Grass-lily		X	X		Late Dec – Jan
<i>Caesia parviflora</i>	Pale Grass-lily		X	X		Late Dec – Jan
<i>Centella cordifolia</i>	Centella	X	X	X		Dec – Mar (or by division)
<i>Chiloglottis gunnii</i> #	Common Bird-orchid			X	X	Not Applicable
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common everlasting		X	X		Dec- Mar
<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	Clustered everlasting		X	X		Dec-Mar
<i>Craspedia canens</i> r (P)	Grey Billy-buttons		X	X		Dec-Mar
<i>Dampiera stricta</i> (P)	Blue Dampiera		X	X		Late Dec – Mar
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Paroo Lily		X	X		Nov – Feb
<i>Dianella revoluta</i> (P)	Black-anther Flax-lily	X	X	X	X	Dec – Feb
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i> (P)	Tasman Flax-lily	X	X	X	X	Jan – early Feb
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed	X	X	X	X	(Division)
<i>Dipodium punctatum</i> #	Hyacinth Orchid		X	X		Not Applicable
<i>Einadia hastata</i>	Berry Saltbush		X			Dec – Jan
<i>Goodenia lanata</i>	Trailing Goodenia			X		(Cuttings or division)
<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i> (P)	Button Everlasting		X	X		Dec – mid Feb
<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>	Common Bottle-daisy		X	X	X	Jan – Mar
<i>Leptinella reptans</i>	Creeping Cotula			X	X	Nov – Mar
<i>Leptorhynchos tenuifolius</i>	Wiry Buttons		X	X		Late Nov – Dec
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Angled Lobelia	X		X		(Division)
<i>Pterostylis longifolia</i> #	Tall Greenhood		X	X		Not Applicable
<i>Pterostylis nutans</i> #	Nodding Greenhood		X	X		Not Applicable
<i>Sambucus gaudichaudiana</i> (P)	White Elderberry				X	Late Jan – early Feb
<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	Creamy Candles		X	X		Dec
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>	Forest Starwort				X	Dec – Mar
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i> (P)	Grass Trigger-plant		X	X		Mid Dec – mid Feb
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining Fringe-lily		X	X		Nov – early Dec
<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i>	Common Fringe-lily		X	X		Nov – early Dec
<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow Rush-lily		X	X		Jan – Feb
<i>Triglochin procera</i>	Water-ribbons	X	X	X		Late Jan – May
<i>Utricularia dichotoma</i>	Fairies' Aprons	X	X	X		Dec
<i>Villisaria reniformis</i> (P)	Running Marsh Flower	X				Early Jan
<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>	Showy Violet		X	X		Feb – Mar
<i>Viola hederacea</i> (P)	Ivy-leaf Violet	X	X	X	X	Late Dec – early Jan
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell		X	X	X	Dec – Jan
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>	Tall Bluebell		X	X		Late Dec – Jan
<i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i> ssp. <i>lutea</i>	Small Grass-tree		X	X		Late Nov – early Jan
<i>Xanthorrhoea australis</i>	Austral grass tree		X	X		Dec-Feb

* Flooding Riparian Flats

**LANDSCAPE
LOCATION**

COMMENTS

A B C D E

Widely grown groundcover with masses of blue flowers.	x	x	x	x	x
Beautiful, delicate, purple or pink, star-shaped flowers with the scent of chocolate.	x	x		x	x
Often found in drifts in moister areas of open grassland.	x	x	x	x	x
Attractive blue flowers over extended period. Suited to massed plantings or containers.	x			x	x
Widespread in drier forests. Ornamental, slightly fragrant.	x	x	x	x	x
Tufted perennial with pale blue, star-shaped flowers in spring and summer.	x			x	x
Pale lilac flowers from spring to summer on stems to 40cm.	x			x	x
Grows in moist sheltered areas. Herbal use for arthritis.	x	x	x		
Often found in colonies in moist, weed-free areas of forest floor.	x		x		x
Widely available in a variety of forms. Suit rockeries and containers.	x			x	x
Widely cultivated. Attractive grey foliage and yellow flowers.	x			x	x
Highly ornamental perennial with long blue/grey leaves and yellow button flowers.	x	x	x	x	x
Suit rockeries or containers. Attractive flowers.	x	x	x	x	x
Grows in spreading clump rather than individual plants.	x	x	x	x	
Widely grown. Many blue berries in summer.	x	x	x	x	x
Forms colonies from creeping rhizomes. Attractive blue flowers and fruit.	x	x	x	x	x
Good ground cover for moist conditions. Useful for suburban lawns.	x	x	x	x	x
Protect existing colonies as virtually impossible to propagate.	x			x	x
Attractive red berries over summer.	x			x	x
A forest floor groundcover. Easy to cultivate.	x	x	x	x	x
Perennial herb of open forests. Yellow daisy flowers.	x	x	x	x	x
Perennial herb with a white daisy flower.	x	x	x	x	x
Low growing perennial herb with yellow 'button flowers'.	x	x	x	x	x
Yellow daisy-like flowers over spring/ summer. Suit rockeries or containers.	x			x	x
A herb of sheltered, wet or waterlogged sites.	x	x	x	x	x
Preserve existing colonies as difficult to propagate.	x	x	x	x	x
Preserve existing colonies as difficult to propagate.	x	x	x	x	x
For moist shaded sites. Dies back to permanent rootstock.	x	x	x	x	x
Tufted perennial with large, cream flower spikes. Used in containers and rockeries.	x	x	x	x	x
Masses of star-shaped flowers over extended period.	x	x	x	x	x
Good rockery or container plant. Pink flowers in spring.	x		x	x	x
Perennial lily with twining stems and bright mauve flowers over summer.	x		x	x	x
Bright mauve flowers over summer. Dies back to a tuber.	x		x	x	x
Slender, branching herb with yellow star-shaped flowers in spring and summer.	x		x	x	x
Grows in permanent or ephemeral wetlands.		x	x		
Very attractive purple flower. Requires moist area.		x	x		
Aquatic plant with yellow flowers and large fleshy leaves.		x	x		
Perennial to 20cm tall with purple flowers in spring and summer.	x	x	x	x	x
Good ground cover for moist sites. Propagate by division.	x	x	x	x	x
Many attractive blue flowers over spring. Suit rockeries and containers.	x		x	x	x
Many attractive blue flowers over spring.	x		x	x	x
Lacks the conspicuous trunk of related larger species but develops large flower spike.	x			x	x
Slow-growing and locally uncommon. Flowers well after fire.	x		x	x	

Wonga Vine
Pandorea pandorana



Kangaroo Apple
Solanum aviculare



Button Everlasting
Helichrysum scorpioides



Contacts for advice about indigenous vegetation.

Departments of Primary Industries/Sustainability and Environment
DSE/DPI: Traralgon (03) 5172 2111

Latrobe City Council 1300 367 700

Landcare

Central Latrobe Landcare Network (03) 5172 2157

For More detailed Species Lists and EVC Information
Contact Victorian Resources Online
www.dse.vic.gov.au/vro

This guide was compiled by a group comprising David Ziebell, Megan Cole, Angela Robb (DSE) and Penny Mules (LCC)

Photographs courtesy of DSE, Derek Hibbert, Angela Robb, David Ziebell and Viridans biological databases - Australia

Front cover image provided by Penny Mules

Reference Books:

Native Trees and Shrubs of South-Eastern Australia- Leon Costermans

Flora of Melbourne- A Guide to the indigenous Plants of the Greater Melbourne area- Australian Plants Society Maroondah, Inc.

Common Weeds of Gippsland- Latrobe City

Please note:

- Care should be taken when planting close to infrastructure such as buildings, powerlines, drains and paths.
- This plant list is intended as a guide only, plant heights will vary depending on soil type, aspect, wind etc.