

EAST GIPPSLAND

Revegetation Ute Guide

3RD EDITION



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Cover photos [front]: Gippsland red gum, coast banksia (Kelly Coleman) and spiny-headed mat-rush (Kelly Coleman). Cover photos [back]: Mountain grey gum, common correa and koala (Kelly Coleman).

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Sweet bursaria – KC



Cup gum moth caterpillar – KC



Gippsland red gum

How to use this guide

This guide is to assist landholders to plan their revegetation projects by providing:

- ◆ a basic overview of the steps to a successful revegetation project, including site selection, planning, planting, maintenance and monitoring
- ◆ suitable species for different sites, EVCs and growing conditions
- ◆ plant height
- ◆ flowering and seeding time.

A number of photos are provided of each species ranging from juvenile to adult, flowers and seeds as applicable to aid in their identification.

Species are divided into three groups:

GROUNDCOVERS AND CLIMBERS

UNDERSTOREY SHRUBS

TREES AND CANOPY

You will find a range of symbols on each page. These symbols assist in the identification of species with certain favourable properties:



This species is identified as a ‘fire-wise’ plant, one that has fire retardant and/or fire-resistant properties that may act as a barrier to or assist in slowing the spread of fire.



This species is attractive to native mammals, such as koalas, possums, gliders and bats.



This species contributes to a preferred habitat for frogs.



This species is attractive to bees and pollinators.



This species is attractive to birds, either as a food or nesting source.

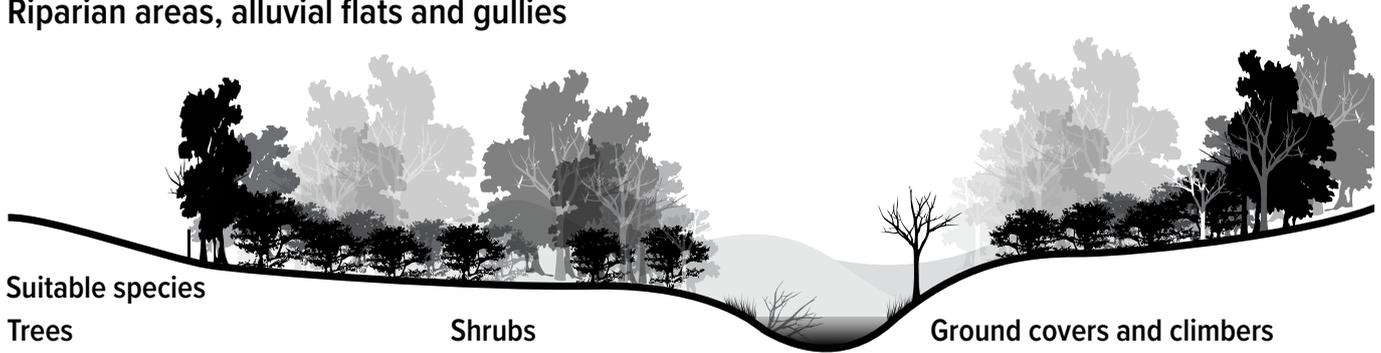
The common Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVC) of these plants in East Gippsland are provided. Further information on EVCs can be found on page 88.

Getting started with your revegetation project

Selecting your site

This section provides some very broadly defined landscape locations that may be encountered and lists of plants that may be considered for those situations. *Note: the listed plants are examples only and others may also be suitable.*

Riparian areas, alluvial flats and gullies



Suitable species

Trees

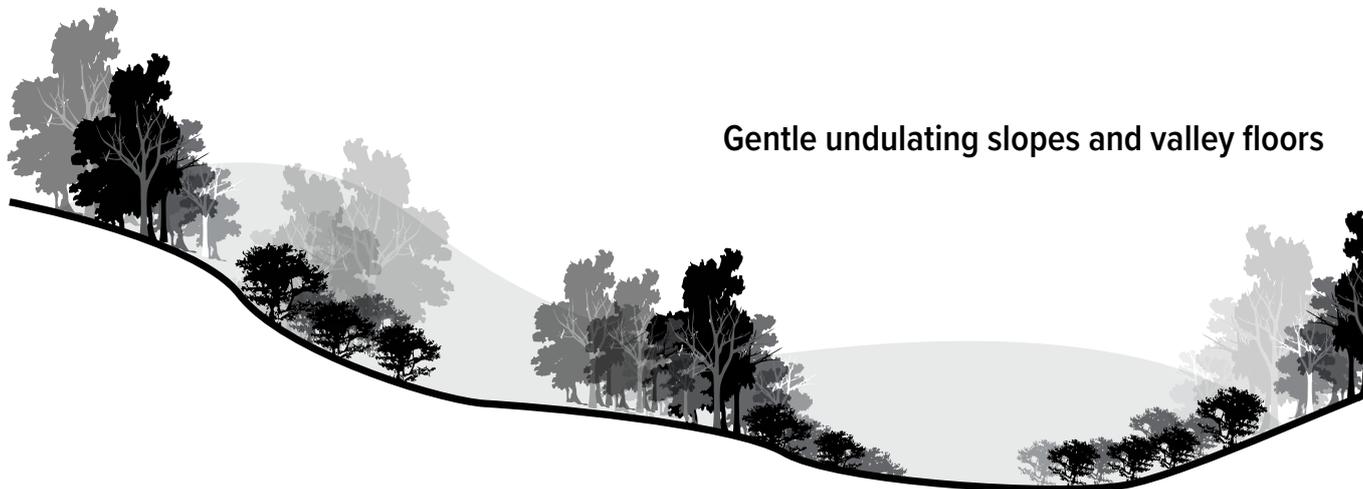
- Apple box
- Blackwood
- Coastal grey box
- Forest red gum
- Manna gum
- Silver wattle
- Southern mahogany
- Swamp gum

Shrubs

- Crimson bottlebrush
- Hop goodenia
- Kanooka
- Prickly current-bush
- Snowy daisy bush
- Sweet bursaria
- Tree violet
- Victorian Christmas bush

Ground covers and climbers

- Common tussock grass
- Knobby club-rush
- Pale vanilla-lily
- Spiny headed mat-rush
- Tall sedge
- Tasman flax-lily



Gentle undulating slopes and valley floors

Suitable species

Trees

Apple box/but but
Black she-oak
Black wattle
Coast grey box
Manna gum
Red box
Silver wattle

Shrubs

Austral indigo
Bootlace bush
Common cassinia
Austral indigo
Hop goodenia
Prickly tea-tree
Sweet bursaria

Ground covers and climbers

Pale vanilla lily
Sword tussock grass
Running postman
Spiny-headed mat-rush
Tasman flax lily

Gentle undulating slopes and valley floors



Suitable species

Trees

Black she-oak
Blue box
Mountain grey gum
Mountain hickory wattle
Silvertop ash
Silver wattle

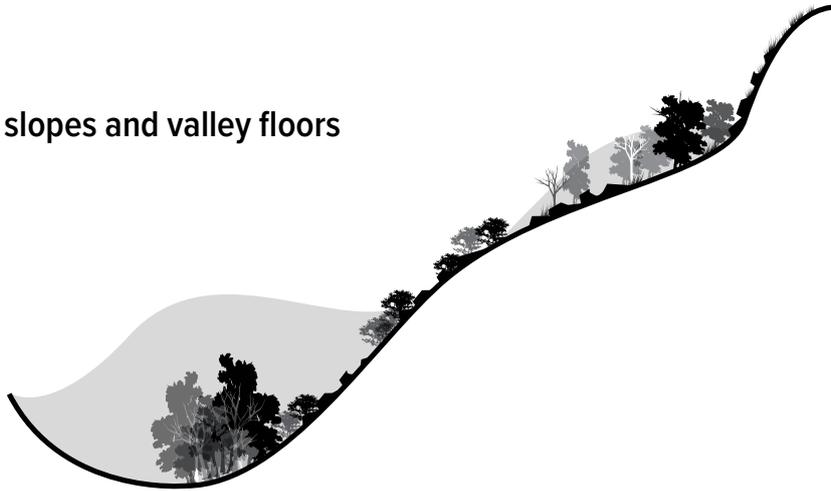
Shrubs

Alpine bottlebrush
Blue olive-berry
Common cassinia
Hazel pomaderris
Hop goodenia
Prickly currant bush
Tree violet
Victorian Christmas bush

Ground covers and climbers

Pale vanilla lily
Sword tussock grass
Snow grass
Spiny-headed mat rush
Tall sedge
Tasman flax lily

Gentle undulating slopes and valley floors



Suitable species

Trees

Silver wattle
Black she-oak
Hickory wattle
Silver top ash
Black wattle
White stringybark

Shrubs

Shiny cassinia
Small-flowered flat-pea
Common correa
Hop bitter pea
Sweet bursaria

Ground covers and climbers

Spiny-headed mat rush
Sword tussock grass
Running postman
Hop goodenia
Bulbine lily
Flax lily

Planning

This is the most important stage as it will set up a successful project. You will need to consider the purpose of your revegetation, funding application timelines, species selection, will you buy or grow plants, will you plant tubestock or direct seed, is weed and pest animal control required, materials needed, and labour required.

Once you have selected your site, it is important to capture an initial assessment of the site before works have started. This will help you to devise your action plan and allow you to evaluate the success of the project. Here photos are great and can support the story. Initial assessments could include :

- ◆ Identify the Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) of the selected site
- ◆ Bird surveys
- ◆ Presence of pest animal and plants
- ◆ Presence of browsing animals
- ◆ Presence of bare ground, leaf litter, large wood etc.
- ◆ Presence of native species (broken into trees/ shrubs/ground cover).

All of these details will help you develop your revegetation action plan. They form a prompt for the land manager to address the following topics;

- ◆ Ideal species selection
- ◆ Grazing management
- ◆ Weed control
- ◆ Site preparation
- ◆ Planting techniques
- ◆ Tree guarding
- ◆ Site maintenance.

For an autumn planting it is best to place an order with Landcare or your local nursery around October.

Prepare revegetation site

If stock or other native browsers (wallabies, kangaroos) are present, fence site to protect seedlings. If the site is steep, near streams, waterlogged, made of cracking clays or is small in size then dig each planting hole by hand. Deep rip site for planting if site and soils are appropriate in summer or early autumn when soil is dry for shattering.

Controlling pest animals is as important as weed control and may need to be started twelve months in advance. Revegetation can be a total failure if there is inadequate pest management.

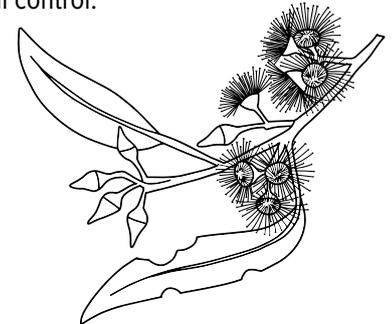
The site should be free of competition from weeds/grasses at planting. For large sites herbicide application is the most practical method - sites should be sprayed twice at a minimum during the active growing season of the weeds (knock down and/or residual herbicide). Sites with summer active grasses (couch and kikuyu) will need extra spraying and need to be applied in the summer months prior to planting. Harden plants off in open conditions and water before planting.

Maintain site

Ongoing site maintenance is required for best results. Control weeds for one meter around seedlings for 1–2 years, continually check fences and tree guards, water seedlings if drought stressed and check insect and other browser damage on all sites

Monitor site

The time frame on when to do this can vary, but regular monitoring really helps capture current issues and evaluate project outcomes. Keep notes of seedling survival rates and weed presence. Take photos of site progress. It is important here to reflect on your action plan, and species list and review whether this was an effective approach. If some, or all of the plan was ineffective, what can we learn? How could we change it? What could we do differently next time? If part of the plan was effective but one species was not successful, then planning for infill planting may be an option. By checking how the site is tracking, you can plan further support such as infill planting, supplementary watering, further weed control, mulching, guard repair, fence repair or pest animal control.



Groundcovers and climbers



Pale vanilla-lily

Arthropodium milleflorum

Height: Small, tufted perennial, up to 1.3 m

Growing conditions: Moist soils in dappled shade. EVC: 16, 55.

Preferred sites: Rocky sites in montane to subalpine regions.

Flowers: Nov–Feb

Comments: Long flowering.





Bulbine lily

Bulbine bulbosa

Height: up to 100 cm

Growing conditions: Moist well-drained soils. EVC: 16, 55, 151.

Preferred sites: Sclerophyll forests, woodlands, grasslands and coastal heathland.

Flowers: Sept–Nov

Comments: Frost hardy. Great native alternative to the daffodil.



KC



Tall sedge

Carex appressa

Height: up to 1.7 m

Growing conditions: Moist soils, tolerates inundation. EVC: 53, 82, 141, 169.

Preferred sites: Riparian sites and damp depressions.

Flowers: Sep–Nov

Comments: Can be used for erosion control.





Flax lily

Dianella longifolia

Height: up to 100 cm

Growing conditions: Moist well-drained soils. Semi-shade. EVC: 3, 15, 16.

Preferred sites: Variable, from coastal heathlands to rainforests.

Flowers: Oct–Dec

Comments: Hardy. Fruit is generally small and green.



Tasman flax lily

Dianella tasmanica

Height: Tufted to 100 cm

Growing conditions: Moist, shady conditions at higher elevations. EVC: 15, 18, 21, 22, 23, 28, 29, 30, 55, 82, 135, 169, 316.

Preferred sites: Rainforest, riparian and damp sites. Can grow in alpine regions.

Flowers: Oct–Feb

Comments: Purple fleshy fruit and large, wide strappy leaves.





Knobby club-rush

Ficinia nodosa

Height: Rhizomatous perennial up to 100 cm

Growing conditions: Sandy soils in full sun or part-shade. EVC: 10, 12, 53, 953.

Preferred sites: Coastal and riparian sites.

Flowers: Sep–Nov

Comments: Suitable for mass plantings



Running postman

Kennedia prostrata

Height: Stems up to 2 m

Growing conditions: Well-drained soils.
EVC: 16, 55

Preferred sites: Coastal heathland and sandy open forests and woodland sites.

Flowering time: Apr–Dec

Comments: Drought tolerant. Provides good habitat for birds and insects.





Spiny-headed mat-rush

Lomandra longifolia

Height: up to 100 cm

Growing conditions: Moist, well-drained soils, shade. EVC: 3, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, 32, 47, 55, 82, 133, 135, 141, 151, 169, 177, 316, 877.

Preferred sites: Riparian, coastal heathland and sclerophyll forests and woodland sites.

Flowers: Dec–Mar

Comments: Hardy plant. Flowers are strongly perfumed on warm summer days.



Common reed

Phragmites australis

Height: up to 3 m

Growing conditions: Fringing lowland watercourses, swamps and poorly drained land. EVC: 11, 53, 863.

Preferred sites: Riparian.

Flowers: Nov–May

Comments: Tolerates moderate levels of salinity.





Sword tussock grass

Poa ensiformis

Height: up to 120 cm

Growing conditions: Moist soils in semi shade to full shade. EVC: 16, 19, 82, 169, 316.

Preferred sites: Mountain forests.

Flowering time: Oct–Mar

Comments: Mostly found between 600 and 1000 m altitude. Also known as purple-sheath tussock grass.



Common tussock grass

Poa labillardierei

Height: up to 80 cm

Growing conditions: Frost tolerant. Full sun, semi shade. EVC: 3, 15, 16, 18, 19, 29, 32, 47, 53, 55, 82, 141, 151, 169, 316.

Preferred sites: Riparian and alluvial flats.

Flowering time: Oct–Feb

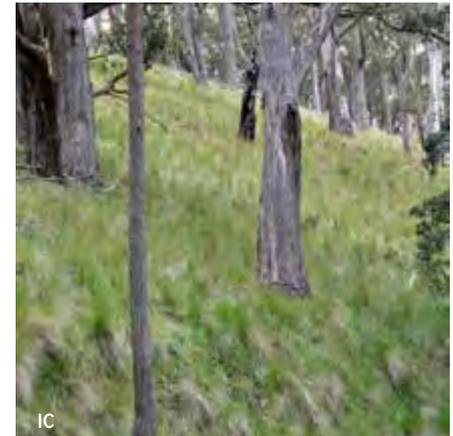
Comments: Rare above 1500 m where largely replaced by the similar but more robust *P. helmsii*.



AM



HS



IC



Understorey shrubs



Small-flowered flat-pea – KC



Crimson bottlebrush – CJ



Scented paperbark – NW

Hickory wattle

Acacia falciformis

Height: 4–12 m

Growing conditions: Shallow rocky soils of hilly country and clay-loam soils. EVC: 19, 34, 316.

Preferred sites: Slopes, riparian areas and sclerophyll forest.

Flowering time: Nov–Dec

Comments: Grows in altitudes up to 1100 m.





White shallow-wattle

Acacia floribunda

Height: 3–8 m

Growing conditions: Moist soils in semi shade to full shade. EVC: 135.

Preferred sites: Riparian areas and wet sclerophyll forests.

Flowering time: Aug–Oct

Comments: Hybridises with *A. oxycedrus* in New South Wales. Very useful as a hedge or wind breaker, and can be planted for controlling erosion, especially in gullies.



Spreading wattle

Acacia genistifolia

Height: 1–3 m

Growing conditions: Shallow sedimentary soils. EVC: 3, 16.

Preferred sites: Dry sclerophyll forest and heathland.

Flowering time: May–Oct

Comments: Common in open dry forests along the south-east coast to Eden.





Mountain hickory wattle

Acacia obliquinervia

Height: 3–15m

Growing conditions: Well drained soils and shade or partial sun. EVC: 36, 43.

Preferred sites: Moist or dry sclerophyll forest and woodlands. Montane forests 500–1700 m altitude.

Flowering time: Aug–Nov

Comments: Tolerant of frost and light snow. Sometimes resembling *A. pycnantha*.



Spike wattle

Acacia oxycedrus

Height: 1–9 m

Growing conditions: Sandy soils and tolerates frost. EVC: 3, 16, 21.

Preferred sites: Dry sclerophyll forest or heathland.

Flowering time: Jul–Oct

Comments: Dense and prickly, good habitat for small birds. Useful as a screen or hedge plant that will form an impenetrable barrier. Hybridises with closely related species.





Golden wattle

Acacia pycnantha

Height: 3–8 m

Growing conditions: Dry shallow soils. North facing slope. EVC: 16, 151.

Preferred sites: Sclerophyll forest, woodland, open-scrub and heath.

Flowering time: Aug–Oct

Comments: Food for caterpillars of the common imperial blue butterfly and others.



Sunshine wattle

Acacia terminalis

Height: 1–5 m

Growing conditions: Well drained shallow soils. EVC: 16, 21.

Preferred sites: Sclerophyll forests.

Flowering time: Mar–Jul

Comments: Food for caterpillars of the common imperial blue butterfly and others. Often growing at the edge of disturbed areas such as quarries or roads.





Eastern bitter-bush

Adriana tomentosa var. *tomentosa*

Height: Spreading shrub 0.5–2 m

Growing conditions: Sandy or rocky sites near streams. EVC: 641.

Preferred sites: Riparian.

Flowering time: Nov–Jan

Comments: Sexes on different plants. Habitat is confined to East Gippsland and Rare in Victoria.



Hairpin banksia

Banksia spinulosa var. *cunninghamii*

Height: 2–5 m

Growing conditions: Shallow rocky soils.
North facing slope. EVC: 169.

Preferred sites: Heathland and open forest.

Flowering time: Apr–Jul

Comments: Mainly found east of Orbost.
Excellent screening shrub, suitable for
planting under eucalypts.





Sweet bursaria

Bursaria spinosa

Height: 1–8m

Growing conditions: Well-drained sandy soils. EVC: 3, 5, 16, 18, 22, 47, 55, 133, 135, 175, 177.

Preferred sites: Sclerophyll forests and woodlands.

Flowers: Nov–Feb

Comments: Important small bird habitat. Beautiful fragrant flowers.



Crimson bottlebrush

Callistemon citrinus

Height: 1–3 m

Growing conditions: Poorly drained / damp soils: rich, sand, rock. Frost tolerant. EVC: 3, 141.

Preferred sites: Riparian and wet heathland.
Flowering time: Oct–Dec

Comments: Good food and habitat for birds and insects. Possums and gliders are known to feed on the nectar. Good for bank stabilisation.





River bottlebrush

Callistemon sieberi

Height: 2–7 m

Growing conditions: Rocky sites along rivers. Frost tolerant. EVC: 19.

Preferred sites: Riparian.

Flowering time: Dec–Mar

Comments: Good food and habitat for birds and insects. Possums and gliders are known to feed on the nectar. Good for bank stabilisation.



Common cassinia

Cassinia aculeata subsp. *aculeata*

Height: erect shrub to 3 m

Growing conditions: Heavy to moist well drained soils. EVC: 18, 21, 29, 47, 135, 169, 877.

Preferred sites: Sclerophyll forest and coastal heathland.

Flowering time: Nov–Jan

Comments: Can cause skin irritation. A pioneer species following fire.



NB



NB



MFr



DO





Shiny cassinia

Cassinia longifolia

Height: 1–3m

Growing conditions: Dry shallow soils in semi-shade. EVC: 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, 47, 55, 135, 151, 169, 175, 177, 316.

Preferred sites: Sclerophyll forests and woodlands.

Flowers: Dec–Mar

Comments: Plant is often sticky.



Prickly currant-bush

Coprosma quadrifida

Height: 2–4 m

Growing conditions: Moist well drained soils in open forest, rainforest and gullies. EVC: 15, 18, 21, 32, 47, 48, 53, 82, 135, 169, 177, 316.

Preferred sites: Riparian, open forest and rainforest.

Flowering time: Sept–Nov

Comments: Rainforest species. Bird attracting for food and shelter.





GRE



Common correa

Correa reflexa

Height: 0.5–2 m

Growing conditions: variable. EVC: 3, 15, 16, 21, 48, 133, 169.

Preferred sites: Sclerophyll forests, woodlands, coastal heathland.

Flowers: May–Oct

Comments: Some varieties intergrade. There are some distinctive local variants that probably warrant formal recognition. Long flowering habitat plant.



Hop bitter-pea

Daviesia latifolia

Height: 1–2 m

Growing conditions: Widespread near coast to montane levels. Frost and snow tolerant up to 1800 m altitude. EVC: 3, 16.

Preferred sites: Sclerophyll forests, heathland, slopes.

Flowering time: Sept–Dec

Comments: Hedge or screen plant in shady sites.





MF



CC

Giant hop-bush

Dodoniaea viscosa subsp. angustifolia

Height: Erect shrub to 5 m

Growing conditions: Fast growing, hardy and frost tolerant. Prefers well-drained soils. EVC: 22, 133.

Preferred sites: Dry sclerophyll forest, woodland and rocky sites.

Flowering time: Sept–Feb

Comments: In Victoria, this subspecies is only found in East Gippsland and listed as Vulnerable. Good for stabilising soils.



DC



Blue olive-berry

Elaeocarpus reticulatus

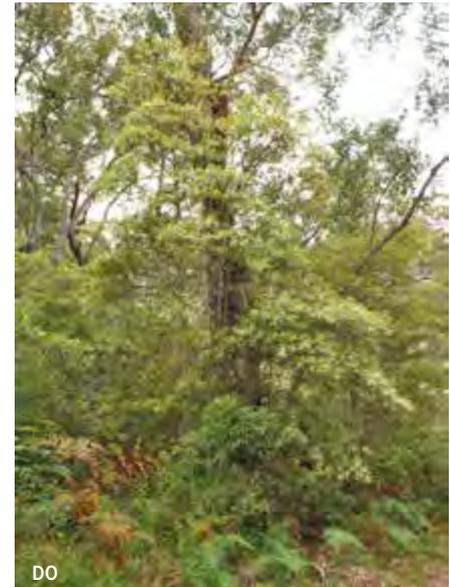
Height: 3–10 m

Growing conditions: Prefers damp sites but can grow on rocky outcrops. EVC: 18, 29, 32, 135.

Preferred sites: Rainforest, forest, gullies.

Flowering time: Nov–Jan

Comments: The fruits are eaten by birds.





Hop goodenia

Goodenia ovata

Height: up to 2 m

Growing conditions: Moist, sheltered sites.
EVC: 15, 16, 18, 29, 32, 47, 135, 169, 316.

Preferred sites: Woodland, sclerophyll forest, riparian and damp sites. Absent from alpine areas.

Flowers: Oct–Mar

Comments: Does not like frost when establishing. Grows rapidly after fire.



Bushy needlewood

Hakea decurrens

Height: 0.3–4 m

Growing conditions: Moist to dry clay soils.
Frost tolerant. Full sun to semi shade.
EVC: 16.

Preferred sites: Sclerophyll forest, open forest, heathland, hilly sites.

Flowering time: May–Sept

Comments: Often seen with red box and yellow box trees. Habitat plant providing protection to birds.





Austral indigo

Indigofera australis

Height: up to 2 m

Growing conditions: Well-drained soils in full sun to semi-shade. EVC: 16, 22, 32, 47, 151, 169, 175, 177, 877.

Preferred sites: Variable sites.

Flowers: Aug–Dec

Comments: Very frost hardy. Both food for caterpillars and nectar for butterflies.



Prickly teatree

Leptospermum continentale

Height: 2–12 m

Growing conditions: Well drained to moist sandy and light clay soils. EVC: 3, 16, 18, 48, 53, 135, 141, 151.

Preferred sites: Heathland, woodland and riparian.

Flowering time: Sept–Feb

Comments: Coloniser species that can be planted for shelterbelt or stream/gully erosion control. Excellent habitat plant.





Woolly teatree

Leptospermum lanigerum

Height: 2–6 m

Growing conditions: Moist to wet conditions.
EVC: 19, 53.

Preferred sites: Riparian and swampy sites.

Flowering time: Sept–Dec

Comments: Can be planted for shelterbelt or stream/gully erosion control. Excellent habitat plant. Capsules and stalks can have fine silvery hairs or ‘woolly’ appearance.



Swamp paperbark

Melaleuca ericifolia

Height: 4–9 m

Growing conditions: Moist to wet swampy conditions. EVC: 53, 169, 863.

Preferred sites: Swamps and riparian sites. Often in subsaline sites along the coast.

Flowering time: Oct–Nov

Comments: Fragrant flowers which attract birds. New seedlings will sucker from the mature tree and can form thickets.





Rough-barked honey-myrtle

Melaleuca parvistaminea

Height: 3–5 m

Growing conditions: Moist poorly drained shallow infertile soil. EVC: 16, 19, 55, 135, 151, 877.

Preferred sites: Riparian and rocky gullies.

Flowering time: Oct–Dec

Comments: Often confused with *M. ericifolia*; distinguishable by scaly rough bark and shorter leaves with oil glands. Does not sucker. Can be used for gully erosion control.



Scented paperbark

Melaleuca squarrosa

Height: 2–10 m

Growing conditions: Moist to wet swampy/peaty soils. EVC: 8, 191.

Preferred sites: Riparian and swampy sites.

Flowering time: Oct–Feb

Comments: Paper or cork-like bark.





Tree violet

Melicytus dentatus

Height: 2–4 m

Growing conditions: Moist alluvial soils beside watercourses. EVC: 15, 18, 32, 55, 82, 135, 141, 151, 169, 175, 177.

Preferred sites: Riparian.

Flowering time: Jul–Nov

Comments: Previously known as *Hymenanthera dentata*. Bird attracting for habitat and berries.



Common boobialla

Myoporum insulare

Height: 1–6 m

Growing conditions: Sandy soils, often between rocks or near sandstone. EVC: 15, 133.

Preferred sites: Coastal dunes and cliffs.

Flowering time: Oct–Dec

Comments: Salt tolerant species. Can be used as a fast-growing hedge or windbreak species that withstands coastal winds and drought. The purple fruit is edible.





Snowy daisy bush

Olearia lirata

Height: 2–3 m

Growing conditions: Moist well drained clay soil. Can grow from near sea-level to sub-alpine regions. EVC: 3, 15, 16, 18, 19, 29, 47, 82, 135, 151, 169, 316, 877.

Preferred sites: Wet and wet sclerophyll forest.

Flowering time: Aug–Dec

Comments: Prolific regeneration after fire.



Long-leaf wax flower

Philotheca myoporoides subsp. *myoporoides*

Height: up to 2.5 m (rarely to 4.5 m)

Growing conditions: Moist well drained deep soils in moist to wet tall forests.

EVC: 19.

Preferred sites: Wet forests.

Flowering time: Sept–Dec

Comments: Previously described as *Eriostemon myoporoides*.





Bootlace bush

Pimelea axiflora subsp. *axiflora*

Height: 1–3m

Growing conditions: Moist soils with partial to full shade. EVC: 32, 82, 133, 135, 151, 169, 316.

Preferred sites: Riparian and wet forest sites. Frost and snow tolerant.

Flowers: Jun–Dec

Comments: Subspecies *alpina* is a similar, smaller plant (0.2–1 m) with thicker, smaller leaves with less hairy flowers in Nov–Feb.



Small-flowered flat-pea

Platylobium parviflorum

Height: up to 2 m

Growing conditions: Sandy soils and semi-shade conditions. EVC: 20, 23, 29, 47, 135.

Preferred sites: Coastal heathland, sclerophyll forest and woodlands sites.

Flowers: Sep–Dec

Comments: Formally *Platylobium formosum*. Scrambling or prostrate plant. Good habitat.





Elderberry panax

Polyscias sambucifolia subsp. 1

Height: up to 6 m

Growing conditions: Moist to wet soils, preferring some drainage. Grows at altitudes of 100–1000 m. EVC: 29, 32.

Preferred sites: Wet sclerophyll forest and rain forest.

Flowering time: Nov–Feb

Comments: Fleshy edible translucent mauve to blue fruit. There are 3 subspecies in Victoria.



Hazel pomaderris

Pomaderris aspera

Height: 3–8 m

Growing conditions: Moist well-drained soil in sheltered sites. EVC: 15, 18, 19, 21, 29, 32, 82, 135, 141, 151, 169, 316.

Preferred sites: Riparian, gullies and wet forests.

Flowering time: Oct–Dec

Comments: Food plant for caterpillars.





Christmas bush

Prostanthera lasianthos var. *lasianthos*

Height: 2–8 m

Growing conditions: Moist well-drained soil in sheltered sites. EVC: 18, 19, 29, 32, 82, 135, 169.

Preferred sites: Wet and dry sclerophyll forest, gullies and riparian sites.

Flowering time: Nov–Feb

Comments: Also commonly known as coranderrk or mint bush.



Tall baeckea

Sannantha pluriflora

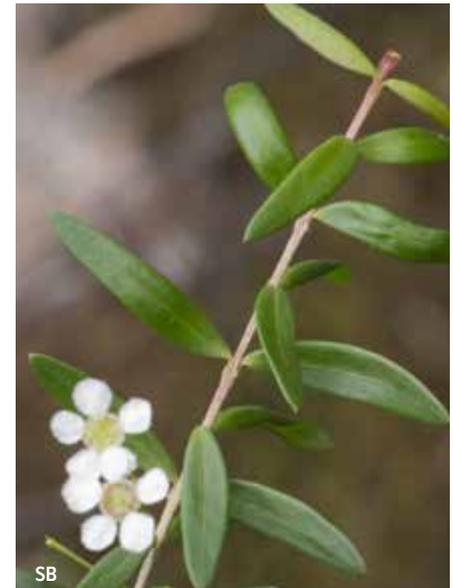
Height: 2–4 m

Growing conditions: Prefers moist conditions growing along streams. EVC: 69.

Preferred sites: Riparian and forest.

Flowering time: Dec–Jan

Comments: Previously described as *Baeckea virgata*. Confined to far east Victoria. A form that occurs in dry rocky areas (e.g. Little River Gorge near Wulgulmerang, Tubbut area) may represent a distinct taxon.



Trees and canopy



Coast manna gum – RB



Southern mahogany



Saw banksia with rainbow lorikeet – KC

Silver wattle

Acacia dealbata

Height: 2–30 m

Growing conditions: Deep moist soil in mountain forests and beside watercourses.
EVC: 3, 8, 18, 19, 20, 29, 47, 82, 135, 141, 169, 316.

Preferred sites: Sclerophyll forest (wet and dry), riparian and hilly sites.

Flowering time: Jul–Nov

Comments: Frost hardy. Fast growing in moist conditions.





Lightwood

Acacia implexa

Height: 5–15 m

Growing conditions: Shallow dry soils of open forests but highly adaptable. EVC: 16, 55, 135, 151, 175, 177.

Preferred sites: Sclerophyll forest, woodland and hilly sites.

Flowering time: Dec–Mar

Comments: Long-lived tree. Suitable for soil stabilisation and bank planting. Often mistaken for *A. melanoxylon*.



Black wattle

Acacia mearnsii

Height: 5–15 m

Growing conditions: Shallow dry soils. EVC: 3, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 32, 47, 55, 82, 135, 141, 151, 169, 175, 177, 877.

Preferred sites: Open forest, headland and cleared farmland.

Flowering time: Oct–Dec

Comments: Short-lived colonising species important nitrogen fixing plant. Borer attack can cause branch breakages in high wind.





Blackwood

Acacia melanoxylon

Height: 6–30 m

Growing conditions: Moist sandy clay or clay loam soils. South facing slope and valleys.
EVC: 3, 15, 16, 18, 19, 32, 47, 55, 135, 141, 151, 169, 175, 877.

Preferred sites: Wet sclerophyll forest, rainforest and riparian sites.

Flowering time: Aug–Oct

Comments: Useful in riparian plantings, wind/fire breaks and erosion control.



Black sheoak

Allocasuarina littoralis

Height: 6–12 m

Growing conditions: Well drained soils. EVC: 16, 21, 29, 47, 55, 135, 155.

Preferred sites: Sclerophyll forest, open woodland, coastal heathland.

Flowering time: Early spring

Comments: Dark, deeply fissured bark. Dioecious – separate male and female individual trees. Fruit of female plants attract parrots and cockatoos.





Drooping sheoak

Allocasuarina verticillata

Height: 4–10 m

Growing conditions: Well drained sand, clay and rocky soils. EVC: 15, 133, 151.

Preferred sites: Sclerophyll forest, open woodland, coastal heathland and hilly sites.

Flowering time: Early spring

Comments: Weeping habit. Palatable to stock. Female flower stalks are much shorter than *A. littoralis*. Good to plant for habitat or as a shelterbelt.



Coast banksia

Banksia integrifolia

Height: 4–20 m

Growing conditions: Sandy soils. EVC: 3.

Preferred sites: Coast and coastal heathland.

Flowering time: Feb–July

Comments: Seasonally important source of food for nectar feeding animals. Does not require bushfire to trigger the release of its seed.



KC



KC





Silver banksia

Banksia marginata

Height: 1.5–12m

Growing conditions: Prefers moist, well-drained soils. Can grow from the coast to sub-alpine regions. EVC: 3, 48, 141, 151.

Preferred sites: Coastal, heathland and open forests.

Flowering time: Oct–Mar

Comments: Good habitat tree. Forms small shrubs in drier conditions.



Saw banksia

Banksia serrata

Height: 2–10+ m

Growing conditions: Sandy, well-drained soils. EVC: 3, 48.

Preferred sites: Coastal heathland and woodlands.

Flowers: Dec–Mar

Comments: Nectar attracts birds, insects and marsupials. Most flowers open at night.





Kurrajong

Brachychiton populneus subsp. populneus

Height: 5–10+ m

Growing conditions: Well-drained soils.
EVC: 169.

Preferred sites: Dry rainforest, rocky sites.

Flowering time: Sept–Dec

Comments: Fine hairs on the seed pods can cause skin and eye irritation. Good shade and fodder tree.



Blue box

Eucalyptus baueriana

Height: 10–30 m

Growing conditions: Loamy soils. Sheltered gullies and river flats. EVC: 15, 151, 169.

Preferred sites: Riparian, coastal forest.

Flowering time: Oct–Jan

Comments: Very easily confused with *E. polyanthemos* found mostly east of Bairnsdale.





Coast grey box

Eucalyptus bosistoana

Height: 25–45 m

Growing conditions: Well drained alluvial soils. Open gullies and river flats. EVC: 15, 16, 32, 47, 151.

Preferred sites: Riparian and coastal sites.

Flowering time: Nov–Mar

Comments: Conservation status is Endangered in Victoria.



Southern mahogany

Eucalyptus botryoides

Height: 10–40 m

Growing conditions: Alluvial soils. EVC: 15, 135, 151.

Preferred sites: Coastal regions, sclerophyll forests, woodlands and riparian sites.

Flowers: Jan–Mar

Comments: Popular quick growing shade trees. More common in the far east of the region.





Apple box

Eucalyptus bridgesiana

Height: 8–20 m

Growing conditions: Fertile alluvial soils.
EVC: 3, 16, 22, 55, 135, 141, 151, 169, 175.

Preferred sites: River flats, lowland open forest.

Flowering time: Jan–May

Comments: Often left as paddock trees as wood is of little value for firewood or posts.



Mealy stringybark

Eucalyptus cephalocarpa

Height: 8–22 m

Growing conditions: Poorly drained heavy clay soils. Tolerates waterlogging in winter and drying out in summer. EVC: 16, 55.

Preferred sites: River flats, lowland open forest.

Flowering time: Jul–Aug

Comments: Rarely found north of the Divide. Excellent habitat tree.





Yertchuk

Eucalyptus consideriana

Height: 15–30 m

Growing conditions: Well drained poor sandy /gravel soils. EVC: 16, 21, 22.

Preferred sites: Lowland forest and heathland.

Flowering time: Jul–Aug

Comments: Bark has 'prickly' feel. Often found with *E. globoidea* and *E. sieberi*.



Mountain grey gum

Eucalyptus cypellocarpa

Height: 10–60 m

Growing conditions: Prefers deep moist soil in gullies and on slopes. EVC: 15, 16, 18, 21, 29, 47, 151, 169, 316, 877.

Preferred sites: Wet sclerophyll forest, hilly and riparian sites.

Flowering time: Feb–Jul

Comments: Stunted growth in coastal areas.





White stringybark

Eucalyptus globoidea

Height: 15–35 m

Growing conditions: Well drained shallow soils. EVC: 3, 16, 21, 47, 135, 141, 151, 169, 316, 877.

Preferred sites: Open forest, coastal.

Flowering time: Dec–Mar

Comments: Bird attracting for flowers and nesting materials. Can have a mallee growth habit in coastal sands.



Yellow box

Eucalyptus melliodora

Height: 12–30 m

Growing conditions: Well drained clay-loam and alluvial soils. EVC: 16, 22, 47, 55, 141, 151, 169, 175, 177.

Preferred sites: Woodlands and open forest.

Flowering time: Sept–Feb

Comments: Drought tolerant once established. Has scruffy, yellowish to dark brown, fibrous bark and dull, green or grey leaves.





Swamp gum

Eucalyptus ovata

Height: 8–25 m

Growing conditions: Poorly drained infertile and clay soils which may dry out in summer.
EVC: 16, 18.

Preferred sites: Grassy woodland and swamp flats.

Flowering time: Mar–Nov

Comments: Koala food plant. Can aid the drainage of wet soils.



Red box

Eucalyptus polyanthemus

Height: 7–25 m

Growing conditions: Well drained shallow soils. North west facing slopes. EVC: 16, 22, 47, 135, 151, 169, 175, 177, 316, 877.

Preferred sites: Ridges and dry slopes.

Flowering time: Sept–Jan

Comments: *E. polyanthemus subsp. longior* is listed as Endangered in Victoria and is only found in East Gippsland. It has narrower and longer leaves than the typical form.





Silvertop ash

Eucalyptus sieberi

Height: 25–45 m

Growing conditions: Dry sedimentary, granitic soils. EVC: 16, 21, 29, 316.

Preferred sites: Ridges and slopes in sclerophyll forest and woodlands.

Flowering time: Sept–Dec

Comments: Assists with soil erosion control on slopes. Saplings have attractive waxy and red to orange stems.



Gippsland red gum

Eucalyptus tereticornis subsp. *mediana*

Height: 20–45 m

Growing conditions: Moist alluvial clay soils.
EVC: 15, 16, 48, 141, 151.

Preferred sites: Riparian and damp sites.

Flowering time: Spring to summer.

Comments: Very similar to *E. camaldulensis* (river red gum). Found west of the Tambo River.





Red ironbark

Eucalyptus tricarpa

Height: 10–30 m

Growing conditions: Well drained gravel sites. EVC: 15.

Preferred sites: Sclerophyll forest, woodlands, coastal.

Flowering time: Jun–Feb

Comments: Thick, rough ironbark on the trunk and branches., Can hybridise with *E. leucoxylon*.



Manna gum

Eucalyptus viminalis

Height: 25–50 m

Growing conditions: Deep moist loam soils, in valleys or low lying areas. EVC: 18, 47, 48, 169.

Preferred sites: Riparian, wet sclerophyll forest.

Flowering time: Jan–Apr

Comments: Food and habitat resource for birds, koalas and possums. Bark sheds in ribbons.





Coast manna gum

Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. *pryoriana*

Height: up to 15 m

Growing conditions: Well drained sandy soils. EVC: 3.

Preferred sites: Coastal heathland.

Flowering time: Jan–Mar

Comments: Miniature, rough bark variant of *E. viminalis*.



Lilly pilly

Syzygium smithii

Height: up to 30 m

Growing conditions: Moist, sandy clay or clay loam soils. South facing slopes. ECV: 32, 135.

Preferred sites: Rainforest.

Flowering time: Dec–Feb

Comments: Flowers and fruit attract birds, insects, possums and flying-foxes.





Kanooka

Tristaniopsis laurina

Height: 5–20 m

Growing conditions: Rocky banks and alluvial soils. EVC: 82, 135.

Preferred sites: Riparian and rainforest.

Flowering time: Dec–Feb

Comments: Leaves give off a lemon scent when crushed.



Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC)

Species selection is an important step in planning a revegetation project. EVCs are classifications of groups of native plants that commonly grow together. It is important to establish a variety of species from all levels within the community. This provides a mix of habitats for native animals and creates a more diverse ecosystem.

It is very important to include species that are locally indigenous. These species have adapted to survive under local conditions, and you will help to maintain the local genetic diversity. The species included in this booklet are all indigenous to the East Gippsland area.

EVCs have been mapped across Victoria and 'Pre-1750' Maps represent an estimate of the vegetation that was present in an area prior to the impact of European settlement. Such maps may assist in the determination of an EVC when local remnant vegetation no longer remains. Contact Landcare for more information and assistance or view the Reference section on page 97.

Each species in this Guide has a list of EVC numbers. These numbers relate to the following EVC names:

EVC No.	EVC Name	Conservation Status
1	Coastal Dune Scrub/Coastal Dune Grassland Mosaic	Least Concern
2	Coast Banksia Woodland	Vulnerable
3	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland	Vulnerable
6	Sand Heathland	Rare
7	Clay Heathland	Depleted
8	Wet Heathland	Depleted
9	Coastal Saltmarsh	Least Concern
10	Estuarine Wetland	Least Concern
11	Coastal Lagoon Wetland	Vulnerable
12	Wet Swale Herbland	Rare
15	Limestone Box Forest	Vulnerable
16	Lowland Forest	Vulnerable
17	Riparian Scrub/Swampy Riparian Forest Complex	Vulnerable

EVC No.	EVC Name	Conservation Status
18	Riparian Forest	Vulnerable
19	Riparian Shrubland	Endangered
21	Shrubby Dry Forest	Least Concern
22	Grassy Dry Forest	Least Concern
23	Herb-rich Foothill Forest	Vulnerable
29	Damp Forest	Endangered
30	Wet Forest	Depleted
32	Warm Temperate Rainforest	Endangered
34	Dry Rainforest	Endangered
45	Shrubby Foothill Forest	Endangered
47	Valley Grassy Forest	Vulnerable
48	Heathy Woodland	Least Concern
53	Swamp Scrub	Endangered
55	Plains Grassy Woodland	Endangered
56	Floodplain Riparian Woodland	Endangered
59	Riparian Thicket	Vulnerable

EVC No.	EVC Name	Conservation Status
61	Box Ironbark Forest	Vulnerable
68	Creekline Grassy Woodland	Endangered
74	Wetland Formation	Endangered
82	Riverine Escarpment Scrub	Endangered
83	Swampy Riparian Woodland	Endangered
125	Plains Grassy Wetland	Endangered
126	Swampy Riparian Complex	Endangered
127	Valley Heathy Forest	Endangered
128	Grassy Forest	Endangered
132	Plains Grassland	Endangered
133	Limestone Pomaderris Shrubland	Endangered
134	Sand Forest	Vulnerable
135	Gallery Rainforest	Endangered
136	Sedge Wetland	Vulnerable
140	Mangrove Shrubland	Least Concern
141	Sandy Flood Scrub	Endangered

EVC No.	EVC Name	Conservation Status
151	Plains Grassy Forest	Vulnerable
155	Bird Colony Succulent Herbland	Rare
160	Coastal Dune Scrub	Least Concern
161	Coastal Headland Scrub	Depleted
163	Coastal Tussock Grassland	Least Concern
164	Creekline Herb-rich Woodland	Endangered
169	Dry Valley Forest	Endangered
172	Floodplain Wetland Aggregate	Endangered
175	Grassy Woodland	Endangered
191	Riparian Scrub	Vulnerable
195	Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland	Endangered
300	Reed Swamp	Endangered
308	Aquatic Sedgeland	Vulnerable
309	Calcareous Swale Grassland	Vulnerable
311	Berm Grassy Shrubland	Endangered

EVC No.	EVC Name	Conservation Status
316	Shrubby Damp Forest	Least Concern
334	Billabong Wetland Aggregate	Endangered
537	Brackish Aquatic Herbland	Vulnerable
538	Brackish Herbland	Rare
591	Calcareous Wet Herbland	Endangered
636	Brackish Lake Aggregate	Rare
641	Riparian Woodland	Endangered
651	Plains Swampy Woodland	Endangered
653	Aquatic Herbland	Endangered
656	Brackish Wetland	Rare
674	Sandy Stream Woodland	Endangered
681	Deep Freshwater Marsh	Endangered
710	Damp Heathland	Rare
723	Forest Bog	Rare
728	Forest Creekline Sedge Swamp	Vulnerable
793	Damp Heathy Woodland	Vulnerable

EVC No.	EVC Name	Conservation Status
800	Riparian Forest Wetland	Vulnerable
804	Rushy Riverine Swamp	Endangered
842	Saline Aquatic Meadow	Rare
858	Coastal Alkaline Scrub	Depleted
863	Floodplain Reedbed	Depleted
875	Blocked Coastal Stream Swamp	Rare
876	Spray-zone Coastal Shrubland	Rare
877	Lowland Herb-rich Forest	Depleted
879	Coastal Dune Grassland	Endangered
883	Sedge Wetland/Calcareous Wet Herbland Complex	Endangered
895	Escarpment Shrubland	Endangered
902	Gully Woodland	Endangered
914	Estuarine Flats Grassland	Endangered
933	Tussocky Riparian Forest	Endangered
934	Brackish Grassland	Rare

EVC No.	EVC Name	Conservation Status
936	Shrubby Riparian Forest	Rare
937	Swampy Woodland	Endangered
938	Shrubby Gully Forest	Vulnerable
948	Damp Melaleuca Scrub	Vulnerable
952	Estuarine Reedbed	Rare
958	Plains Grassy Wetland/Calcareous Wet Herbland Complex	Endangered
960	Plains Grassy Wetland/Spike-sedge Wetland Complex	Endangered
963	Sedge Wetland/Aquatic Sedgeland Complex	Vulnerable
968	Gahnia Sedgeland	Endangered
976	Coastal Ephemeral Wetland	Endangered
1010	Plains Sedge Wetland/Sedge Wetland Complex	Endangered

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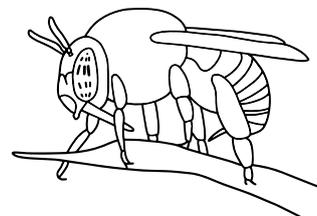
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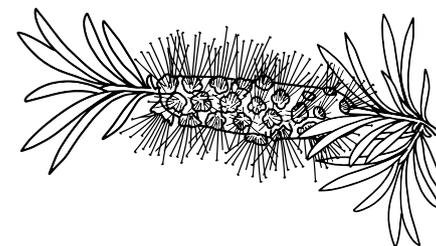
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Green Fire-walls Garden and Shelterbelt Design

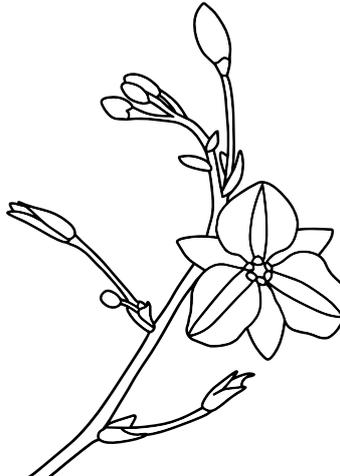
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