

COASTAL

COASTAL PLAINS COMPLEX

PLAINS GRASSYWOODLAND

LOWLAND FLATS

HEATHY WOODLAND

DRY OPEN FOREST

MOIST FOOTHILL FOREST

Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:

- Coastal Dune Scrub Mosaic (EVC 1)
- Coast Banksia Woodland (EVC 2)
- Wet Heathland (EVC 3)
- Coastal Saltmarsh (EVC 9)
- Banksia Woodland (EVC 14)
- Mangrove Shrubland (EVC 140)
- Coastal Headland Scrub (EVC 161)
- Coastal Tussock Grassland (EVC 163)
- Estuarine Flats Grassland (EVC 914)

Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:

- Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland (EVC 3)
- Sand Heathland (EVC 6)
- Sand Heathland/Wet Heathland Mosaic (EVC 307)

Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:

- Plains Grassy Woodland (EVC 55)
- Grassy Woodland (EVC 175)

Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:

- Swamp Scrub (EVC 53)
- Wetland Formation (EVC 74)
- Swampy Riparian Woodland (EVC 83)
- Riparian Scrub (EVC 191)

Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:

- Heathy Woodland (EVC 48)

Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:

- Lowland Forest (EVC 16)
- Herb-rich Foothill Forest (EVC 23)
- Shrubby Foothill Forest (EVC 45)

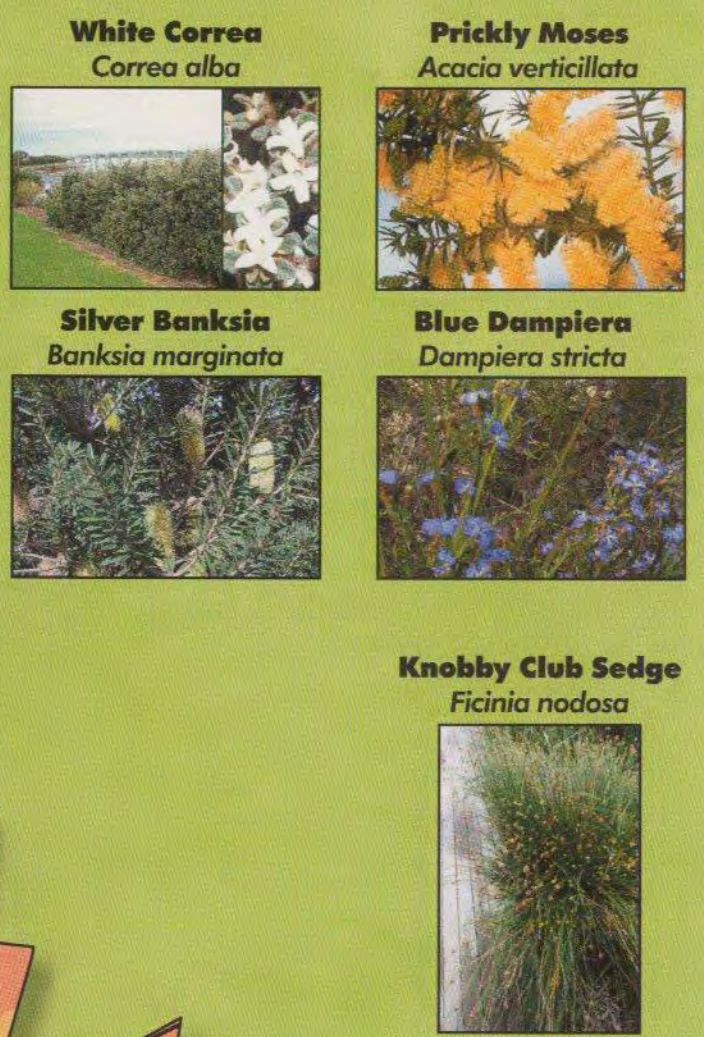
Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:

- Riparian Forest (EVC 18)
- Damp Forest (EVC 29)
- Wet Forest (EVC 30)
- Warm Temperate Rainforest (EVC 32)
- Shrubby Foothill Forest (EVC 45)

The importance of indigenous vegetation

The Bass Coast region is home to a wide variety of local native or "indigenous" plant species. Indigenous plants are important for a number of reasons, including their value as habitat for indigenous animals, including wildlife such as Little Penguins, Short-tailed Shearwaters, Koalas and others for which the region is famous. Unfortunately, the Bass Coast has had a history of native vegetation clearance, principally for agriculture and the establishment of infrastructure. As a result, less than ten per cent of the original native cover remains, placing great importance on reserves and remnant vegetation on private land. Fortunately many landholders are restoring the balance through revegetation programs in rural areas and by using indigenous species in urban gardens. Indigenous plants have adapted to local conditions such as soil type and climate over thousands of years. Another advantage of using indigenous plants on your property is that they require less water, and there is no need to import soil or fertilisers. Therefore, growing indigenous plants on your property is often cheaper and less labour intensive than growing exotic plants.

Indigenous plants also feature the important characteristics for which many value in exotic plants. Some have attractive, scented flowers, whereas others provide shade or screening. Many attract local birds such as Wrens and Rosellas. In farmland situations indigenous plants attract birds that often feed on insects, thereby providing natural agricultural pest control, while other local plants can be used to form shelter belts for stock. Indigenous plants are also important in defining the character of an area. For example, the township of Silverleaves on Phillip Island gets its name from the Coast Banksias, which dominate the area. Exotic plants often escape from areas where they were originally planted. When these species invade natural bushland they are termed "environmental weeds". If we plant indigenous plants, we can reduce the spread of environmental weeds and reduce the cost to land managers and volunteer groups. For further information on environmental weeds refer to "Common Weeds of Gippsland: Bass Coast Shire", available at all Council Customer Service Centres.



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 results in changes in the type of plant community. The map on this poster provides a reconstruction of how the Bass Coast Landscape may have looked prior to European settlement and resulting natural vegetation clearance. Listed on the table on the other side of this posters is a comprehensive species list, along with an indication as to which of the seven broad vegetation communities each species would belong. The planting zones identified on this map are based on a system utilised by the Departments of Sustainability and Environment and Primary Industries, known as Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs). In reality there are scores of EVCs within the shire; each of which more accurately describes the soil, topography and vegetation than this poster attempts. Those wishing to conduct a large scale revegetation project with the aim of replicating a pre-European environment, can obtain a more comprehensive EVC map with detailed species lists, by contacting your nearest DSE/DPI office or visiting the Victorian Resources Online website (see list of contacts). Those planning larger revegetation programs on rural land may get further advice by contacting their local Landcare Officer. It's important to note that due to the scale of the map and broad plant communities represented, it is difficult to represent the exact location of some plant communities.

Indigenous Plants of Bass Coast Shire

Contacts for advice about indigenous vegetation.

Departments of Primary Industries/sustainability and Environment
Wonthaggi
Leongatha
Bass Coast Shire Council (03) 5671 2211 or (03) 5951 3311

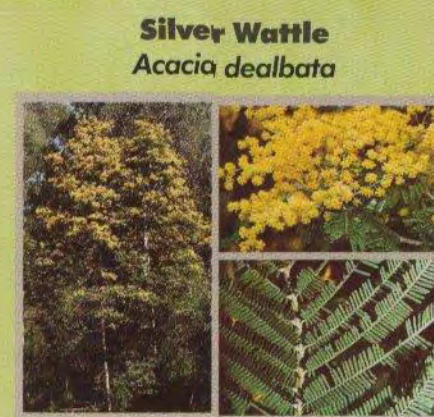
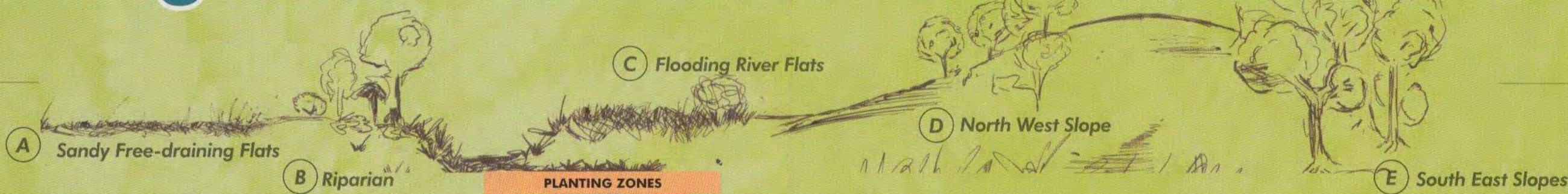
For More detailed Species Lists and EVC Information
Contact Victorian Resources Online
www.dse.vic.gov.au/vro

This poster was compiled by a group comprising David Ziebell, Megan Cole, John Davies DSE, Derek Hibbert - Bass Coast Shire Council, Geoff Trease, Miroslav Mackay - Bass Coast Landcare and Anne Westwood - Trust For Nature with assistance from Bass Coast's many volunteer conservation groups

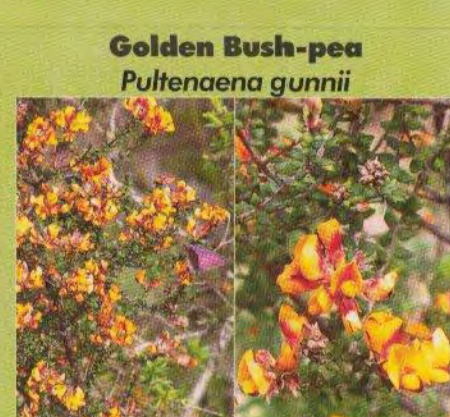
Map produced by GIS unit Gippsland region
DSE Feb. 2004-03-18
Photographs courtesy of DSE, Derek Hibbert, David Ziebell
Front Cover:
Marta Warren and Stimpzy Reed of Cape Woolamai, winners of Phillip Island Landcare's 2003 'Urban Landcare Indigenous and Viridans biological delibosos - Australia Garden Award'.
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.



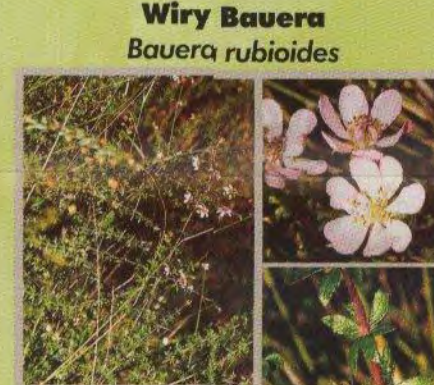
Indigenous Plants of Bass Coast Shire



Silver Wattle
Acacia dealbata

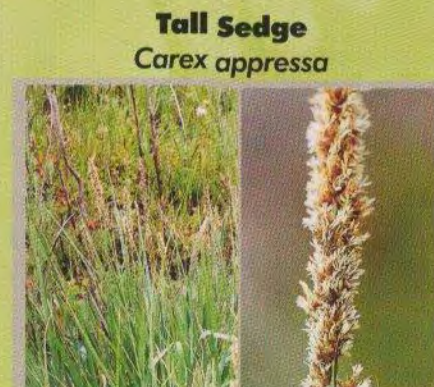


Golden Bush-pea
Pultenaea gunnii

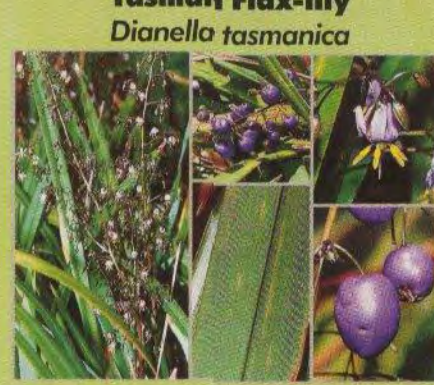


Wiry Bauera
Bauera rubioides

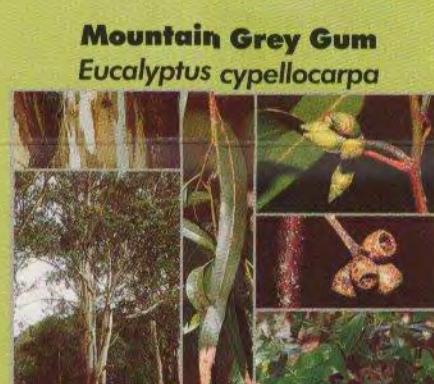
Gristle Fern
Blechnum cartilagineum



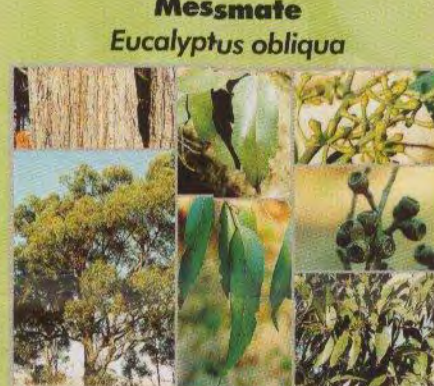
Tall Sedge
Carex appressa



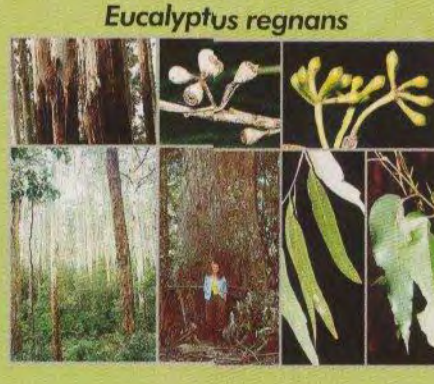
Tasman Flax-lily
Dianella tasmanica



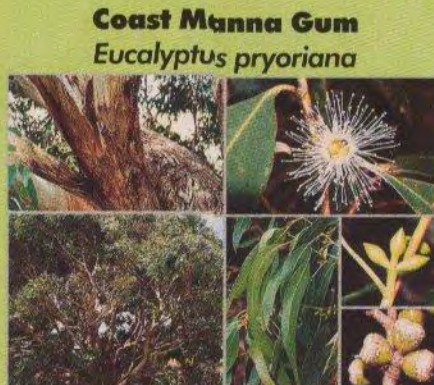
Mountain Grey Gum
Eucalyptus cypellocarpa



Messmate
Eucalyptus obliqua



Mountain Ash
Eucalyptus regnans



Coast Manna Gum
Eucalyptus ptyoriana

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	PLANTING ZONES							SEED TIME	COMMENTS	Landscape Location					
		Coastal	Coastal Plains Complex	Plains Grassy Woodland	Lowlands Flats	Heathy Woodlands	Dry Open Forest	Moist Foothill Forest			Location (See diagram above)					
Tall Trees (10m+)																
Acacia dealbata (P)	Silver Wattle					X	X	X	Late Nov – Jan	Fast growing legume. Ideal for erosion control.		X	X	X	X	
Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle			X	X	X	X	X	Dec – Feb	Rapidly growing but short-lived legume. Excellent firewood.		X	X	X	X	
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	X	X		X	X	X	X	Dec – Mar	Relatively long lived, good timber and shade tree.		X	X	X	X	
Banksia integrifolia (P)	Coast Banksia								Dec – Mar	For stabilising coastal sands. Attractive winter flowers.				X		behind primary dunes
Eucalyptus cypellocarpa (P)	Mountain Grey Gum							X	Yr Rd (best Jan – Jun)	Grows to a very large tree under ideal conditions.		X	X	X	X	
Eucalyptus globulus globulus (ssp)	Southern Blue Gum			X	X	X		X	Yr Rd (best Jan – May)	Very long leaves. Smooth bark, peeling off in ribbons.		X	X	X	X	
Eucalyptus obliqua (P)	Messmate			X	X	X			Yr Rd (best Dec – Feb)	Wide variety of soil types and habitat, varying in form. Widely used for timber.		X	X	X	X	
Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp Gum			X	X	X	X		Yr Rd (best Oct – Mar)	Common in lowland and riparian zones. Koala habitat.		X	X	X	X	
Eucalyptus radiata (P)	Narrow-leaf Peppermint	X		X	X	X	X		Yr Rd (best Dec – Feb)	Widespread on poorer, shallow soils. Heavy bearer of seed.		X	X	X	X	
Eucalyptus regnans (P)	Mountain Ash							X	Yr Rd (best Dec – Feb)	Largest of the large. Allow plenty of room.				X		
Eucalyptus strzeleckii (Vv)	Strzelecki Gum				X		X	X	Yr Rd (best Sep – Feb)	Similar to E. ovata but a more stately robust form.		X	X	X	X	
Eucalyptus viminalis	Manna Gum		X	X	X			X	Yr Rd (best Jul – Mar)	Koala habitat tree. Very large tree in deep alluvial soils.		X	X	X	X	
Small to Medium Trees (5-10m)																
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black Sheoak	X	X	X		X			Year round	Very ornamental foliage and bark. Separate male and female plants.		X	X	X	X	
Allocasuarina verticillata (P)	Drooping Sheoak	X	X	X					Year round	Ornamental weeping habit. Palatable to stock.		X	X	X	X	
Bedfordia arborescens	Blanket-leaf							X	Jan – Mar	Needs shelter from sun and prefers cool moist conditions.				X		
Eucalyptus kitchiana (R)	Gippsland Mallee	X	X					X	(best Mar – May)	A true mallee growing on gravel seams.		X	X	X	X	
Eucalyptus ptyoriana (P)	Coast Manna Gum				X	X	X		Yr Rd (best Jul – Mar)	Straggly tree with branches drooping at tips. Found on nutrient poor sandy soils.		X	X	X	X	
Exocarpos cupressiformis # (P)	Cherry Ballart	X			X	X	X	X	Oct – Mar	Attractive tree, difficult to propagate. Need to preserve existing stands.		X	X	X	X	
Lomatia fraseri	Tree Lomatia				X			X	Feb	A forest dweller but can grow in exposed conditions.				X		
Melaleuca ericifolia	Swamp Paperbark	X	X		X	X	X	X	Year round	Tolerates wet and saline soils where it freely suckers.		X	X	X	X	
Melaleuca lanceolata (P)	Moonah								Year round	Suitable full coastal exposure. Locally uncommon in stands.		X	X	X	X	
Melaleuca squarrosa (P)	Scented Paperbark	X					X	X	Year round	For damp soils. Locally uncommon in pure stands.		X	X	X	X	
Myoporum insulare (P)	Common Boobialla	X	X						Dec – Feb	Difficult to grow from seed. Needs dune protection.				X		behind primary dunes
Rapanea howittiana	Muttonwood							X	Dec – Feb	Good for streamside plantings. Moderate growth.		X	X			
Tall Shrubs (2-5m)																
Acacia mucronata	Narrow-leaf Wattle		X	X	X	X	X		Dec – Jan	Establishes readily by direct seeding.		X	X	X	X	
Acacia paradoxa	Hedge Wattle		X	X		X	X		Nov – Jan	Prickly but good habitat for small birds. Can be invasive on poor pastures		X				
Acacia sophorae (P)	Coast Wattle	X							Nov – Feb	Fast growing, salt tolerant coloniser.				X		not in saltmarshes
Acacia stricta	Hop Wattle			X	X	X	X		Nov – Dec	Good colonising wattle. Works well by direct seeding.		X	X	X	X	
Acacia verticillata (P)	Prickly Moses			X	X	X	X		Dec – Jan	Very prickly tough plant. Works well by direct seeding.		X	X	X	X	
Allocasuarina paludosa	Scrub Sheoak	X	X		X	X	X		Year round	Compact shrub which performs well in direct seeding.		X	X	X	X	
Banksia marginata (P)	Silver Banksia	X			X	X	X		Feb – Apr	Grows readily in a wide variety of conditions from sands to heavy clays.		X	X	X	X	
Banksia spinulosa	Hairpin Banksia		X	X	X	X	X		Year round	Drought tolerant. Likes well-drained acid soils. High fire frequency regeneration.		X	X	X	X	
Bursaria spinosa (P)	Sweet Bursaria	X	X		X	X	X	X	Jan – May	Mosses of summer flowers. Long-lived.		X	X	X	X	
Cassinia aculeata #	Common Cassinia	X	X		X	X	X	X	Dec – Mar	Very fast growing short-lived coloniser.		X	X	X	X	
Cassinia longifolia	Shiny Cassinia			X	X	X	X	X	Jan	Flourishes fast growing coloniser.		X	X	X	X	
Coprosma quadrifida	Prickly currant-bush	X	X	X	X	X	X		Jan	Prickly shrub with edible fruit. Grows in sheltered gullies.		X	X	X	X	
Dodonaea viscosa	Wedge-leaf Hop-bush	X	X	X	X	X	X		Oct – Feb	Hardy ornamental shrub. Readily available.		X	X	X	X	
Exocarpos strictus #	Pale-fruit Ballart	X	X						Dec – Apr	Maintain existing populations as propagation is near impossible.		X	X	X	X	
Gynatrix pulchella	Hemp Bush						X	X	Nov – Dec	Fast growing but palatable to stock.				X		
Hakea sericea	Bushy Needlewood			X	X	X	X		Year round	Widely found as an understorey plant in dry open forest.		X	X	X	X	
Hakea ulicina	Furze Hakea			X	X	X	X		Year round	Very prickly. Good stock excluder.		X	X	X	X	
Hedycarya angustifolia	Austral Mulberry								Feb	A cool rainforest shrub with bird-attracting fruit.		X	X	X	X	
Hymenanthera dentata	Tree Violet	X	X	X	X	X	X		Dec – Apr	Mosses of small white slightly fragrant flowers in summer.		X	X	X	X	
Kunzea ericoides	Burgan			X	X	X	X	X	Feb – Mar	Hardy coloniser. Can invade poor pastures.		X	X	X	X	
Leptospermum continentale	Prickly Tea-tree			X	X	X	X		Year round	Good coloniser often used in direct seeding. Prolific seeder.		X	X	X	X	
Leptospermum laevigatum	Coast Tea-tree	X							Year round	Good for stabilising and colonising coastal sites but can become dominant.		X				
Leptospermum lanigerum (P)	Woolly Tea-tree	X	X		X	X	X		Year round	Mainly riparian. Locally uncommon in dense stands.		X	X	X		
Leucopogon parviflorus (P)	Coast Beard-heath	X	X						Nov – Feb	Many flowers over extended period.				X		behind primary dunes
Monotoca elliptica #	Tree Broom-heath			X	X	X			Nov – Jan	Dense shrub with small, white flowers in winter/spring.		X				
Monotoca glauca (r) #	Current-wood			X	X	X			Mar – May	Slow growing uncommon shrub. Compact and dense with small white flowers.		X		X		
Olearia argophylla	Musk Daisy-bush							X	Dec	Suited to moist sheltered sites. Large attractive foliage.		X		X		
Olearia lirata	Snow Daisy-bush	X	X	X	X	X	X		Nov – Dec	Fast-growing and floriferous in spring. Prefers moist sites.		X	X	X	X	
Ozothamnus ferrugineus (P)	Tree Everlasting						X	X	Feb	Hardy plant flowering longer than other 'dogwoods'.		X	X	X	X	
Pittosporum bicolor	Banyalla								Feb	Slow growing tree with dense foliage and attractive flowers.		X		X		
Polyscias sambucifolia	Elderberry Panax	X	X		X	X	X		Jan – Feb	Prefers moist conditions where it suckers freely.		X	X	X	X	
Pomaderris aspera (P)	Hazel Pomaderris			X	X	X	X		Dec – Jan	Grows well in thickets. Prefers moist sites but tolerates dryness.		X	X	X	X	
Pomaderris elliptica	Smooth Pomaderris			X	X	X	X		Dec – Feb	More compact plant and less common than Hazel Pomaderris.		X	X	X	X	
Prostanthera lasiantha (P)	Victorian Christmas-bush			X	X	X	X	X	Jan	Best suited to moist, sheltered sites. Mauve summer flowers.		X	X	X	X	
Pultenaea daphnoides	Large-leaf Bush-pea	X	X	X	X	X	X		Oct – Feb	Frequent after fires. Mosses of yellow pea flowers in spring.		X	X	X	X	
Pultenaea scabra	Rough Bush-pea	X	X	X	X	X	X		Oct – Feb	Mosses of yellow/brown pea flowers in spring.		X	X	X	X	
Rhagodia candolleana (P)	Seaberry Saltbush	X	X						Dec – Apr	Greyish foliage with masses of red berries.				X		behind primary dunes
Salicaria aviculare (P)	Kangaroo Apple	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Dec – Mar	Broad shrub with purple flowers and fleshy, orange fruit.		X	X	X	X	
Viminaria juncea	Golden Spray	X	X	X	X	X	X		Nov – Feb	Weeping branchlets. Mosses of bright yellow pea flowers in spring.		X	X	X	X	
Zieria arborescens (P)	Stinkwood							X	Nov – Dec	White flowers in spring. Strong odour when broken.		X		X		
Low Shrubs (<2m)																
Acacia myrtifolia	Myrtle Wattle		X	X	X	X	X		Oct – Jan	Compact small shrub. Grows well in poor soils. Winter/spring flowering.		X		X		
Acacia suaveolens	Sweet Wattle		X	X	X	X	X		Oct – Dec	Reliable for winter flowering. Good for direct seeding.		X	X	X	X	
Acrotriche prostrata	Trailing Ground-berry	X	X	X	X	X	X		Jan – Mar	Groundcover requiring shade. Suits rockeries.		X	X	X	X	
Acrotriche serrulata	Honey-pots		X	X	X	X	X		Jan – Mar	Unusual flowers with honey fragrance. Hardy.		X	X	X	X	
Allocasuarina paradoxa	Green Sheoak	X	X			X			Year round	Dense shrub with fine, grey-green foliage.		X				
Allocasuarina pusilla	Dwarf Sheoak	X	X	X	X	X			Year round	Performs well in direct seeding.		X	X	X	X	
Alysicarpus ovalis (P)	Sea Bay								Dec – Feb	Tough compact shrub for exposed coastal sites.		X				exposed coastal sites
Astraloa humifusa	Crabtree Heath	X	X	X	X	X	X		Sep – Mar	Groundcover with bright red tubular flowers and red fruit.				X		exposed coastal sites
Atriplex cinerea	Coast Saltbush	X							Jan – Mar	For stabilising dunes. Palatable to stock.				X		
Bauera rubioides (P)	Wiry Bauera			X	X	X	X		(Cuttings)	Grows in a range of conditions. Prefers moist sites.		X				
Bossiaea cinerea	Showy Bossiaea					X			Nov – Jan	Profuse yellow pea flowers in spring.						
Correa alba (P)	White Correa	X							(Cuttings)	Coastal shrub. Grey-green foliage and white flowers.		X				not in saltmarshes
Correa reflexa (P)	Common Correa	X	X	X	X	X	X		Nov – Feb	Many forms available. Prefers semi-shade.		X	X	X	X	
Daviesia latifolia	Hop Bitter-pea	X	X	X	X	X	X		Dec – Jan	Regenerates profusely after fire. Yellow pea flowers in spring.		X	X	X		
Dillwynia cinerascens	Grey Parrot-pea	X	X	X	X	X	X		Oct – Feb	Fine greyish foliage with yellow pea flowers in spring. Tolerates shade.		X	X	X	X	
Dillwynia glaberrima	Smooth Parrot-pea	X	X	X	X	X	X		Nov – Feb	Floriferous hardy legume. Ideal for dry, shallow, poorer soils.		X	X	X	X	
Dillwynia sericea	Showy Parrot-pea	X	X	X	X	X	X		Oct – Feb	Yellow/orange pea flowers in spring. Tolerates extended dryness.		X	X	X	X	
Epacris impressa	Common Heath	X	X	X	X	X	X		Oct – Feb	Appears in many colour forms on lighter dry soils.		X	X	X	X	
Goodenia ovata (P)	Hop Goodenia	X	X	X	X	X	X		Dec – Jan	Good coloniser. Grows best in moist semi-shaded position.		X	X	X	X	
Hakea nodosa	Tree Hakea	X	X	X	X	X	X		Year round	A yellow flowering Hakea, while the other locals are white/cream.		X				
Hakea teretifolia ssp. hirsuta	Dagger Hakea	X	X	X	X	X	X		Year round	Very sharp foliage. Useful for excluding stock.		X	X	X	X	
Hibbertia acicularis	Prickly Guinea-flower			X	X	X			Nov – Mar	Attractive yellow flowers over a long period.		X	X	X	X	
Hibbertia ciliolata	Bundled Guinea-flower			X	X	X			Nov – Mar	Bright yellow flowers in spring. For sandy sites and containers.		X		X		
Hibbertia sericea	Silky Guinea-flower			X	X	X	X		Nov – Mar	Suitable for a wide variety of habitats. Long flowering.		X		X		
Indigofera australis (P)	Austral Indigo	X	X	X	X	X	X		Nov – Feb	Deep pink pea flowers in spring. Responds well to pruning.		X	X	X	X	
Isopogon ceratophyllus #	Horny Cone-bush	X		X					Year round	Unusual yellow flowers with prickly foliage. Prefers shelter and shade.		X				
Leptospermum myrsinoides	Heath Tea-tree	X	X	X	X	X	X		Feb – Apr	Floriferous in spring. Good for direct seeding.		X	X	X	X	
Leucopogon brownii (P)	Cushion Bush	X	X						Jan – Apr	Unique grey foliage, ideal for coastal gardens.		X				imposed coastal sites
Leucopogon australis	Spike Beard-heath	X	X													