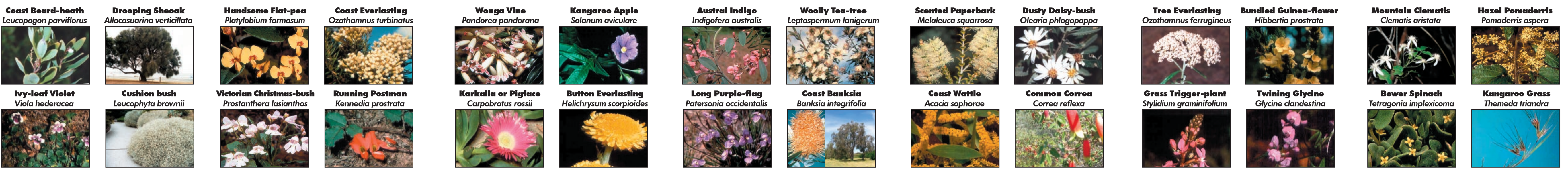


var depending on soil type, aspect, wind etc.
 • This plant list is intended as a guide only, plant heights will vary depending on soil type, aspect, wind etc.
 • Care should be taken when planting close to infrastructure such as buildings, powerlines, drains and paths.
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COASTAL COASTAL PLAINS COMPLEX PLAINS GRASSY WOODLAND LOWLAND FLATS HEATHY WOODLAND DRY OPEN FOREST MOIST FOOTHILL FOREST

COASTAL

Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:
 - Coastal Dune Scrub Mosaic (EVC 1)
 - Coast Banksia Woodland (EVC 2)
 - Wet Heathland (EVC 8)
 - 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)

COASTAL PLAINS COMPLEX

Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:
 - Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland (EVC 3)
 - Sand Heathland (EVC 6)
 - Sand Heathland/Wet Heathland Mosaic (EVC 307)

PLAINS GRASSY WOODLAND

Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:
 - Plains Grassy Woodland (EVC 55)
 - Grassy Woodland (EVC 175)

LOWLAND FLATS

Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:
 - Swamp Scrub (EVC 53)
 - Wetland Formation (EVC 74)
 - Swampy Riparian Woodland (EVC 83)
 - Riparian Scrub (EVC 191)

HEATHY WOODLAND

Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:
 - Heathy Woodland (EVC 48)

DRY OPEN FOREST

Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:
 - Lowland Forest (EVC 16)
 - Herb-rich Foothill Forest (EVC 23)
 - Shrubby Foothill Forest (EVC 45)

MOIST FOOTHILL FOREST

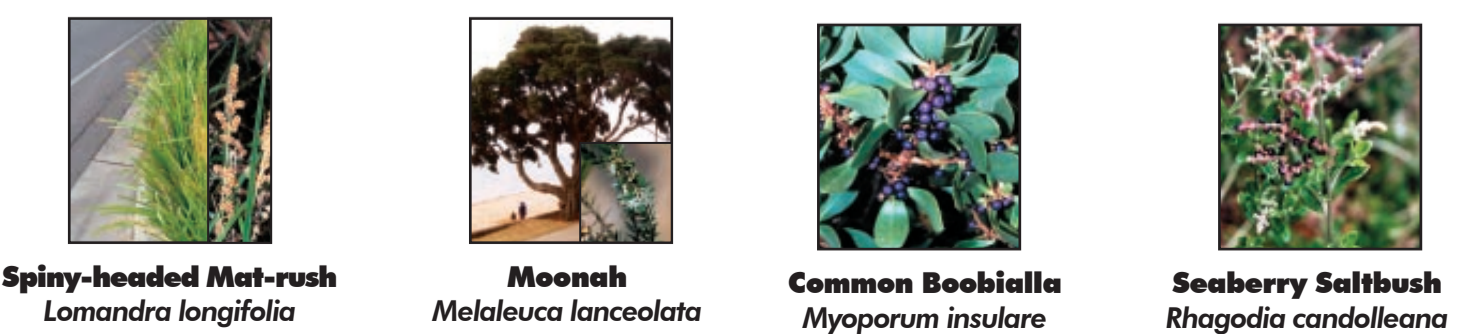
Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:
 - Riparian Forest (EVC 18)
 - Damp Forest (EVC 29)
 - Wet Forest (EVC 30)
 - Warm Temperate Rainforest (EVC 32)
 - Shrubby Foothill Forest (EVC 45)

Contacts for advice about indigenous vegetation.
 Departments of Primary Industries/Sustainability and Environment
 Wonthaggi (03) 5672 5362
 Leongatha (03) 5662 9900
 Bass Coast Shire Council (03) 5671 2211 or (03) 5951 3311
 Phillip Island Landcare (03) 5951 3329
 For More detailed Species Lists and EVC Information Contact Victorian Resources Online
 www.dse.vic.gov.au/iro
 This poster was compiled by a group comprising David Ziebell, Megan Cole, John Davies DSE, Derek Hibbert - Bass Coast Shire Council, Geoff Trease, Mough 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 and Victorian biological databases - Australia
 From Cover:
 Marla, Warren and Shiny Reed of Cape Woolamai, winners of Phillip Island Landcare's 2003 'Urban Landcare, winners Garden Award.'

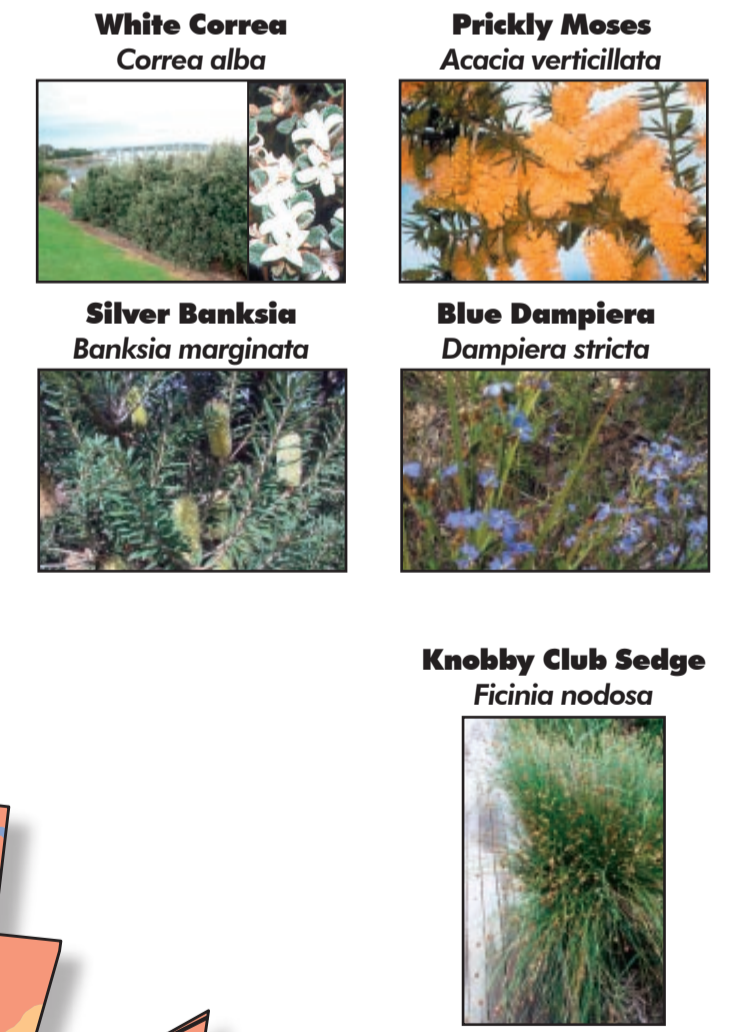
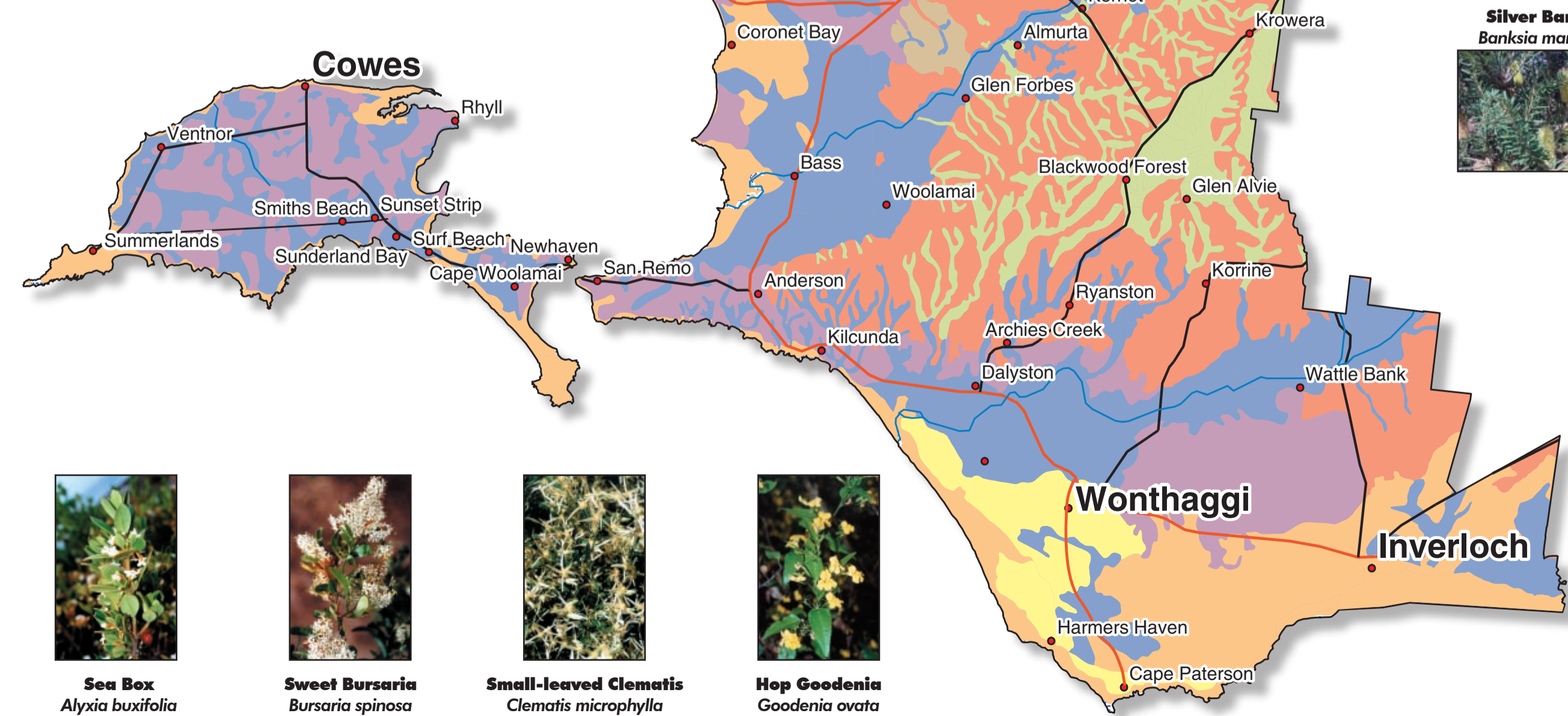
The importance of indigenous vegetation

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.



Bass Coast Shire Planting Zones

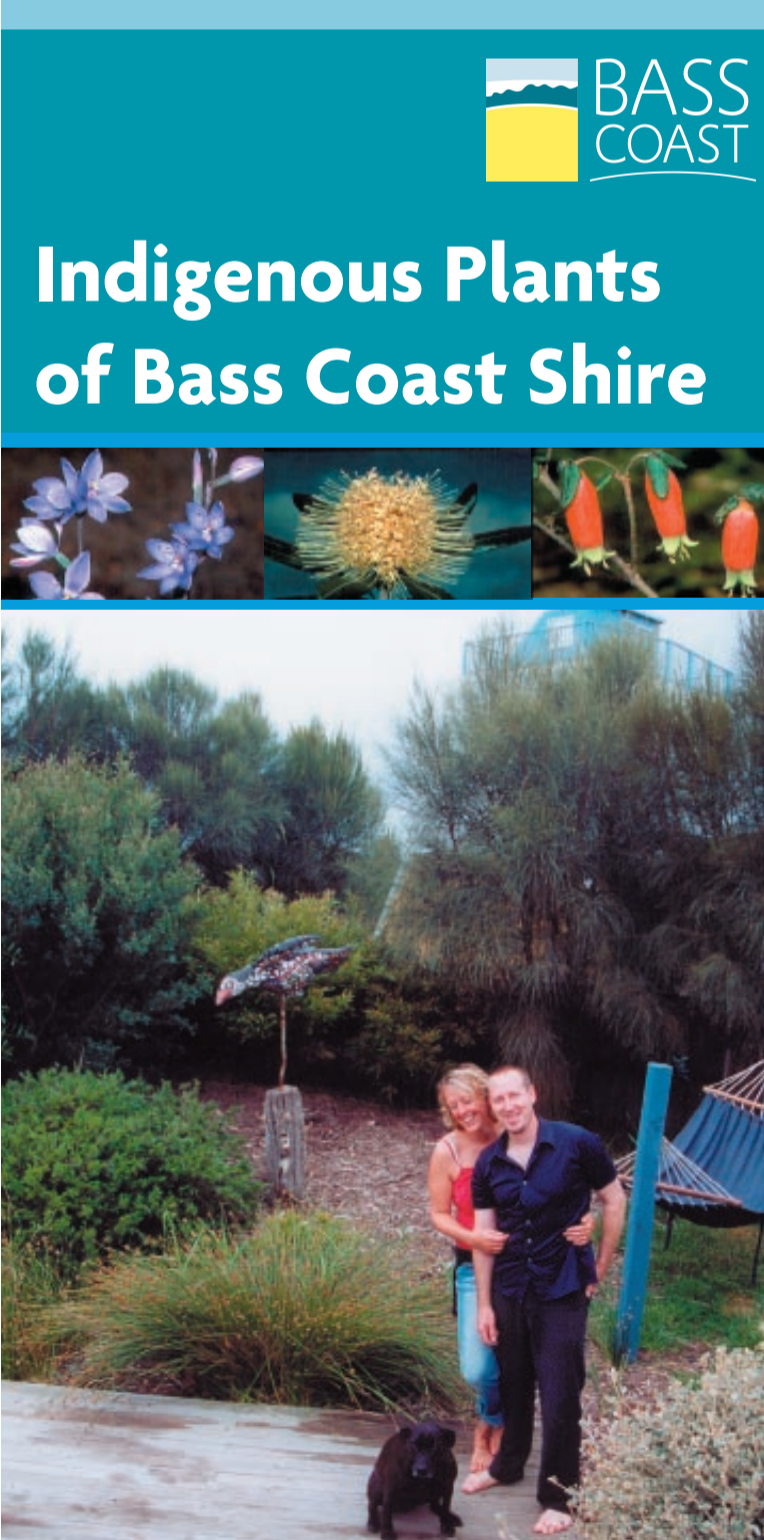


Plant communities and using this guide

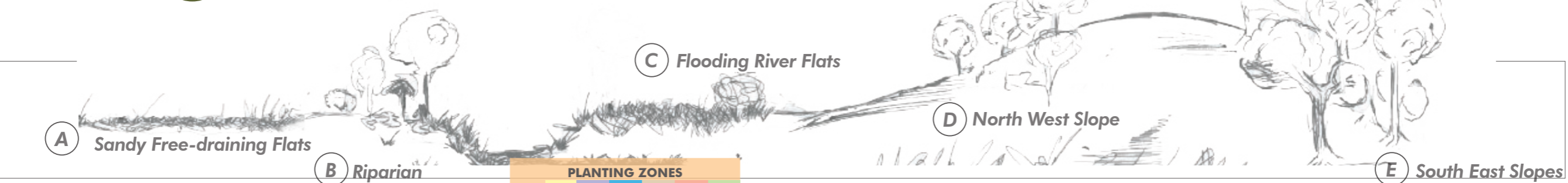
Indigenous plants occur naturally in groups or communities that are defined by various environmental variables. When we move across the landscape we encounter changes in soil type, elevation, slope and aspect, which results in changes in the type of plant community. The map on this poster provides a 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 poster 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



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