

INDIGENOUS PLANTS & ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS of MOYNE SHIRE



This guide is published as an initiative of
the Moyne Shire Council Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2012





Lomandra logifolia - Spiny-headed Mat-rush



Xanthorrhoea Australis - Austral Grass Tree



Ficinia nodosa - Knobby Club-rush

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Original plant species lists prepared by Kevin Sparrow & Andrew Pritchard 2005, Warrnambool & District Society for Growing Australian Plants Inc.

Plant photography by Kevin Sparrow and used with permission.

Extra photos as credited were supplied by Department of Environment & Primary Industries, Lisette Mill and Sarah Robertson and used with permission.

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Moyne Shire Council acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the lands of Moyne Shire, pay respect to their Elders – past, present and emerging – and acknowledge the role Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people continue to play in our community.

DISCLAIMER

This material is intended for the general information of the Moyne Shire Community and visitors to the municipality. The users are advised to check the currency and validity of information with specific service areas or relevant government authorities as this material content is not intended to be fully comprehensive in all circumstances. Moyne Shire Council does not accept any liability for the information or advice (or the use of such) which is provided in this document.

Note: Important information concerning the interpretations of legislation and other policies is contained in this document. It is recommended that the Disclaimer be read in conjunction with the information provided.

Cover photograph

Tower Hill Wildlife Reserve comprises 614 hectares of restored woodland and wetland. It was declared Victoria's first national park in 1892, but over the following years it was cleared, grazed and quarried until virtually none of its original vegetation remained. Revegetation projects commencing in the 1960s saw the reserve become a hive of community activity that inspired 'Friends of' groups and the Landcare movement. Projects like this have done much to raise community awareness and interest in natural heritage, while knowledge about indigenous plants, biodiversity and sustainable land management practices has improved out of sight. This booklet, which focuses on Moyne Shire, is one of a range of resources now available to guide restoration, revegetation and landscape projects.



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MOYNE
SHIRE



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Photo above: *Senecio pinnatifolius* var. *maritimus* - Variable Groundsel

Photos Page 1 (left to right):

Top Row : *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* - Common Everlasting, *Brunonia australis* - Blue Pincushion, *Burchardia umbellata* - Milkmaids, *Brachyscome parvula* - Coast Daisy.

Middle Row: *Thysanotus patersonii* - Twining Fringe-lily, *Brachyscome graminea* - Grass Daisy, *Microseris* sp. 3 - Yam Daisy, *Acaena novae-zelandiae* - Bidgee Widgee.

Bottom: *Kennedia prostrata* - Running Postman

INTRODUCTION

This booklet is an initiative of the Moyne Shire Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2012 and was produced by Moyne Shire Council to provide the community with easy to understand information on the indigenous plants and common environmental weeds of Moyne Shire.

There is minimal remnant native vegetation left in Moyne Shire today so the maps, plant lists and written information within the booklet are ideal for helping with revegetation efforts, increasing awareness of environmental weeds and ultimately enhancing those remnant areas of indigenous vegetation that do remain.



Pultenaea stricta - Rigid Bush-pea



Dillwynia glaberrima - Smooth Parrot-pea

The plants – both indigenous and weed species – detailed in this booklet are not an exhaustive listing of every plant known to occur within the Moyne Shire. What is included is, in the case of indigenous plants, a selection of plants that are most likely to succeed in a particular area and are generally available (or able to be grown to order) from most local native plant nurseries. Similarly, only those environmental weeds that are usually found and readily identifiable are listed. The booklet is no substitute for professional ecological advice – which should always be sought whenever in doubt – but it does provide a useful planning tool.



Tetratheca ciliata - Pink Bells

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE MOYNE SHIRE AREA

The Moyne Shire is located in Victoria's south-west. The Shire was created in 1994 and covers an area of approximately 5,500 square kilometres with a population of around 16,500 people. Moyne Shire Council has offices and depots located at Port Fairy (the main administrative centre), Mortlake, Macarthur, and Koroit.



Above: *Eucalyptus viminalis* subsp. *viminalis* (Manna Gum) and Koala at Tower Hill Wildlife Reserve

Below: *Exocarpos cupressiformis* (Cherry Ballart) is an attractive cypress-like tree that produces a green nut attached to a fleshy orange/red berry.

Moyne is characterised by its significant agricultural production, growing tourism industry, extensive dairy industry and a number of small towns connected by an expansive road system. It is home to a wide range of services and industry, including dairy products, fresh fish, seafood processing, pharmaceuticals, manufactured foods, quarrying (road materials and cut bluestone), transport and education centres.

While the Shire contains many notable natural places with high environmental value, the historic practice of clearing land to create a traditional agricultural landscape means that the vast majority of the original natural vegetation cover is completely absent. The little that does remain is highly fragmented and is typically being invaded by any of a number of introduced plant species. In recent decades many local residents have recognised this degradation and have been very active pioneers in revegetation and conservation projects, particularly under the auspices of various community groups such as local Landcare and 'friends of' groups.



ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY 2012

The original Moyne Shire Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2005 identified 69 priority and 28 long term actions for Council to implement. By 2010 Council had either commenced or completed 65 of the 69 priority actions and 25 of the 28 long term actions. Recognising the need for a revised edition, Council's Section 86 Conservation & Environment Committee extensively workshopped the contents of a new version during 2010 and into 2011, and this culminated in the Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2012 document that was adopted by Moyne Shire Council at its July 2012 Ordinary Council Meeting.

The Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2012 lists 107 specific actions – 65 short term (2 years), 21 medium term (2-5 years) and 21 long term (>5 years) – for Council to implement as it works towards a sustainable future. One of the medium term actions (Action 5.3.4) is the revision and re-publication of this booklet.



The document details the Vision, Issues, Objectives and Actions that the Moyne Shire Council has adopted in order to guide progress towards improved sustainability outcomes in each of the following areas:

- Education & Awareness
- Water Quality & Water Conservation
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Waste Management Practices
- Biodiversity Management

The implementation of this Strategy will enable Moyne Shire Council to lead by example through applying the principles of environmental sustainability into everyday practices. The Strategy also endeavours to empower and inspire the Moyne Shire community to incorporate sustainable actions and activities into their everyday lives.

COUNCIL MANAGED ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVES

A number of important public land areas of natural interest are located within the Moyne Shire including national parks, state forests, coastal reserves, state game reserves, wildlife reserves and riparian areas. These are managed by a myriad of public and private agencies and groups such as Parks Victoria, the Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Indigenous groups, 'Friends of' or other community groups, and Moyne Shire Council itself.

Some of the more notable 'environmental' areas directly managed by Council include:

- Griffiths Island Public Park
- Sandy Cove Reserve Port Fairy
- Southcombe Park
- The Craggs Coastal Reserve
- Yambuk Lakes
- Mortlake Common Recreation Reserve
- Killarney Recreation Reserve
- Battery Hill Historic Reserve
- R.A. Crothers (Hopkins Falls) Reserve
- Apex Park Hawkesdale
- Peterborough Foreshore Reserve
- Mepunga Water Reserve
- Panmure Springs
- Woorndoo Flora Reserve
- Caramut Conservation Reserve
- Botanic Gardens at Koroit, Port Fairy and Mortlake
- Sections of Belfast Coastal Reserve & Belfast Lough
- Small sections of the banks of various waterways – including the Hopkins, Moyne & Shaw Rivers, Mt Emu Creek and Murray Brook
- Numerous Roadside Reserve areas – particularly those containing remnant grassland vegetation.

All of the above mentioned locations are publicly accessible and feature many of the indigenous plants of Moyne Shire as mentioned in this booklet.



HELP PRESERVE OUR INDIGENOUS VEGETATION

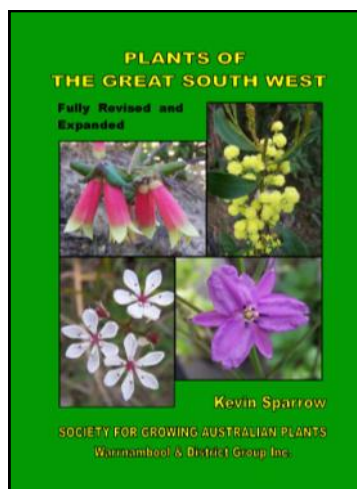
There are many simple ways to help preserve our indigenous plant communities from threats – here are just a few:

- Become more aware of those plants that have the potential to become problem plants in our environment.
- Get to know the indigenous plants of your area and how to identify them in the field.
- Work to remove pest plants and animals from your property and encourage friends and neighbours to do likewise as a cooperative effort.
- Deposit garden rubbish at designated waste disposal sites, not in bushland or along road sides.
- Take care not to spread seeds of environmental weeds in compost or garden mulch – try to keep it within your own property.
- Plant more indigenous species from your area in your own garden.
- Talk to your neighbours and friends and encourage them to learn about, value and preserve our natural vegetation.
- Be on the look-out for emerging environmental weeds in your district.
- Donate to environmental charities that work towards the protection of native biota.
- Consider joining a local conservation group and work as a team member to preserve a remnant of natural vegetation near you.
- Place a protective covenant on the title of any area of land that you own that contains notable remnant native vegetation.

There are many excellent journals and books on sustainable, environmentally friendly gardening available from newsagents, bookstores or your local library.

‘PLANTS OF THE GREAT SOUTH WEST’ (2013 Fully Revised and Expanded Edition) is a book edited by Kevin Sparrow and published by the Warrnambool & District Society for Growing Australian Plants. This book provides comprehensive information on indigenous plants found right across South West Victoria.

The book is available from local book stores or an order form can be found on their web site at:
www.warrnambool.org/sgap



ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY GARDENING

Environmentally friendly gardening is about creating benefits to our natural environment through home gardens and landscaping, and our communities working to reduce the negative environmental impacts that much of our current methods and garden designs can have. Environmentally friendly gardening can have positive effects on environmental health and our lifestyles.

For example, if we begin by planting indigenous plants we can provide food and shelter for native birds, frogs, small lizards, spiders and predatory insects that control pests naturally in the garden, or increase the numbers of those that are just beautiful to have around like songbirds and butterflies. By conserving water use in the garden we can help maintain our urban water storages and groundwater reserves. And by composting our household and garden organic waste we reduce the amount of material going to landfill which in turn reduces the amount of greenhouse gas produced. This has the added benefit of ultimately providing mulch/compost for the garden that conserves soil moisture around plants, thus saving water.



Acacia myrtifolia - Myrtle Wattle

If we make the effort to purchase products made from renewable resources and reduce the use of synthetic chemicals for the home and garden we can help protect our native forests, waterways and ecosystems. It is easy to create gardens that suit both our local climate and soil conditions and have a low impact on our natural environment. Environmentally friendly gardening can be a gradual process of change – for example, when an exotic plant dies in your garden, you can replace it with a locally indigenous species. It is also important to consider where potentially toxic products we use in our garden will end up and the impacts these products can have on human health as well as the environment.

Environmentally friendly gardening tends to be lower maintenance, so it can require less labour, watering, mowing, pruning, fertiliser application and chemical use than traditional gardening. Through environmentally friendly gardening we can thoughtfully create biologically diverse and visually interesting gardens for our family, friends and native species to enjoy.

10 TIPS FOR CREATING AN ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY GARDEN

1. Conserve Water – consider installing a drip irrigation system, a rainwater tank or additional mulch. Group plants together in the garden based upon water requirements. Choose drought tolerant plant species or species indigenous to your location that are adapted to survive on local rainfall levels.
2. Consider Aspect – Look at sun angles, hot areas, shady places, slopes and depressions that may cause certain areas to be wetter or dryer than other parts of the garden. Try to design your garden with these in mind. For example, placing a new shed in a shady corner, vegetable beds where they will get full sun for most of the day, or a pond in a natural low point. Plants should then be selected according to their sun/shade tolerance for best success.

ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY GARDENING

3. Remember Soils – Soils are a major limiting factor in what will or will not grow in a particular area so dig down and take a look before purchasing plants. Is it sandy and free-draining or gluggy and poor draining? Are nearby rocks limestone or volcanic? Save yourself a lot of effort and resources by choosing plants that will thrive, not just survive, in a given soil type.

4. Plan Ahead – Make a list of features/functions you need in your garden such as a garden shed, washing line, kids play equipment areas, entertainment areas with decking or barbeque, vegetable garden, compost-making area, water tank, chook yard, shade pergola, frog pond or orchard and deliberately leave enough space to one day complete these. Note from the outset the location of any drip irrigation lines, service cables and sewage pipes so that later works or planting will not disturb these.

5. Play with Locations – Draw up a scaled plan or mark out in the garden where plants will go, both practically and where they look best. Move things around until they meet both these aspects and you are happy before commencing any changes. Remember to always consider what size your plants will reach when they mature!

6. Reduce Lawns – Lawns require high levels of maintenance, water and energy to keep them in good condition, so consider reducing the size of your lawn by creating extra garden beds or converting it into drought-tolerant native ground cover plants.

7. Spread the Flowering – Including a range of indigenous plants that flower at different times of the year will create feeding habitat for a variety of beneficial insects, spiders, small lizards, frogs and native birds that will then help control garden pests naturally.

8. Reduce Chemical Use – consider implementing organic methods that reduce chemical use in the garden. The rotation of crops, use of traps, erection of barriers, modification of watering times, avoiding initial injury to plants and handpicking pests off are just a few of the many effective non-chemical pest control methods.

9. Include layers – imitate a natural landscape by including vegetation of differing heights and patches of dense cover mixed with open spaces. If possible include some taller trees for a canopy, smaller trees and shrubs for the under storey and low growing ground cover plants like native grasses.

10. Watch for Escapees – Make sure that your plant selections are not going to escape from your garden and cause problems in the wider environment. Many common exotic garden species – especially those producing a lot of berries and seeds – can quickly become environmental weeds in the right conditions or with help from birds or other animals. Avoid these in the first instance or stay vigilant with regular ongoing plant maintenance”.

For more information on what plants have the potential to become garden escapees read the pages on common environmental weeds and preserving indigenous vegetation, visit the Moyne Shire website's environment pages or consult the plant species lists in this guide.

BIODIVERSITY WITHIN MOYNE SHIRE

Moyne Shire Council contains sections of 3 of Victoria's 28 bioregions – the largely coastal Warrnambool Plain, and the grasslands/woodlands of the Victorian Volcanic Plain and Dundas Tablelands. The geology, landforms and climatic conditions within each Bioregion enable distinct ecological processes to develop and this leads to distinctive vegetation communities occurring. Each of these is known as an Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC). The soils, aspect and localised climatic conditions are generally unique to each EVC forming a distinctive set of flora and fauna characteristics.

The biodiversity values within Moyne Shire Council have undergone dramatic changes since European settlement of the area. The dominant land use type across the shire is agricultural grazing, largely dryland to the North and dairying to the South. This has resulted in significant native vegetation loss within each bioregion – an investigation by the Victorian Environment Assessment Council in 2010 determined that the Victorian Volcanic Plain is the most cleared (84.4%) Bioregion in the state, with the Warrnambool Plain (83.0%) and Dundas Tablelands (73.1%) placed third and seventh respectively on the same list.

Moyne Shire Council utilises information about each Bioregion and EVC to provide guidance on its own revegetation programs and in assisting community groups with their own projects.

HOW TO USE THE MAPS AND LISTS

To find the correct plant list/s for a particular location, follow this three step process:

- Using the Ecological Vegetation Classes Index Map, determine which of the four map sheets (either Macarthur, Mortlake, Port Fairy or Peterborough) contains the area where you wish to find details about;
- Within the appropriate map sheet, pinpoint the exact location of where you wish to find details about and use the colour key to determine the name of the relevant Ecological Vegetation Class plant list/s;
- Locate the relevant plant list page/s within the booklet that corresponds to the identified Ecological Vegetation Class.

Plant names in the species list section from page 19-47 that are highlighted in **bold** indicate that a photograph of this plant appears somewhere in this booklet.



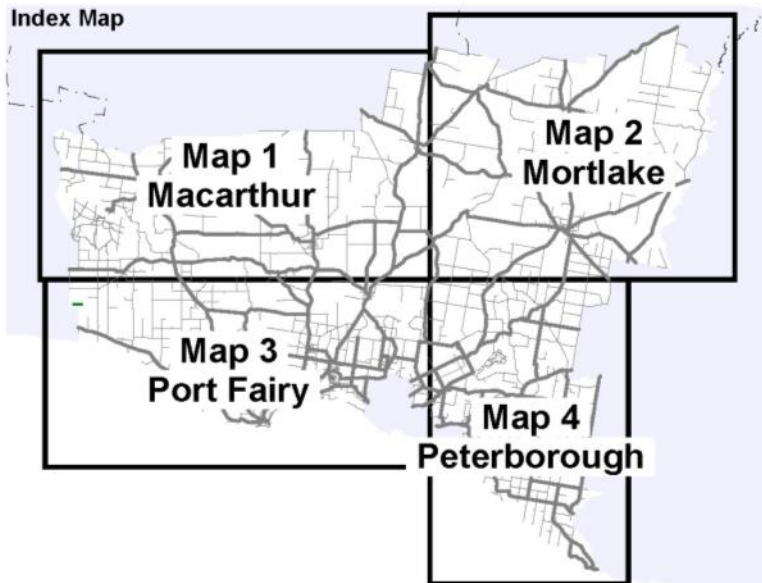
PLANT EVC MAPS



Moyne Shire

Pre 1750 Ecological Vegetation Classes

Map Set



Legend for Map Set

- Locality
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- River
- Shire Boundary

Pre 1750 Ecological Vegetation Classes

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1 | Coastal Scrubs Grasslands and Woodlands |
| 2 | Dry Forests |
| 3 | Grasslands |
| 4 | Heathlands |
| 5 | Herb-rich Woodlands |
| 6 | Lower Slopes or Hills Woodlands |
| 7 | Lowland Forests |
| 8 | Salt-tolerant and/or Succulent Shrublands |
| 9 | Plains Grassy Woodlands or Forests |
| 10 | Riparian Forests or Woodlands |
| 11 | Riparian Scrubs or Swampy Scrubs & Woodlands |
| 12 | Riverine Grassy Woodlands or Forests |
| 13 | Wetlands |

**Refer to separate sheets for
plant species belonging to each
Ecological Vegetation Class**

Contains Vicmap information (c) The State of Victoria, Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2003. Reproduced by permission of the Department of Sustainability and Environment.

This data has been interpreted from maps prepared by DSE and the information is to be used as a guide and is by no means an accurate or complete record of the Pre 1750 EVC's within the Moyne Shire Council.

This material may be of assistance to you but the Moyne Shire Council and the State of Victoria and their employees do not guarantee that the publication is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for any error, loss or consequences which may arise from your relying on any information contained in this material.

PLANT EVC MAPS

Map 1 Macarthur



Moyne Shire

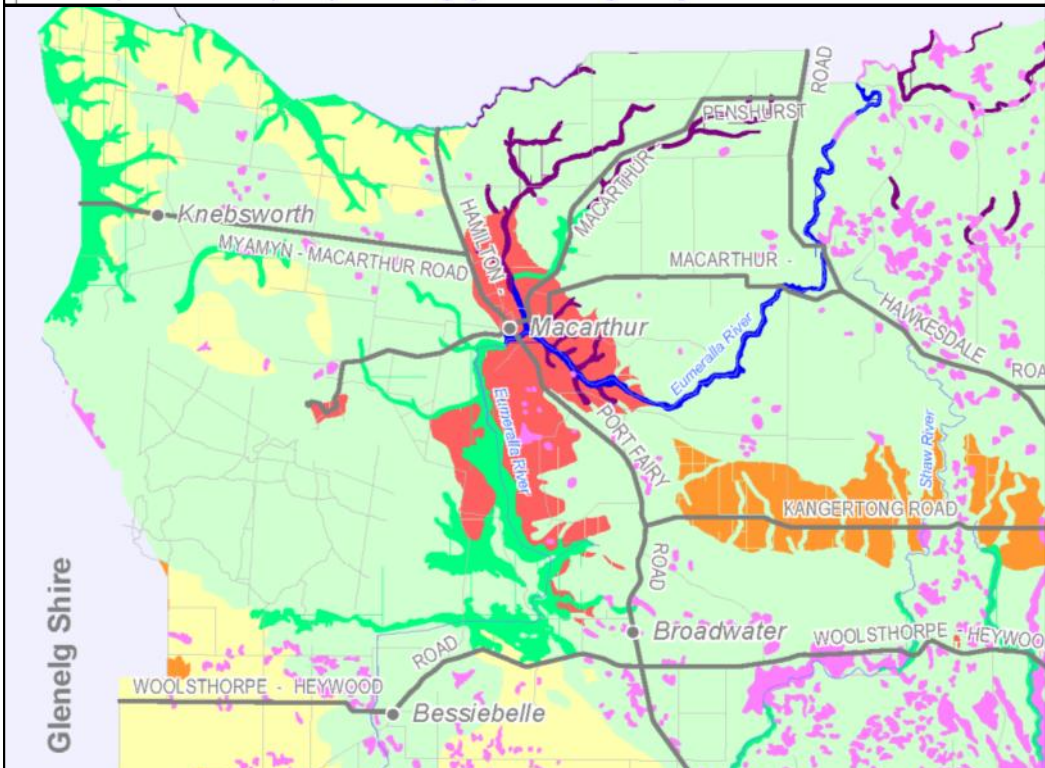
Pre 1750

Ecological Vegetation Classes

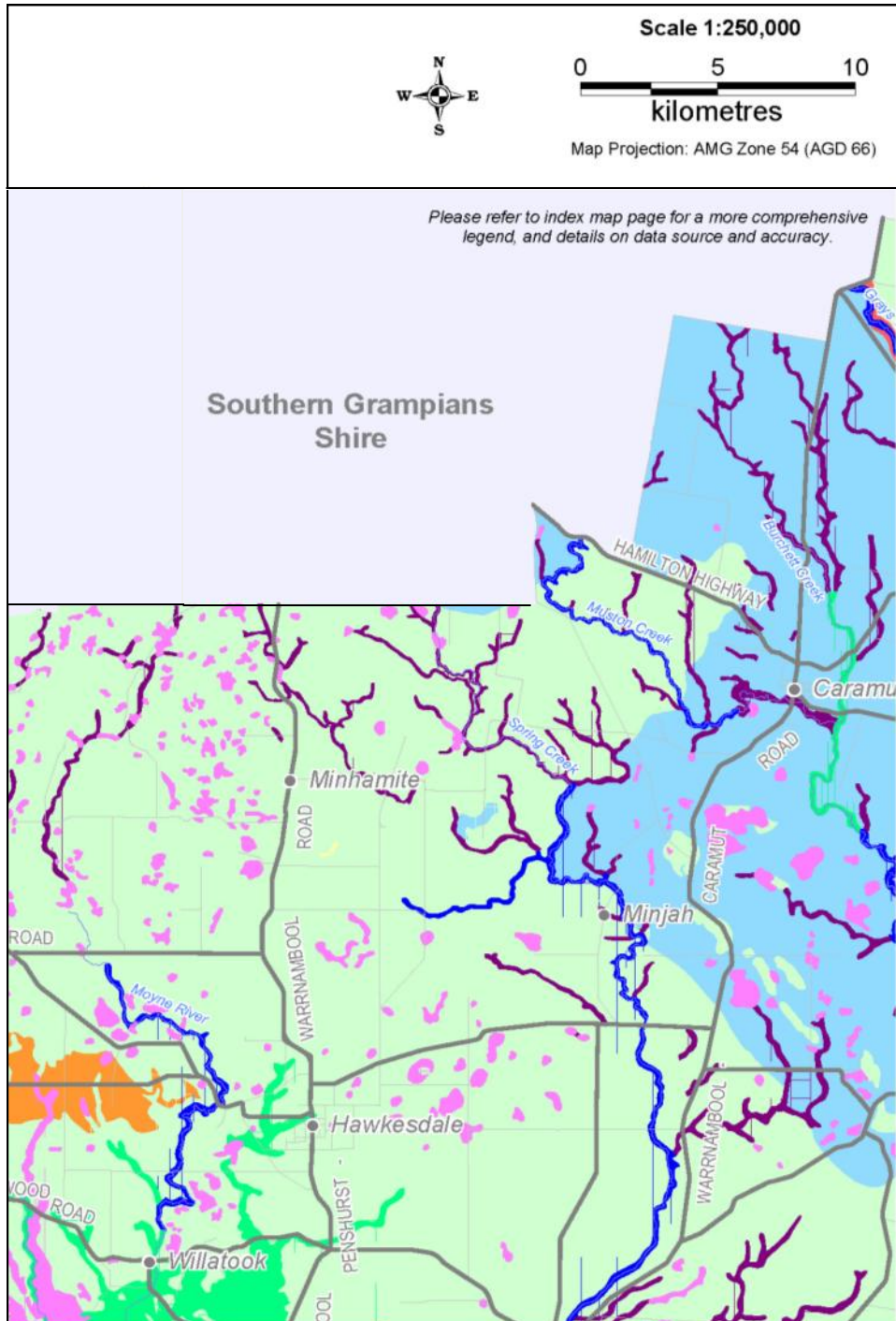
Pre 1750 Ecological Vegetation Classes

- | | |
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| 1 Coastal Scrubs Grasslands and Woodlands | 7 Lowland Forests |
| 2 Dry Forests | 8 Salt-tolerant and/or Succulent Shrublands |
| 3 Grasslands | 9 Plains Grassy Woodlands or Forests |
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PLANT EVC MAPS



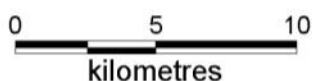
PLANT EVC MAPS

Map 2 Mortlake



Moyné Shire
Pre 1750
Ecological Vegetation Classes

Scale 1:250,000

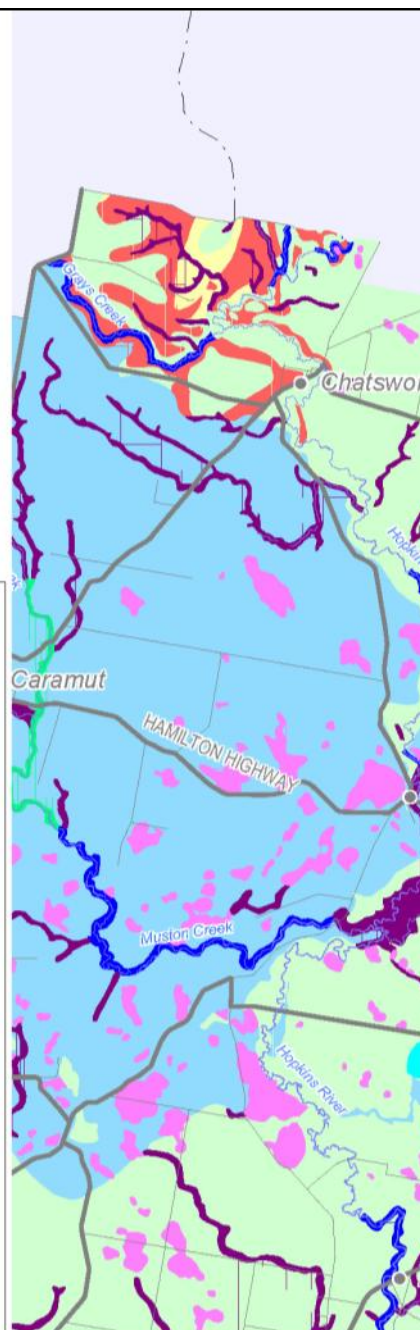


Map Projection: AMG Zone 54 (AGD 66)

Pre 1750 Ecological Vegetation Classes

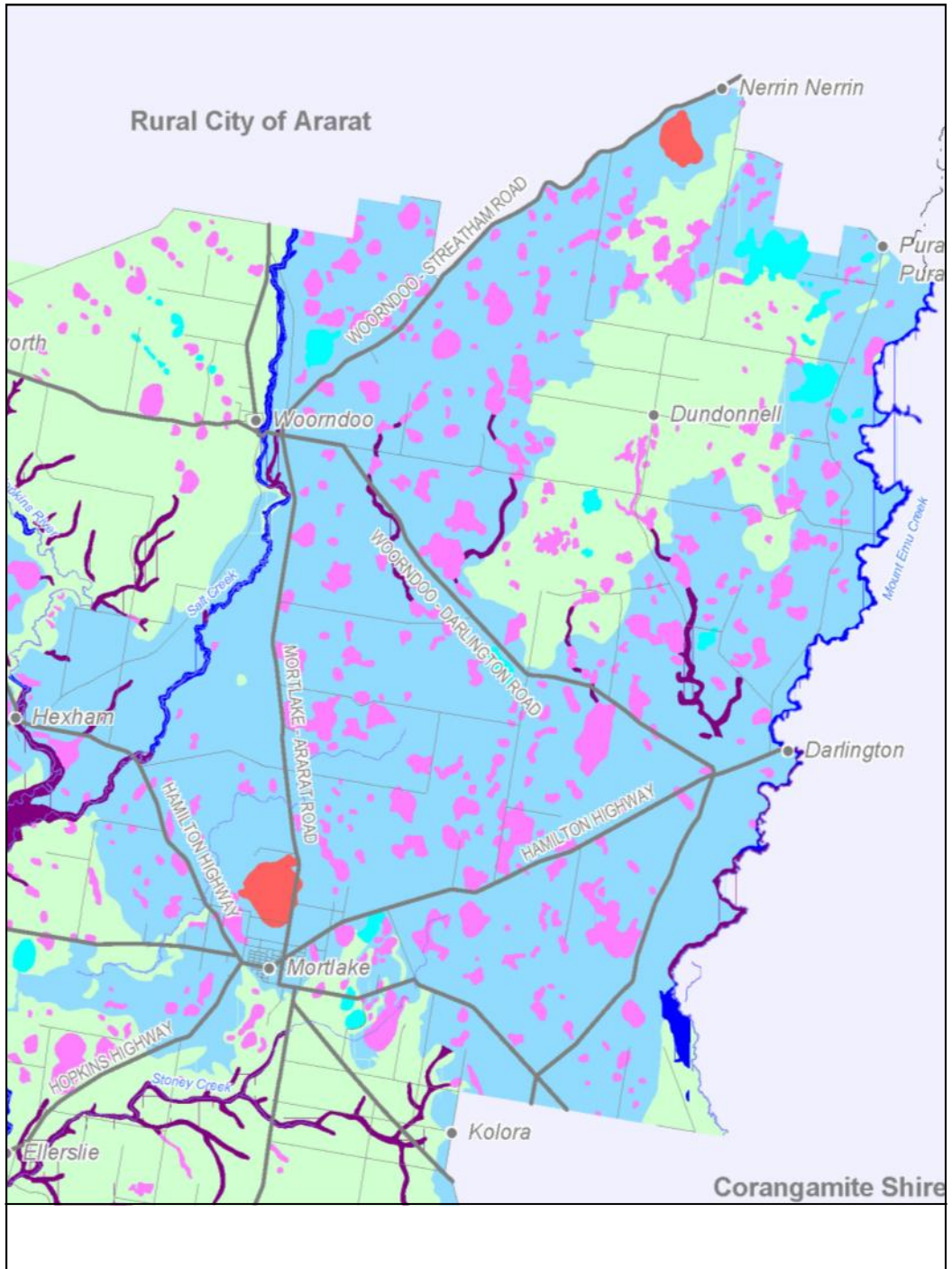
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*Refer to separate sheets for plant species
belonging to each Ecological Vegetation Class*

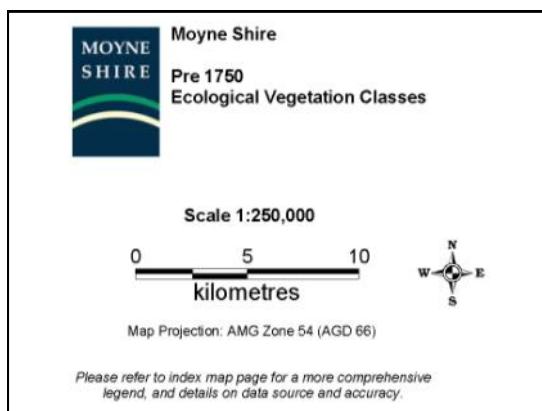
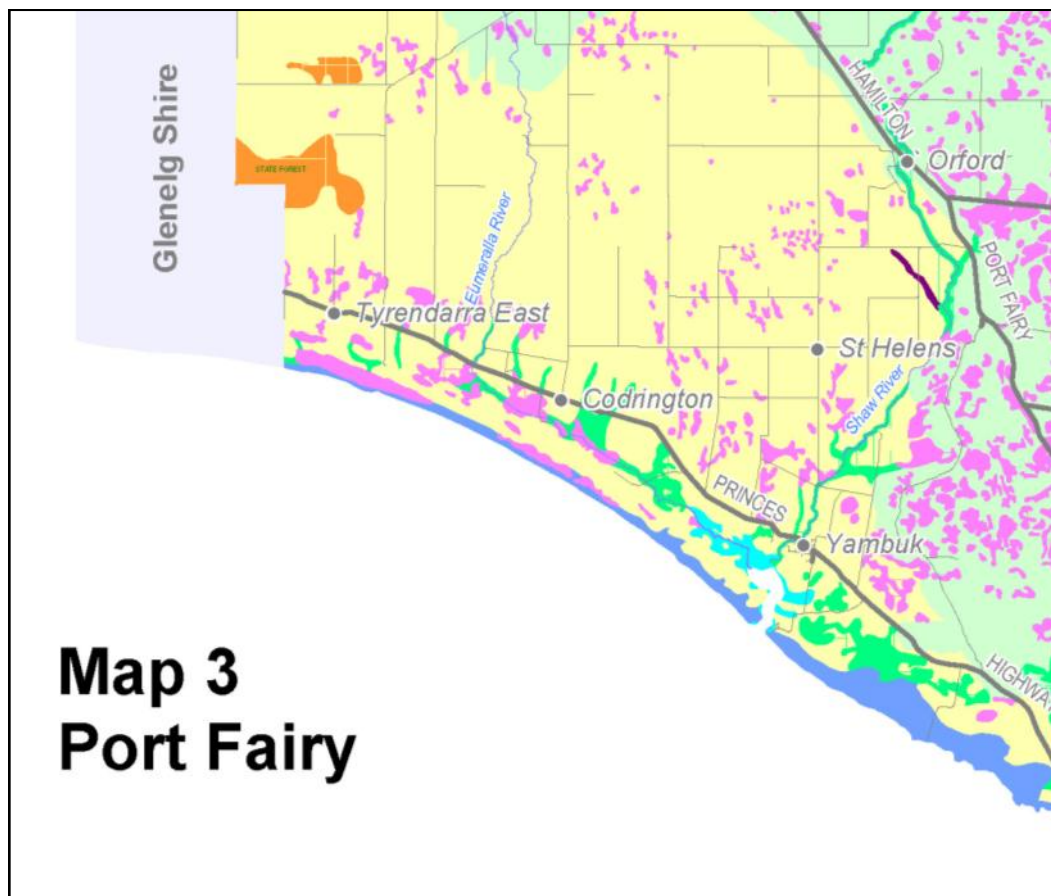


*Please refer to index map page for a more comprehensive
legend, and details on data source and accuracy.*

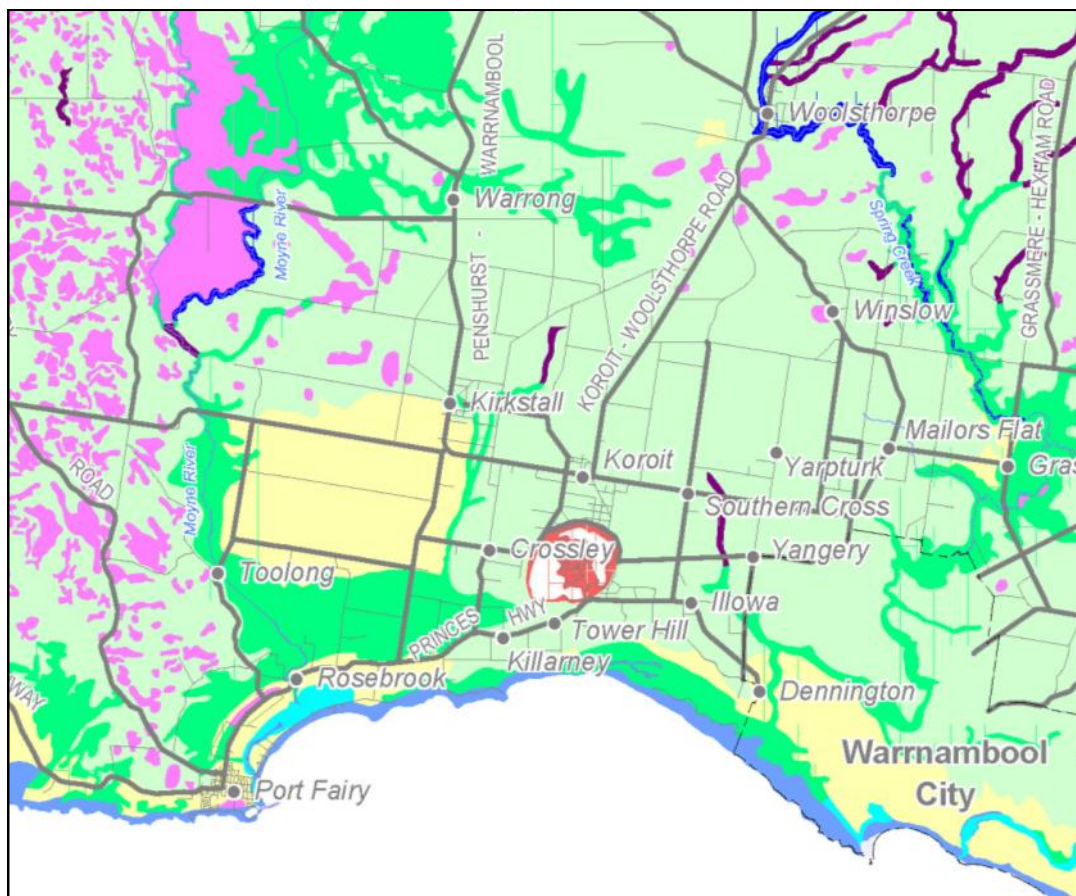
PLANT EVC MAPS



PLANT EVC MAPS



PLANT EVC MAPS

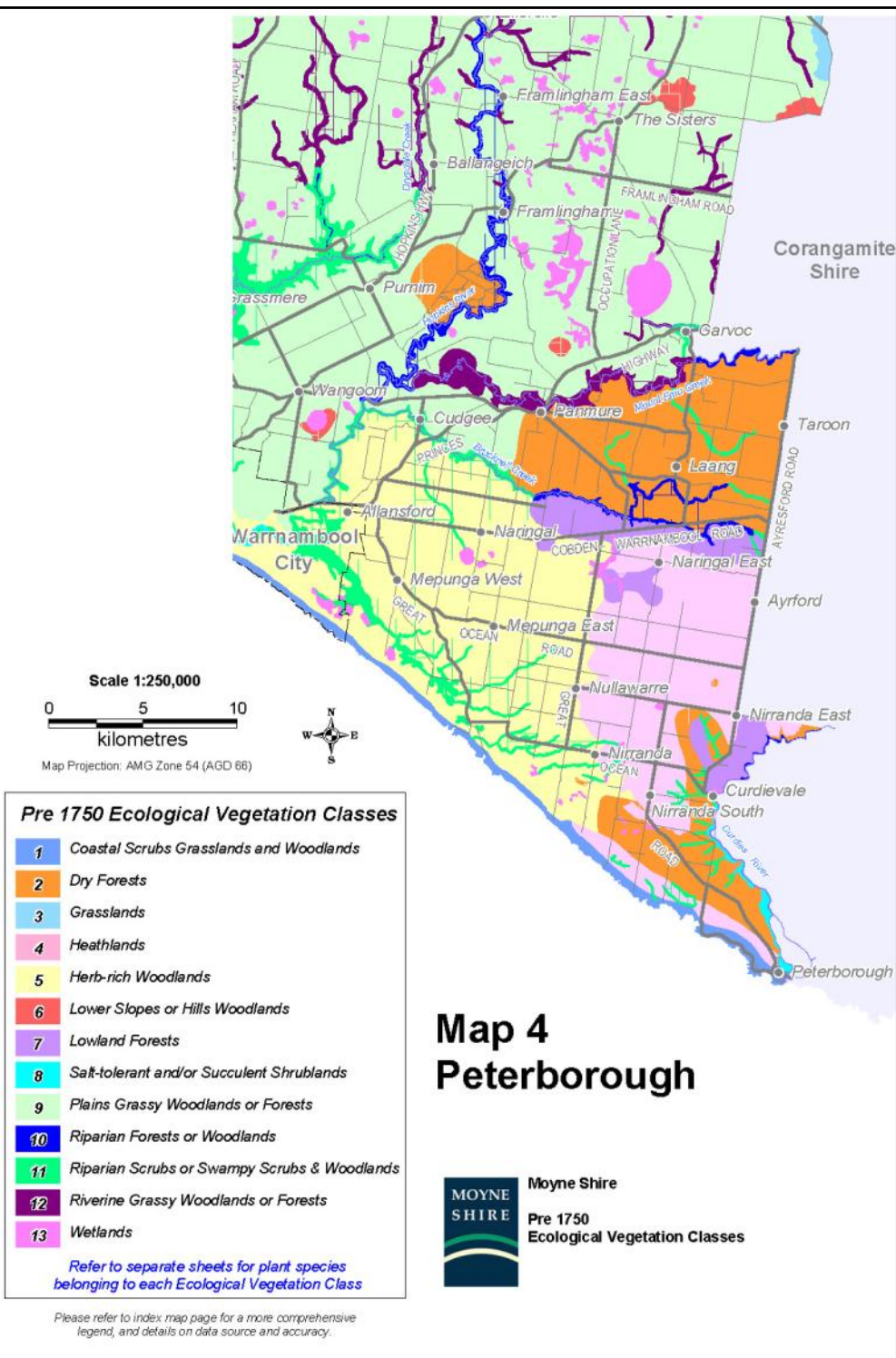


Pre 1750 Ecological Vegetation Classes

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Refer to separate sheets for plant species belonging to each Ecological Vegetation Class

PLANT EVC MAPS



Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 1 - Coastal Scrubs, Grasslands & Woodlands

LARGE SHRUB / SMALL TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses	2-6m x 3-5m	X	
<i>Adriana quadripartita</i>	Coast Bitter-bush	1-3m	X	
<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>	Sea Box	1-2m x 1-3m		X
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	Coast Saltbush	1-2m x 2-3m		X
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia	Usually 1-2m	X	
<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i>	Pale Turpentine Bush	1.2m		X
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree	1-2.5m	X	
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath	1-4m x 1-2m		X
<i>Olearia axillaris</i>	Coast Daisy-Bush	1-4m x 2-3m	X	
<i>Ozothamnus turbinatus</i>	Coast Everlasting	1-2m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	Seaberry Saltbush	1-3m x 1.5m	X	
subsp. <i>candolleana</i>				
<i>Sambucus gaudichaudiana</i>	White Elderberry	0.6-2m x 0.5-1.5m		X

SMALL SHRUB SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Cranberry Heath	10-50cm x 1-1.5m		X
<i>Correa alba</i>	White Correa	1m x 1m	X	
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Common Correa	Prostrate - 1m	X	
<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>	Cushion Bush	1m x 0.5-2m	X	
<i>Pimelea glauca</i>	Smooth Rice-flower	30-60cm x 60cm		X
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common Rice-flower	10-50cm x 0.3-1m		X
<i>Pimelea serpyllifolia</i> subsp. <i>serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme Rice-flower	Up to 1m		X
<i>Pultenaea canaliculata</i>	Coast Bush-pea	1m	X	
<i>Pultenaea tenuifolia</i>	Slender Bush-pea	10-50cm x 10-30cm	X	

SEDGES AND SEDGE TYPE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	Common Grass-sedge	To 15 cm	X	
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Nobby Club-sedge	0.5-1.5m x 0.6-2m	X	
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	15-50cm x 15-20cm		X
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	0.5-1m x 0.5-1.2m	X	

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

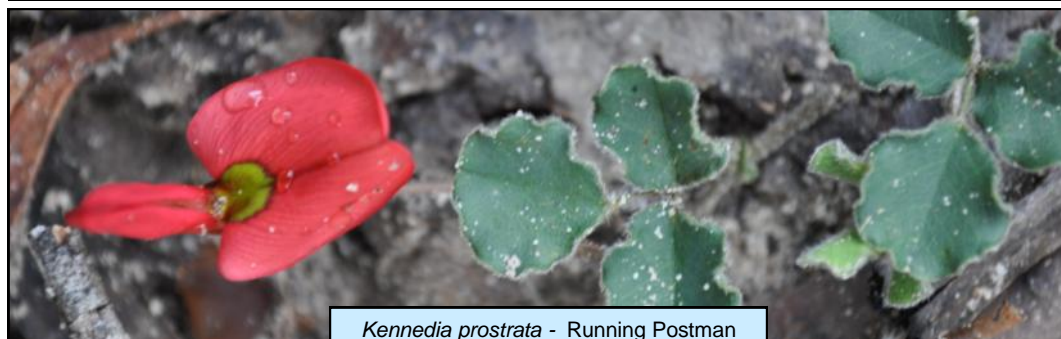
Zone 1 - Coastal Scrubs, Grasslands & Woodlands

HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee	Prostrate x 1-4m	X	
<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruff	20cm x 0.5-1m		X
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea	Prostrate x 0.5-1.5m	X	
<i>Brachyscome parvula</i>	Coast Daisy	Prostrate	X	
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	20-50cm		X
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Karkalla	Prostrate	X	
<i>Clematis microphylla</i> var. <i>microphylla</i>	Small-leaved Clematis	Small twiner	X	
<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	Pink Bindweed	10-30cm x 50cm	X	
<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	Sweet Hound's-tongue	0.1-1m x 0.5-1.5m		X
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Black anther Flax-lily	0.30-1m x 0.5-2.5m	X	
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	Slender trailer	X	
<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>	Button Everlasting	30cm x 20-30cm	X	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman	Prostrate	X	
<i>Muehlenbeckia adpressa</i>	Climbing Lignum	Vigorous climber		X
<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i>	Variable Groundsel	To 30 cm	X	
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower Spinach	Trailing shrub	X	
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell	10-50cm		X
<i>Zygophyllum billardierei</i>	Coast Twin-leaf	Low creeper	X	

GRASS SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>	Common Wallaby-grass	Stems to 1.2m	X	
<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>	Bristly Wallaby-grass	Stems to 60cm	X	
<i>Elymus scaber</i> var. <i>scaber</i>	Common Wheat-grass	To 80cm	X	
<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>	Common Blown-grass	0.6m high	X	
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	To 30cm x 60cm	X	
<i>Poa poiformis</i>	Coast Tussock-grass	20-90cm x 1m	X	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	To 1m	X	



Kennedia prostrata - Running Postman

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 2—Dry Forests

LARGE TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	5-30m x 4-15m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate Stringybark	70m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum	30m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum	10-50m	X	

LARGE SHRUB/SMALL TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle	8-25m x 6-10m	X	
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle	1-3m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Hedge Wattle	2-4m x 2-5m	X	
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Hop Wattle	2-5m x 2-4m	X	
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses	2-6m x 3-5m	X	
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia	1-2m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> subsp. <i>spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria	2-6m x 2-3m		X
<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Shiny Cassinia	2-4m x 2-3m		X
<i>Daviesia latifolia</i>	Hop Bitter-pea	1-3m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Dillwynia glaberrima</i>	Smooth Parrot-pea	1-2m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart	3-8m x 3-5m		X
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Austral Indigo	1-2m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree	1-4m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath	1-4m x 2-3m		X
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snowy Daisy-bush	2-5m x 2-3m	X	
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	Golden Spray	2.5-5m x 2m	X	

SMALL SHRUB SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Cranberry Heath	10-50cm x 1-1.5m		X
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia	Usually 1m x 1m	X	
<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>	Erect Guinea-flower	0.3-1m x 0.6m		X
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common Rice-flower	10-50cm x 0.3-1m		X
<i>Pultenaea stricta</i>	Rigid Bush-pea	To 1m x 0.5-1m	X	
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Small-leaf Bramble	Trailing to 1m	X	
<i>Senecio odoratus</i> var. <i>odoratus</i>	Scented Groundsel	0.6-2m x 0.6-1.5m	X	
<i>Tetratheca ciliata</i>	Pink-bells	30-60cm x 30-60cm		X

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 2—Dry Forests

HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee	Prostrate x 1-4m	X	
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Chocolate Lily	0.2-1m x 0.2-0.8m	X	
<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruff	20cm x 0.5-1m		X
<i>Billardiera scandens</i> var. <i>scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry	Small twiner		X
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea	Prostrate x 0.5-1.5m	X	
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Blue Pincushion	10-50cm x 10-15cm		X
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	20-50cm		X
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	Blue Grass-lily	10-30cm x 10-50cm		X
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Mountain Clematis	Vigorous climber	X	
<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	Pink Bindweed	10-30cm x 50cm		X
<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	Sweet Hound's-tongue	0.1-1m x 0.5-1.5m		X
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Black anther Flax-lily	0.30-1m x 0.5-2.5m	X	
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily	0.6-1.5m x 0.5-2m	X	
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining Glycine	Slender twiner	X	
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	Slender trailing plant	X	
<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>	Button Everlasting	30cm x 20-30cm	X	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman	Prostrate	X	
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	Grass Triggerplant	20-110cm		X
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining Fringe-lily	Small twiner		X
<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i>	Common Fringe-lily	15-30cm x 15-20cm		X
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell	10-50cm		X
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i>	Tall Bluebell	40-90cm x 30-40cm		X



Xanthorrhoea australis - Austral Grass Tree



Xanthorrhoea minor ssp. *lutea* - Small Grass Tree

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 2—Dry Forests

SEDGES AND SEDGE TYPE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	Common Grass-sedge	To 15 cm	X	X
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Nobby Club-sedge	0.5-1.5m x 0.6-2m	X	
<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge	1-2m x 0.5-2m		
<i>Juncus procerus</i>	Tall Rush	1-2m x 0.6-1.5m	X	
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	15-50cm x 15-20cm	X	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	0.5-1m x 0.5-1.2m	X	
<i>Xanthorrhoea australis</i>	Austral Grass-tree	To 3m	X	
<i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i> subsp. <i>lutea</i>	Small Grass-tree	0.6m x 1m	X	

GRASS SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>	Bristly Wallaby-grass	Stems to 60cm	X	
<i>Austrostipa pubinodis</i>	Tall Spear-grass	Stems to 1.5m	X	
<i>Elymus scaber</i> var. <i>scaber</i>	Common Wheat-grass	To 80cm	X	
<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>	Common Blown-grass	0.6m high	X	
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	To 30cm x 60cm	X	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass	Up to 1.2m	X	
<i>Poa rodwayi</i>	Velvet Tussock-grass	25-60cm	X	
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	Grey Tussock-grass	15-90cm x 40cm	X	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	To 1m	X	



Eucalyptus ovata - Swamp Gum

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 3 - Grasslands

LARGE TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	5-30m x 4-15m	X	

LARGE SHRUB/SMALL TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle	8-25m x 6-10m	X	
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Hedge Wattle	2-4m x 2-5m	X	

SMALL SHRUB SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i> var. <i>microphylla</i>	Common Eutaxia	Prostrate x 0.5-2 m	X	
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i>	Curved Rice-flower	15-30cm x 20-60cm		X
<i>Pimelea glauca</i>	Smooth Rice-flower	30-60cm x 60cm		X
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common Rice-flower	10-50cm x 0.3-1m		X

GRASS SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Amphibromus nervosus</i>	Common Swamp Wallaby-grass	Stems to 1.5m	X	
<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>	Common Wallaby-grass	Stems to 1.2m	X	
<i>Austrodanthonia carphoides</i>	Short Wallaby-grass	Stems to 30cm	X	
<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>	Bristly Wallaby-grass	Stems to 60cm	X	
<i>Austrostipa pubinodis</i>	Tall Spear-grass	Stems to 1.5m	X	
<i>Austrostipa rudis</i>	Veined Spear-grass	Stems to 1.2m	X	
<i>Elymus scaber</i> var. <i>scaber</i>	Common Wheat-grass	To 80cm	X	
<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>	Common Blown-grass	0.6m high	X	
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	To 30cm x 60cm	X	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass	Up to 1.2m	X	
<i>Poa rodwayi</i>	Velvet Tussock-grass	25-60cm	X	
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	Grey Tussock-grass	15-90cm x 40cm	X	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	To 1m	X	

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 3 - Grasslands

SEDGE & SEDGE TYPE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	Common Grass-sedge	To 15 cm	X	
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	15-50cm x 15-20cm		X
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i>	Many-flowered Mat-rush	30-50cm x 30-50cm	X	
<i>Lomandra nana</i>	Dwarf Mat-rush	5-15cm x 5-10cm		X

HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee	Prostrate x 1-4m	X	
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Chocolate Lily	0.2-1m x 0.2-0.8m	X	
<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruff	20cm x 0.5-1m		X
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea	Prostrate x 0.5-1.5m	X	
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Blue Pincushion	10-50cm x 10-15cm		X
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Bulbine Lily	20-60cm x 30cm	X	
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	20-50cm		X
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	Blue Grass-lily	10-30cm x 10-50cm		X
<i>Calocephalus citreus</i>	Lemon Beauty-heads	0.2-0.5m x 0.3-1m		X
<i>Calocephalus lacteus</i>	Milky Beauty-heads	0.15-0.3m x 0.1-0.3m		X
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting	To 60cm	X	
<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	Pink Bindweed	10-30cm x 50cm	X	
<i>Craspedia glauca</i>	Common Billy-buttons	30cm x 0.5-1m	X	
<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	Sweet Hound's-tongue	0.1-1m x 0.5-1.5m		X
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Black anther Flax-lily	0.30-1m x 0.5-2.5m	X	
<i>Eryngium ovinum</i>	Blue Devil	10-60cm x 30-50cm		X
<i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i>	Prickfoot	10-20cm x 30-60cm		X
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	Slender trailer.	X	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman	Prostrate	X	
<i>Leptorhynchos squamatus</i>	Scaly Buttons	15-30cm x 40cm	X	
<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i> subsp. <i>albicans</i> var. <i>tricolour</i>	White Sunray	30cm	X	
<i>Microseris scapigera</i>	Yam Daisy	30cm	X	
<i>Pelargonium rodneyanum</i>	Magenta Stork's-bill	10-30cm x 30-50cm	X	
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining Fringe-lily	Small twiner		X
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell	10-50cm		X
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i>	Tall Bluebell	40-90cm x 30-40cm		X



Eryngium ovinum - Blue Devil

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 4 - Heathlands

LARGE TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	5-30m x 4-15m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	Brown Stringybark	3-40m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum	8-30m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum	10-50m	X	

LARGE SHRUB/SMALL TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle	8-25m x 6-10m	X	
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle	1-3m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses	2-6m x 3-5m	X	
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia	Usually 1-2m	X	
<i>Dillwynia glaberrima</i>	Smooth Parrot-pea	1-2m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Hakea nodosa</i>	Yellow Hakea	1-3m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree	1-4m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i>	Heath Tea-tree	0.5-2.5m x 1m	X	
<i>Melaleuca gibbosa</i>	Slender Honey-myrtle	1-2m x 1m	X	
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Scented Paperbark	2-5m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy Daisy-bush	0.5-2.5m x 1m	X	
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	Golden Spray	2.5-5m x 2m	X	

SMALL SHRUB SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Astroloma conostephioides</i>	Flame Heath	To 1m		X
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Cranberry Heath	10-50cm x 1-1.5m		X
<i>Brachyloma ciliatum</i>	Fringed Brachyloma	0.5m x 0.5-1m		X
<i>Daviesia brevifolia</i>	Leafless Bitter-pea	To 1m	X	
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia	Usually 1m x 1m	X	
<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>	Erect Guinea-flower	0.3-1m x 0.6m		X
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common Rice-flower	10-50cm x 0.3-1m		X
<i>Pultenaea humilis</i>	Dwarf Bush-pea	30cm x 1m	X	
<i>Pultenaea stricta</i>	Rigid Bush-pea	To 1m x 0.5-1m	X	
<i>Pultenaea tenuifolia</i>	Slender Bush-pea	10-50cm	X	
<i>Tetratheca ciliata</i>	Pink-bells	30-60cm		X

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 4 - Heathlands

GRASS SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>	Common Wallaby-grass	Stems to 1.2m	X	
<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>	Bristly Wallaby-grass	Stems to 60cm	X	
<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>	Common Blown-grass	0.6m high	X	
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	To 30cm x 60cm	X	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass	Up to 1.2m	X	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	To 1m	X	
HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee	Prostrate x 1-4m	X	
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Chocolate Lily	0.2-1m x 0.2-0.8m	X	
<i>Billardiera scandens</i> var. <i>scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry	Small twiner		X
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea	Prostrate x 0.5-1.5m	X	
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	20-50cm		X
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Black anther Flax-lily	0.30-1m x 0.5-2.5m	X	
<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>	Button Everlasting	30cm x 20-30cm	X	
<i>Patersonia fragilis</i>	Short Purple-flag	Prostrate	X	
<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	Long Purple-flag	20-40cm x 30-60cm	X	
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	Grass Triggerplant	20-110cm		X
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell	10-50cm		X
SEDGES AND SEDGE TYPE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge	1-2m x 0.5-2m		X
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge	1.5-3m x 2-3m		X
<i>Gahnia trifida</i>	Coast Saw-sedge	0.6-1.5m x 0.6-1m		X
<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>	Pithy Sword-sedge	0.6-1.7m		X
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i>	Many-flowered Mat-rush	30-50cm x 30-50cm		X
<i>Lomandra nana</i>	Dwarf Mat-rush	5-15cm x 5-10cm		X
<i>Xanthorrhoea australis</i>	Austral Grass-tree	To 3m	X	
<i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i> subsp. <i>lutea</i>	Small Grass-tree	0.6m x 1m	X	

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 5 - Herb-rich Woodlands

LARGE TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	5-30m x 4-15m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	Brown Stringybark	3-40m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red-gum	12-50m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum	8-30m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum	10-50m	X	

LARGE SHRUB/SMALL TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle	8-25m x 6-10m	X	
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle	1-3m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Hedge Wattle	2-4m x 2-5m	X	
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Hop Wattle	2-5m x 2-4m	X	
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses	2-6m x 3-5m	X	
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia	Usually 1-2m	X	
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> subsp. <i>spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria	2-6m x 2-3m		X
<i>Dillwynia glaberrima</i>	Smooth Parrot-pea	1-2m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree	1-4m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
<i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i>	Heath Tea-tree	0.5-2.5m x 1m	X	
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath	1-4m x 2-3m		X
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Scented Paperbark	2-5m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting	2-6m x 1-3m	X	

SMALL SHRUB SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Astroloma conostephioides</i>	Flame Heath	To 1m		X
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Cranberry Heath	10-50cm x 1-1.5m		X
<i>Brachyloma ciliatum</i>	Fringed Brachyloma	0.5m x 0.5-1m		X
<i>Daviesia brevifolia</i>	Leafless Bitter-pea	To 1m	X	
<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>	Erect Guinea-flower	0.3-1m x 0.6m		X
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common Rice-flower	10-50cm x 0.3-1m		X
<i>Tetratheca ciliata</i>	Pink-bells	30-60cm x 30-60cm		X

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 5 - Herb-rich Woodlands

SEDGES AND SEDGE TYPE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	Common Grass-sedge	To 15 cm	X	
<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge	1-2m x 0.5-2m		X
<i>Gahnia trifida</i>	Coast Saw-sedge	0.6-1.5m x 0.6-1m		X
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush	0.5-2.3m x 0.3-1m	X	
<i>Juncus procerus</i>	Tall Rush	1-2m x 0.6-1.5m	X	
<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>	Pithy Sword-sedge	0.6-1.7m		X
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	15-50cm x 15-20cm		X
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	0.5-1m x 0.5-1.2m	X	
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i>	Many-flowered Mat-rush	0-50cm x 30-50cm		X
<i>Lomandra nana</i>	Dwarf Mat-rush	5-15cm x 5-10cm		X
<i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i>	Sharp Club-sedge	30-60cm		X
<i>Xanthorrhoea australis</i>	Austral Grass-tree	To 3m	X	
<i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i> subsp. <i>lutea</i>	Small Grass-tree	0.6m x 1m	X	

HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Chocolate Lily	0.2-1m x 0.2-0.8m	X	
<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruff	20cm x 0.5-1m		X
<i>Billardiera scandens</i> var. <i>scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry	Small twiner	X	
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea	Prostrate x 0.5	X	
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Blue Pincushion	10-50cm x 10-15cm		X
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Bulbine Lily	20-60cm x 30cm	X	
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	20-50cm		X
<i>Clematis microphylla</i> var. <i>microphylla</i>	Small-leaved Clematis	Small twiner	X	
<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	Pink Bindweed	10-30cm x 50cm		X
<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	Sweet Hound's-tongue	0.1-1m x 0.5-1.5m		X
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily	0.6-1.5m x 0.5-2m	X	
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	Slender trailer	X	
<i>Helichrysum scopioides</i>	Button Everlasting	30cm x 20-30cm	X	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman	Prostrate	X	
<i>Muehlenbeckia adpressa</i>	Climbing Lignum	Vigorous climber		X
<i>Patersonia fragilis</i>	Short Purple-flag	20-40cm x 30-60cm	X	
<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i>	Variable Groundsel	To 30 cm	X	
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Fireweed	0.4-1m x 0.5-1m	X	
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	Grass Triggerplant	20-110cm		X
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining Fringe-lily	Small twiner		X
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell	10-50cm		X
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i>	Tall Bluebell	40-90cm x 30-40cm		X

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 5 - Herb-rich Woodlands

GRASS SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>	Common Wallaby-grass	Stems to 1.2m	X	
<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>	Bristly Wallaby-grass	Stems to 60cm	X	
<i>Austrostipa pubinodis</i>	Tall Spear-grass	Stems to 1.5m	X	
<i>Elymus scaber</i> var. <i>scaber</i>	Common Wheat-grass	To 80cm	X	
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	To 30cm x 60cm	X	
<i>Poa rodwayi</i>	Velvet Tussock-grass	25-60cm	X	
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	Grey Tussock-grass	15-90cm x 40cm	X	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	To 1m	X	



Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 6 - Lower Slopes or Hills Woodlands

LARGE TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	5-30m x 4-15m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum	10-50m	X	

LARGE SHRUB/SMALL TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle	8-25m x 6-10m	X	
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Hedge Wattle	2-4m x 2-5m	X	
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping She-oak	4-11m x 3-6m	X	
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart	3-8m x 3-5m		X
<i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i>	Heath Tea-tree	0.5-2.5m x 1m	X	
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath	1-4m x 2-3m		X
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	Large Kangaroo Apple	1-3m	X	

SMALL SHRUB SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Astroloma conostephioides</i>	Flame Heath	To 1m		X
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Cranberry Heath	10-50cm x 1-1.5m		X
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Common Correa	Prostrate - 1m	X	
<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i> var. <i>microphylla</i>	Common Eutaxia	Prostrate x 0.5-2m	X	
<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>	Erect Guinea-flower	0.3-1m x 0.6m	X	
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common Rice-flower	10-50cm x 0.3-1m		X
<i>Pultenaea tenuifolia</i>	Slender Bush-pea	10-50cm x 10-30cm		X



Allocasuarina verticillata - Drooping She-oak

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 6 - Lower Slopes or Hills Woodlands

GRASS SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>	Common Wallaby-grass	Stems to 1.2m	X	
<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>	Bristly Wallaby-grass	Stems to 60cm	X	
<i>Elymus scaber</i> var. <i>scaber</i>	Common Wheat-grass	To 80cm	X	
<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>	Common Blown-grass	0.6m high	X	
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	To 30cm x 60cm	X	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass	Up to 1.2m	X	
<i>Poa rodwayi</i>	Velvet Tussock-grass	25-60cm	X	
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	Grey Tussock-grass	15-90cm x 40cm	X	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	To 1m	X	

HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Chocolate Lily	0.2-1m x 0.2-0.8m	X	
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Blue Pincushion	10-50cm x 10-15cm		X
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Bulbine Lily	20-60cm x 30cm	X	
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	20-50cm		X
<i>Calocephalus citreus</i>	Lemon Beauty-heads	0.2-0.5m x 0.3-1m		X
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting	To 60cm	X	
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Mountain Clematis	Vigorous climber	X	
<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	Pink Bindweed	10-30cm x 50cm		X
<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	Sweet Hound's-tongue	0.1-1m x 0.5-1.5m		X
<i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i>	Prickfoot	10-20cm x 30-60cm		X
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman	Prostrate	X	
<i>Leptorhynchus squamatus</i>	Scaly Buttons	15-30cm x 40cm	X	
<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i>	Variable Groundsel	To 30 cm	X	
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining Fringe-lily	Small twiner		X
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i>	Tall Bluebell	40-90cm x 30-40cm		X

SEDGES AND SEDGE TYPE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	Common Grass-sedge	To 15 cm	X	
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	15-50cm x 15-20cm		X
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i>	Many-flowered Mat-rush	30-50cm x 30-50cm		X
<i>Lomandra nana</i>	Dwarf Mat-rush	5-15cm x 5-10cm		X

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 7 - Lowland Forests

LARGE TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	5-30m x 4-15m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	Brown Stringybark	3-40m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate Stringybark	4-70m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum	8-30m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum	10-50m	X	

LARGE SHRUB/SMALL TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle	8-25m x 6-10m	X	
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle	1-3m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Hedge Wattle	2-4m x 2-5m	X	
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses	2-6m x 3-5m	X	
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia	Usually 1-2m	X	
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> subsp. <i>spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria	2-6m x 2-3m		X
<i>Dillwynia glaberrima</i>	Smooth Parrot-pea	1-2m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart	3-8m x 3-5m		X
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Austral Indigo	1-2m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree	1-4m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i>	Heath Tea-tree	0.5-2.5m x 1m	X	
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i>	Dusty Miller	1-3m		X

SMALL SHRUB SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Astroloma conostephioides</i>	Flame Heath	To 1m		X
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Cranberry Heath	10-50cm x 1-1.5m		X
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Common Correa	Prostrate - 1m	X	
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia	Usually 1m x 1m	X	
<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>	Erect Guinea-flower	0.3-1m x 0.6m		X
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common Rice-flower	10-50cm x 0.3-1m		X
<i>Pultenaea stricta</i>	Rigid Bush-pea	To 1m x 0.5-1m	X	
<i>Tetradlea ciliata</i>	Pink-bells	30-60cm	X	

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 7 - Lowland Forests

GRASS SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>	Bristly Wallaby-grass	Stems to 60cm	X	
<i>Austrostipa pubinodis</i>	Tall Spear-grass	Stems to 1.5m	X	
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	To 30cm x 60cm	X	
<i>Poa rodwayi</i>	Velvet Tussock-grass	25-60cm	X	
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	Grey Tussock-grass	15-90cm x 40cm	X	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	To 1m	X	

HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee	Prostrate x 1-4m	X	
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Chocolate Lily	0.2-1m x 0.2-0.8m	X	
<i>Billardiera scandens</i> var. <i>scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry	Small twiner		X
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea	Prostrate x 0.5-1.5m	X	
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Blue Pincushion	10-50cm x 10-15cm		X
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	20-50cm		X
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Mountain Clematis	Vigorous climber	X	
<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	Sweet Hound's-tongue	0.1-1m x 0.5-1.5m		X
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining Glycine	Slender twiner	X	
<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>	Button Everlasting	30cm x 20-30cm	X	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman	Prostrate	X	
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	Grass Triggerplant	20-110cm		X
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining Fringe-lily	Small twiner		X
<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i>	Common Fringe-lily	15-30cm x 15-20cm		X
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell	10-50cm		X
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i>	Tall Bluebell	40-90cm x 30-40cm		X

SEDGES AND SEDGE TYPE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	Common Grass-sedge	To 15 cm	X	
<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge	1-2m x 0.5-2m		X
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	15-50cm x 15-20cm		X
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	0.5-1m x 0.5-1.2m	X	
<i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i> subsp. <i>lutea</i>	Small Grass-tree	0.6m x 1m	X	

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 8 - Salt-tolerant and / or Succulent Shrublands

GRASS SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Austrofestuca littoralis</i>	Coast Fescue	To 80 cm	X	
<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	Australian Salt-grass	To 40 cm	X	
<i>Lachnagrostis adamsonii</i>	Adamson's Blown-grass	To 0.6m	X	
<i>Poa poiformis</i>	Blue Tussock-grass	To 90 cm	X	
<i>Spinifex sericeus</i>	Hairy Spinifex	To 50 cm	X	

SMALL SHRUB SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Lepidium hyssopifolium</i>	Basalt Peppercross	1m x 80cm	X	
<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>	Cushion Bush	1m x 1.2m	X	
<i>Sclerostegia arbuscula</i>	Shrubby Glasswort	1m x 1m		X
<i>Sueda australis</i>	Austral Seablite	To 80cm		X

HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee Widgee	Prostrate x 1-4m	X	
<i>Apium prostratum</i> subsp. <i>prostratum</i>	Sea Celery	Prostrate x 0.5m	X	
<i>Brachyscome graminea</i>	Grass Daisy	To 30 cm	X	
<i>Samolus repens</i>	Creeping Brookweed	To 30 cm	X	
<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> subsp. <i>quinqueflora</i>	Beaded Glasswort	To 30 cm	X	
<i>Selleria radicans</i>	Shiny Swamp-mat	Prostrate		X
<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i>	Variable Groundsel	To 50 cm	X	
<i>Spergularia media</i>	Coast Sand-spurrey	To 30 cm	X	
<i>Swainsona lessertifolia</i>	Coast Swainson-pea	To 50 cm	X	
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower Spinach	30cm x 1.5m	X	



Selleria radicans - Shiny Swamp-mat

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 8 - Salt-tolerant and / or Succulent Shrublands

SEDGES AND SEDGE TYPE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Baumea juncea</i>	Bare Twig-sedge	To 60 cm		X
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-sedge	To 80 cm	X	
<i>Gahnia filum</i>	Chaffy Saw-sedge	1.5m x 1m		X
<i>Juncus kraussii</i> subsp. <i>australiensis</i>	Sea Rush	1m	X	
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	1-3m	X	
<i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i>	Sharp Club-sedge	To 60 cm	X	
<i>Triglochin striatum</i>	Streaked Arrowgrass	To 30 cm	X	



Leucophyta brownii (Cushion Bush) is a common salt-tolerant plant found growing along the Coast

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 9 - Plains Grassy Woodlands or Forests

LARGE TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	5-30m x 4-15m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red-gum	12-50m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum	8-30m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum	10-50m	X	

LARGE SHRUB/SMALL TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle	8-25m x 6-10m	X	
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle	1-3m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Hedge Wattle	2-4m x 2-5m	X	
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Hop Wattle	2-5m x 2-4m	X	
<i>Allocasuarina muelleriana</i> subsp. <i>muelleriana</i>	Slaty She-oak	1-2m x 2-3m	X	
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping She-oak	4-11m x 3-6m	X	
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia	1-2m x 1.2m	X	
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> subsp. <i>spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria	2-6m x 2-3m		X
<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Shiny Cassinia	2-4m x 2-3m	X	
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart	3-8m x 3-5m		X
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree	1-4m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i>	Heath Tea-tree	0.5-2.5m x 1m	X	
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath	1-4m x 2-3m		X
<i>Melaleuca gibbosa</i>	Slender Honey-myrtle	1-2m x 1m	X	
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
<i>Sambucus gaudichaudiana</i>	White Elderberry	0.6-2m x 0.5-1.5m		X
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	Large Kangaroo Apple	1-3m	X	

SMALL SHRUB SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Astroloma conostephioides</i>	Flame Heath	To 1m		X
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Cranberry Heath	10-50cm x 1-1.5m		X
<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i> var. <i>microphylla</i>	Common Eutaxia	Prostrate	X	
<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>	Erect Guinea-flower	0.3-1m x 0.6m		X
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i>	Curved Rice-flower	15-30cm x 20-60cm		X
<i>Pimelea glauca</i>	Smooth Rice-flower	30-60cm x 60cm		X
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common Rice-flower	10-50cm x 0.3-1m		X
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Small-leaf Bramble	Trailing to 1m	X	

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 9 - Plains Grassy Woodlands or Forests

GRASS SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>	Common Wallaby-grass	Stems to 1.2m	X	
<i>Austrodanthonia carphoides</i>	Short Wallaby-grass	Stems to 30cm	X	
<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>	Bristly Wallaby-grass	Stems to 60cm	X	
<i>Austrostipa pubinodis</i>	Tall Spear-grass	Stems to 1.5m	X	
<i>Elymus scaber</i> var. <i>scaber</i>	Common Wheat-grass	To 80cm	X	
<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>	Common Blown-grass	0.6m high	X	
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	To 30cm x 60cm	X	
var. <i>stipoides</i>				
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass	Up to 1.2m	X	
<i>Poa rodwayi</i>	Velvet Tussock-grass	25-60cm	X	
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	Grey Tussock-grass	15-90cm x 40cm	X	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	To 1m	X	

SEDGES & SEDGE TYPE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge	To 60cm	X	
<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	Common Grass-sedge	To 15 cm	X	
<i>Gahnia trifida</i>	Coast Saw-sedge	0.6-1.5m x 0.6-1m		X
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush	0.5-2.3m x 0.3-1m	X	
<i>Juncus procerus</i>	Tall Rush	1-2m x 0.6-1.5m	X	
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	15-50cm x 15-20cm		X
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	0.5-1m x 0.5-1.2m	X	
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i>	Many-flowered Mat-rush	30-50cm x 30-50cm		X
<i>Lomandra nana</i>	Dwarf Mat-rush	5-15cm x 5-10cm		X



Microlaena stipoides var. *stipoides* - Weeping Grass

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 9 - Plains Grassy Woodlands or Forests

HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Chocolate Lily	0.2-1m x 0.2-0.8m	X	
<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruff	20cm x 0.5-1m		X
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea	Prostrate x 0.5-1.5m	X	
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Blue Pincushion	10-50cm x 10-15cm		X
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Bulbine Lily	20-60cm x 30cm	X	
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	20-50cm		X
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	Blue Grass-lily	10-30cm x 10-50cm		X
<i>Calocephalus citreus</i>	Lemon Beauty-heads	0.2-0.5m x 0.3-1m		X
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting	To 60cm	X	
<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	Clustered Everlasting	0.3-1m x 1-3m	X	
<i>Clematis microphylla</i> var. <i>microphylla</i>	Small-leaved Clematis	Small twiner	X	
<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	Pink Bindweed	10-30cm x 50cm		X
<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	Sweet Hound's-tongue	0.1-1m x 0.5-1.5m		X
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily	0.6-1.5m x 0.5-2m	X	
<i>Eryngium ovinum</i>	Blue Devil	10-60cm x 30-50cm		X
<i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i>	Prickfoot	10-20cm x 30-60cm		X
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining Glycine	Slender twiner	X	
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	Slender trailing plant	X	
<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>	Button Everlasting	30cm x 20-30cm	X	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman	Prostrate	X	
<i>Leptorhynchus squamatus</i>	Scaly Buttons	15-30cm x 40cm	X	
<i>Pelargonium rodneyanum</i>	Magenta Stork's-bill	10-30cm x 30-50cm	X	
<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i>	Variable Groundsel	To 30 cm	X	
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Fireweed	0.4-1m x 0.5-1m		X
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	Grass Triggerplant	20-110cm		X
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining Fringe-lily	Small twiner		X
<i>Villarsia reniformis</i>	Running Marsh-flower	0.4m x 0.5-1m		X
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell	10-50cm		X
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i>	Tall Bluebell	40-90cm x 30-40cm		X



Chrysocephalum apiculatum - Common Everlasting

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire Zone 10 - Riparian Forests or Woodlands

LARGE TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	5-30m x 4-15m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red-gum	12-50m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum	8-30m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum	10-50m	X	

LARGE SHRUB/SMALL TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Hedge Wattle	2-4m x 2-5m	X	
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia	Usually 1-2m	X	
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> subsp. <i>spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria	2-6m x 2-3m		X
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart	3-8m x 3-5m		X
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree	1-4m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Scented Paperbark	2-5m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i>	Privet Mock-olive	2-8m x 3m		X
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	Musk Daisy-bush	3-8m x 3-5m	X	
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snowy Daisy-bush	2-5m x 2-3m	X	
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
<i>Sambucus gaudichaudiana</i>	White Elderberry	0.6-2m x 0.5-1.5m		X
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	Golden Spray	2.5-5m x 2m	X	

SMALL SHRUB SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia	Usually 1m x 1m	X	
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Small-leaf Bramble	Trailing to 1m	X	

AQUATIC SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Triglochin procera</i>	Water Ribbons	Stems 20-50cm		X

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire Zone 10 - Riparian Forests or Woodlands

GRASS SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>	Bristly Wallaby-grass	Stems to 60cm	X	
<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>	Common Blown-grass	0.6m high	X	
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	To 30cm x 60cm	X	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass	Up to 1.2m	X	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	To 1m	X	

HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruff	20cm x 0.5-1m		X
<i>Calocephalus lacteus</i>	Milky Beauty-heads	15cm-0.3m		X
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Mountain Clematis	Vigorous climber	X	
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Swamp Crassula	10-30cm		X
<i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i>	Prickfoot	10-20cm x 30-60cm		X
<i>Mimulus repens</i>	Creeping Monkey-flower	Prostrate x 0.5-1m		X

SEDGES & SEDGE TYPE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge	To 60cm	X	
<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Tassel Sedge	0.5 - 1m	X	
<i>Carex tereticaulis</i>	Poong'ort	1m x 1m	X	
<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>	Tall Saw-sedge	1.5-4.5m x 1-3m		X
<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge	1-2m x 0.5-2m		X
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge	1.5-3m x 2-3m		X
<i>Juncus procerus</i>	Tall Rush	1-2m x 0.6-1.5m	X	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	0.5-1m x 0.5-1.2m	X	
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	1-3m	X	



Bossiaea prostrata - Creeping Bossiaea

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 11 - Riparian Scrubs or Swampy Scrubs & Woodlands

LARGE TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	5-30m x 4-15m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red-gum	12-50m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum	8-30m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum	10-50m	X	

LARGE SHRUB/SMALL TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle	8-25m x 6-10m	X	
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle	1-3m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Hedge Wattle	2-4m x 2-5m	X	
<i>Allocasuarina paludosa</i>	Swamp She-oak	0.5-2m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> subsp. <i>spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria	2-6m x 2-3m		X
<i>Hakea nodosa</i>	Yellow Hakea	1-3m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree	1-4m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath	1-4m x 2-3m		X
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Scented Paperbark	2-5m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snowy Daisy-bush	2-5m x 2-3m	X	
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> subsp. <i>candolleana</i>	Seaberry Saltbush	To 2m	X	
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	Large Kangaroo Apple	1-3m	X	

SMALL SHRUB SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Common Correa	Prostrate - 1m	X	
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia	Usually 1m x 1m	X	
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Small-leaf Bramble	Trailing to 1m	X	



Rhagodia candolleana subsp. *candolleana* - Seaberry Saltbush

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 11 - Riparian Scrubs or Swampy Scrubs & Woodlands

GRASS SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>	Common Blown-grass	0.6m high	X	
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	To 30cm x 60cm	X	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass	Up to 1.2m	X	
HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Billardiera scandens</i> var. <i>scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry	Small twiner	X	
<i>Calocephalus lacteus</i>	Milky Beauty-heads	0.15-0.3m x 0.1-0.3m		X
<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	Sweet Hound's-tongue	0.1-1m x 0.5-1.5m		X
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily	0.6-1.5m x 0.5-2m	X	
<i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i>	Prickfoot	10-20cm x 30-60cm		X
<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i>	Variable Groundsel	To 30 cm	X	
<i>Villarsia reniformis</i>	Running Marsh-flower	0.4m x 0.5-1m		X
SEDGES AND SEDGE TYPE SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge	To 60cm	X	
<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Tassel Sedge	0.5 - 1m	X	
<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>	Tall Saw-sedge	1.5-4.5m x 1-3m		X
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge	1.5-3m x 2-3m		X
<i>Gahnia trifida</i>	Coast Saw-sedge	0.6-1.5m x 0.6-1m		X
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush	0.5-2.3m x 0.3-1m	X	
<i>Juncus procerus</i>	Tall Rush	1-2m x 0.6-1.5m	X	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	0.5-1m x 0.5-1.2m	X	
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	1-3m	X	
AQUATIC SPECIES				
Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Triglochin procera</i>	Water Ribbons	Stems 20-50cm		X
<i>Triglochin striata</i>	Streaked Arrowgrass	Stems 3-25cm		X

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 12 - Riverine Grassy Woodlands or Forests

LARGE TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	5-30m x 4-15m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate Stringybark	4-70m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum	8-30m	X	

LARGE SHRUB/SMALL TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle	1-3m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Hedge Wattle	2-4m x 2-5m	X	
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart	3-8m x 3-5m		X
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree	1-4m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Scented Paperbark	2-5m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting	2-6m x 1-3m	X	

SMALL SHRUB SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia	Usually 1m x 1m	X	
<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>	Erect Guinea-flower	0.3-1m x 0.6m		X
<i>Pultenaea stricta</i>	Rigid Bush-pea	To 1m x 0.5-1m	X	

GRASS SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>	Common Blown-grass	0.6m high	X	
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	To 30cm x 60cm	X	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass	Up to 1.2m	X	



Acacia paradoxa - Hedge Wattle

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 12 - Riverine Grassy Woodlands or Forests

AQUATIC SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Triglochin procera</i>	Water Ribbons	Stems 20-50cm		X

HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Calocephalus lacteus</i>	Milky Beauty-heads	0.15-0.3m x 0.1-0.3m		X
<i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i>	Prickfoot	10-20cm x 30-60cm		X

SEDGES AND SEDGE TYPE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge	To 60cm	X	
<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>	Tall Saw-sedge	1.5-4.5m x 1-3m	X	
<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge	1-2m x 0.5-2m		X
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge	1.5-3m x 2-3m		X
<i>Gahnia trifida</i>	Coast Saw-sedge	0.6-1.5m x 0.6-1m		X
<i>Juncus procerus</i>	Tall Rush	1-2m x 0.6-1.5m	X	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	0.5-1m x 0.5-1.2m	X	
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	1-3m	X	



Eryngium vesiculosum - Prickfoot

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 13 - Wetlands

LARGE TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	5-30m x 4-15m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red-gum	12-50m	X	
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum	8-30m	X	

LARGE SHRUB/SMALL TREE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree	1-4m x 1-2m	X	
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree	2-6m x 1-3m	X	
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Scented Paperbark	2-5m x 1-2m	X	

SEDGES & SEDGE TYPE SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge	To 60cm	X	
<i>Carex tereticaulis</i>	Poong'ort	1m x 1m	X	
<i>Gahnia filum</i>	Chaffy Saw-sedge	1-1.2m	X	
<i>Juncus kraussii</i> subsp. <i>australiensis</i>	Sea Rush	0.6-2.3m x 0.5	X	
<i>Juncus procerus</i>	Tall Rush	1-2m x 0.6-1.5m	X	
<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>	Pithy Sword-sedge	0.6-1.7m		X
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	1-3m	X	
<i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i>	Sharp Club-sedge	30-60cm		X



Leptospermum lanigerum - Woolly Tea-tree

Indigenous Plants of Moyne Shire

Zone 13 - Wetlands

GRASS SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>	Common Wallaby-grass	Stems to 1.2m	X	
<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>	Bristly Wallaby-grass	Stems to 60cm	X	
<i>Elymus scaber</i> var. <i>scaber</i>	Common Wheat-grass	To 80cm	X	
<i>Lachnagrostis adamsonii</i>	Adamson's Blown-grass	To 0.6m	X	
<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>	Common Blown-grass	0.6m high	X	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass	Up to 1.2m	X	
<i>Poa poiformis</i>	Coast Tussock-grass	20-90cm x 1m	X	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	To 1m	X	

HERBS & WILDFLOWER SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee	Prostrate x 1-4m	X	
<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruff	20cm x 0.5-1m		X
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	20-50cm		X
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	Blue Grass-lily	10-30cm x 10-50cm		X
<i>Calocephalus citreus</i>	Lemon Beauty-heads	0.2-0.5m x 0.3-1m		X
<i>Calocephalus lacteus</i>	Milky Beauty-heads	0.15-0.3m x 0.1-0.3m		X
<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	Pink Bindweed	10-30cm x 50cm		X
<i>Craspedia glauca</i>	Common Billy-buttons	30cm x 0.5-1m		X
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Swamp Crassula	10-30cm		X
<i>Eryngium ovinum</i>	Blue Devil	10-60cm x 30-50cm		X
<i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i>	Prickfoot	10-20cm x 30-60cm		X
<i>Leptorhynchos squamatus</i>	Scaly Buttons	15-30cm x 40cm	X	
<i>Mimulus repens</i>	Creeping Monkey-flower	Prostrate x 0.5-1m		X
<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> subsp. <i>quinqueflora</i>	Beaded Glasswort	Prostrate x 0.5m	X	
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Fireweed	0.4-1m x 0.5-1m	X	
<i>Villarsia reniformis</i>	Running Marsh-flower	0.4m x 0.5-1m		X

AQUATIC SPECIES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size (H x W)	Easy to Grow	Worth Trying
<i>Triglochin procera</i>	Water Ribbons	Stems 20-50cm		X
<i>Triglochin striata</i>	Streaked Arrowgrass	Stems 3-25cm		X

COUNCIL ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIES & PLANS

As of January 2014, Council's Environmental Unit is primarily responsible for the following Moyne Shire Council Strategies and Plans:

- Roadside Weed and Rabbit Control Plan 2013
- Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2012
- Sustainable Water Use Plan 2007
- Local Greenhouse Reduction Action Plan 2004
- Stormwater Management Plan 2003
- Coastal Action Plan 2001
- Roadside Conservation Plan 2001

In addition, the Environmental Unit is responsible for the development and implementation of smaller-scale site management plans for many of the Council managed environmental reserves listed on page 6.

Copies of these strategic documents are available on the Council website or available to view at Council's administration offices upon request.

ONGOING COUNCIL ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS

As of January 2014, Council's Environmental Unit has recurrent budget funding to perform the following operational tasks:

- Control of pest plants and animals on Council managed land (predominantly as defined in the Roadside Weed and Rabbit Control Plan 2013)
- Maintenance of beach access points and associated coastal infrastructure
- Participation in 'Clean Up Australia Day' and 'National Tree Day' events
- Administration of the Council-Community Carbon Offset Program that provides community groups with funding to plant trees on public land
- Identification and implementation of utility efficiency improvements in Council managed buildings
- Revegetation of designated areas of Council managed land
- Support of various community led environmental initiatives within the municipality
- Operation of Council's Conservation & Environment Committee

Council's Environmental Unit regularly works with a range of agencies, community groups and individuals to create the best possible outcomes from these activities for both Council and the wider community.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (NRM)?

Natural resource management (NRM) is the management of all activities that use, develop and/or conserve our air, water, land, plants, animals, micro-organisms and the ecosystems or habitats they form. NRM seeks to achieve a sustainable balance between economic and social development, and the need to protect the environment and biodiversity and to ensure the ongoing health and integrity of all land, marine and aquatic ecosystems.

NRM requires an integrated approach to the sustainable use and management of all our natural resources. This necessitates the involvement of all levels of government – local, state and federal – in cooperation with non-government organisations, community groups and the private sector.

Local government plays a key role in NRM through:

- The development and implementation of the planning scheme
- Administration of relevant environmental legislation and policies
- Cooperative partnerships with various agencies for regional initiatives
- Support for community-based NRM activities
- Provision of advice, guidance and education to the wider community.

WHO REGULATES HOW I CAN USE OR DEVELOP LAND?

Local government (i.e. Council). The use and development of land in each municipality is regulated through local government planning schemes. Moyne Shire Council is responsible for the implementation of the Moyne Planning Scheme as governed by the Victorian *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. The Moyne Planning Scheme is formulated from the Victorian Planning Provisions that provides a framework for the content and form of the planning schemes throughout the state.

The Moyne Planning Scheme sets out Council's objectives for the Shire with regards to land use and development via the Municipal Strategic Statement and local policies. It also specifies the uses and developments which require planning approval pursuant to the zone and overlay provisions of the scheme. Most planning schemes consist of a series of maps that show the extent of the planning area and the zoning of the land, and a written document that sets out the standards that apply to any use or development. Generally, the written document sets out the provisions for use, development, protection or conservation of the land according to the zoning.

For advice on whether a planning permit is required for your development proposal you should always contact the Planning Unit at Moyne Shire Council:
03 5568 0555 www.moyne.vic.gov.au

Copies of the Moyne Planning Scheme are available from the Victorian Planning Scheme online website: <http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/schemes/moyne>

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS NATIVE VEGETATION?

Native vegetation is defined in the Victoria Planning Provisions as ‘plants that are indigenous to Victoria, including trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses’.

The Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI) publication “*Permitted clearing of native vegetation – Biodiversity assessment guidelines*” recognizes two categories of native vegetation: remnant patches and scattered trees.

A remnant patch of native vegetation is either:

- an area of vegetation where at least 25 per cent of the total perennial understory plant cover is native; or
- any area with three or more native canopy trees* where the canopy foliage cover** is at least 20 per cent of the area.

Whilst a scattered tree is

- a native canopy tree that does not form part of a remnant patch.

* = A canopy tree is a mature tree that is greater than 3 meters in height and is normally found in the upper layer of the relevant vegetation type.

** = Foliage cover is the proportion of the ground that is shaded by vegetation foliage when lit from directly above.

CAN I CLEAR NATIVE VEGETATION ON MY LAND?

Yes, but Moyne Shire Council requires a planning permit be obtained for the removal of native vegetation unless exemptions apply. REMEMBER: Always ask (03 5568 0555 or www.moyne.vic.gov.au) before you act!

A planning permit is required to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation in all local government areas in Victoria. These regulations are known as the ‘Native Vegetation Permitted Clearing Regulations’ and have existed in one form or other since 1989. Note that a permit to remove native vegetation does not replace any requirements under other Federal or State legislation – for instance the Victorian *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* and the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The objective for the permitted clearing of native vegetation is that it results in no net loss and there is a neutral impact on Victoria’s biodiversity. In part this is achieved by either avoiding or minimising native vegetation removal wherever possible, so that all or some of the removal of native vegetation does not occur. When there is no further opportunity to limit the extent of native vegetation removal, an offset must be secured that makes an equivalent contribution to Victoria’s biodiversity as that made by the vegetation that is sought to be removed.

The Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI) publication “*Permitted clearing of native vegetation – Biodiversity assessment guidelines*” provides detailed information on how planning permits for native vegetation removal are assessed once an application is lodged. The Guidelines are applied alongside other requirements of the planning scheme when an application is considered by the relevant Responsible Authority (i.e. Council). Extensive information, including the permitted native vegetation clearing regulations guidelines, can be found on the DEPI website: <http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/environment-and-wildlife/biodiversity/native-vegetation/native-vegetation-permitted-clearing-regulations>

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

HOW DO I FIND OUT ABOUT THE NATIVE VEGETATION ON MY LAND?

To learn about the native vegetation on your property (i.e. for a development application to Council) it is best to have a site survey done by a professional botanist, zoologist, ecologist or other suitably qualified person.

For general information about the vegetation on your land try any of the following sources:

- The Victorian Department of Environment and Primary Industries' online interactive mapping tool at: www.depi.vic.gov.au/forestry-and-land-use/maps-imagery-and-data/maps/interactive-maps
- The Commonwealth Department of Environment's online protected matters search tool at: www.environment.gov.au/webgis-framework/apps/pmst/pmst.jsf
- *Plants of the Great South West* 2013 (2nd Edition) by Kevin Sparrow, Warrnambool & District Society for Growing Australian Plants Inc. www.warrnambool.org.sgap
- Local Field Naturalists Clubs or Society for Growing Australian Plants group
- Biodiversity Officers at the Department of Environment and Primary Industries
- Biodiversity Coordinator at a Catchment Management Authority
- Environment Officer at Moyne Shire Council
- *Indigenous Plants and Environmental Weeds of Moyne Shire* 2014 (2nd Edition).

ARE THERE ANY COMMUNITY BASED CONSERVATION GROUPS OR OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS IN MY AREA?

Yes. There are dozens of local community groups within the Moyne Shire Council area that focus their activities towards conservation, land restoration, wildlife monitoring, environmental education and general advocacy.

These organisations include Landcare groups, Coastcare groups, schools, 'Friends of' groups, Field Naturalists Clubs, Bird Observers Clubs, Native Plant Societies, Nature Reserves Societies and Threatened Species Monitoring groups. These local groups are often made up of small numbers of dedicated people from the local community and generally welcome new members and supporters.

Moyne Shire Council is generally able to assist these groups in many ways including:

- Lending of equipment
- Provision of advice and/or agency contacts
- Access to annual grant funding programs
- Assistance with selected administrative functions.

Catchment Management Authorities (CMAs) provide regional support and are the lead agency for Landcare and other community environmental groups across their region. Contact your local CMA to find out more about Landcare or to make contact with your nearest group:
Corangamite CMA: 03 5232 9100 www.ccma.vic.gov.au (lower Curdies River area)

Glenelg Hopkins CMA: 03 5571 2526 www.ghcma.vic.gov.au (all other Moyne Shire areas)

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

DOES COUNCIL PROVIDE FUNDING OR ASSISTANCE FOR CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES ON PRIVATE LAND?

No, but your local Catchment Management Authority (CMA) may be able to help. CMAs regularly call for expressions of interest for various funding programs with a focus on land conservation and enhancement in priority areas. For more information, contact the relevant CMA for your location:

Corangamite CMA: 03 5232 9100 www.ccma.vic.gov.au (lower Curdies River area)

Glenelg Hopkins CMA: 03 5571 2526 www.ghcma.vic.gov.au (all other Moyne Shire areas)

WHAT ARE TRUST FOR NATURE CONSERVATION COVENANTS?

Trust for Nature (TFN) is a non-profit organisation that works to protect remnant native vegetation. TFN's mission is to ensure that all significant natural areas in private ownership in Victoria are conserved.

TFN focuses on landscape scale conservation through the use of conservation covenants. A conservation covenant is a permanent, legally-binding agreement placed on the land title of a property that ensures the native plants and wildlife on the property is protected forever. The agreement is completely voluntary and is negotiated between Trust for Nature and each individual landowner.

Covenants may cover all or part of a property and landowners with covenants are restricted to utilising the covenanted land for the primary purpose of conservation. Furthermore, the covenanted land must be managed under an agreed land stewardship or management plan developed in consultation with, and support from, Trust for Nature technical staff.

TFN owns 44 properties across the state including two in Moyne Shire – Pallister's Reserve at Orford and Ralph Illidge Sanctuary at Naringal. Each of these properties is managed by a dedicated 'Friends of' group who hold regular working bees and educational events that are generally open to the public. TFN also regularly purchases, protects and re-sells other high conservation value private land after covenanting under its 'Revolving Fund' program.

For more information on TFN conservation covenants contact:

Trust for Nature (Victoria): 1800 999 933 or www.trustfornature.org.au



Wetland at Pallister's Reserve, Orford.

ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS

Many plants, even some native Australian plants, can become troublesome environmental weeds when planted in locations that are more favorable to growth than where they would occur naturally. This is particularly so for a range of exotic ornamental plants which are often referred to as “hardy” or easy to grow in all conditions. When they escape the boundaries of our gardens, these plants can be spread into the wider environment and out compete many of our indigenous species that tolerate a much narrower range of growing conditions. The results of these escapes can be devastating to habitats for a host of indigenous plants, birds and animals, creating monocultures of weed filled landscapes that can no longer support the feeding and nesting requirements of our wildlife.

Other environmental weeds have been in this country for a long time and may have arrived here as deliberate introductions, such as blackberry, or accidentally as seed contamination in pasture mixes. These weeds can have a significant impact on agricultural productivity and be spread along roadsides to escape into bush land. Weed management is an on-going commitment requiring regular monitoring and follow-up measures to bring a weed infestation under control. You can contribute to controlling weeds by learning to recognise the common weeds of your area and choosing environmentally friendly alternatives for your garden or farm plantings.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS INCLUDE:

- loss of biodiversity values (flora, fauna and faunal habitat) directly or indirectly
- reduced landscape, visual and functional amenity (e.g. negative impacts to recreational values)
- compromised ecosystem function (e.g. nutrient cycling, soil /water relationships)
- threats to heritage values (historical and archaeological)
- economic costs of weed control
- increased fuel loads producing more intense fires which may sterilise the soil
- increased water use, reduced ground water recharge and stream flows, and causing wetlands to dry
- hybridisation between indigenous and exotic plants (genetic pollution).

W WEEDS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Although State/Territory Governments are responsible for overall weed legislation and administration, the Commonwealth Department of Environment maintains a list of 32 Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) that have been identified by Australian governments based on their invasiveness, potential for spread and environmental, social and economic impacts. An initial list of 20 WoNS was first endorsed in 1999 and a further 12 were added in 2012.

WoNS have been selected as their control requires coordination among all levels of government, organisations and individuals with weed management responsibilities. Each WoNS species has a strategic plan developed to help define responsibilities and identify strategies and actions to control the species.

WEED CLASSIFICATIONS

Under the Victorian *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994* (CaLP Act) certain plants are declared as noxious weeds in Victoria. These plants cause environmental or economic harm or have the potential to cause such harm. Some can also present risks to human health. The CaLP Act defines four categories of noxious weeds:

S 1. State Prohibited Weeds
These invasive plants either do not occur in Victoria but pose a significant threat if they invade, or are present, pose a serious threat and can reasonably be expected to be eradicated or excluded from the State. The Victorian Government through the Department of Environment and Primary Industries is responsible for the control of all State Prohibited weeds.
If you think you have seen or purchased a State prohibited weed, please contact the Department of Environment and Primary Industries by telephoning 136 186. Do not attempt to control or dispose of these weeds yourself.

P 2. Regionally Prohibited Weeds
Regionally prohibited weeds are not widely distributed in a region but are capable of spreading further. It is reasonable to expect that they can be eradicated from a region. Land owners, including public authorities responsible for crown land management, must take all reasonable steps to eradicate regionally prohibited weeds on their land.

C 3. Regionally Controlled Weeds
These invasive plants are usually widespread in a region. To prevent their spread, ongoing control measures are required. Land owners, including public authorities responsible for crown land management, have the responsibility to take all reasonable steps to prevent the growth and spread of Regionally controlled weeds on their land.

R 4. Restricted Weeds.
This category includes plants that pose an unacceptable risk of spreading in this State and are a serious threat to another State or Territory of Australia. Trade in these weeds and their propagules, either as plants, seeds or contaminants in other materials is prohibited. There is no requirement for land owners to control these weeds on their property.

U A fifth category, “Undeclared Weeds” is commonly used to classify all other non-indigenous plant species that are not covered under the CaLP Act but still pose a serious threat to agriculture and/or the environment. In most instances these plants have invaded (or have the potential to invade) natural ecosystems and threatened (or have the potential to threaten) environmental assets.



Cape Ivy will climb and smother surrounding trees and vegetation

ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS OF MOYNE SHIRE

For more information and assistance in weed identification visit the Weeds Australia website at: www.weeds.org.au The following list is not extensive but indicates some of the most commonly encountered ‘escapees’ found running wild in Moyne Shire.

African Boxthorn - *Lycium ferocissimum*
African Weed Orchid - *Disa bracteata*
Agapanthus - *Agapanthus praecox*
ssp. orientis
Agave - *Agave americana*
Angled Onion - *Allium triquetrum*
Apple of Sodom - *Solanum linnaeanum*
Arum Lily - *Zantedeschia aethiopica*
Asparagus Fern - *Asparagus scandens*
Beach Salvia - *Salvia Africana-lutea*
Black Nightshade - *Solanum nigrum*
Blackberry - *Rubus fruticosus* species
Blue Periwinkle - *Vinca major*
Boneseed - *Chrysanthemoides monilifera*
Bridal Creeper - *Asparagus asparagoides*
Buffalo Grass - *Stenotaphrum secundatum*
Bulbil Watsonia - *Watsonia meriana*
var. bulbillifera
Cape Broom - *Genista monospeculana*
Cape Honey-flower - *Melianthus major*
Cape Ivy - *Delairea odorata*
Cape Tulip - *Hommeria flaccida* &
Hommeria miniata
Cape Wattle - *Paraserianthes lophantha*
Capeweed - *Arctotheca calendula*
Chilean Needle-grass - *Nassella neesiana*
Common Sow Thistles - *Sonchus oleraceus*
& Sonchus asper
Cootamundra Wattle - *Acacia baileyana*
Cotoneaster - *Cotoneaster glaucophyllus*
Dolichus Pea - *Dipogon lignosus*
Drain Flat-sedge - *Cyperus eragrostis*
English Broom - *Cytisus scoparius*
English Ivy - *Hedera helix*
Fennel - *Foeniculum vulgare*
Flax-leaf Broom - *Genista linifolia*
Freesia – *Freesia alba* x *Freesia leichtlinii*
Gazania - *Gazania linearis* & *Gazania rigens*
Gorse - *Ulex europaeus*

Harlequin Flower - *Sparaxis bulbifera*-various
Hawthorn - *Crataegus monogyna*
Hemlock - *Conium maculatum*
Italian Buckthorn - *Rhamnus alaternus*
Karo - *Pittosporum crassifolium*
Kikuyu Grass - *Pennisetum clandestinum*
Marrum Grass - *Ammophila arenaria*
Marshmallow - *Malva sylvestris*
Mexican Feather-grass - *Nassella tenuissima*
Mirror Bush - *Coprosma repens*
Montbretia - *Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora*
Myrtle-leaf Milkwort - *Polygala myrtifolia*
Pampus Grass - *Cortaderia selleana* &
Cortaderia jubata
Pampus Lily of the Valley - *Salpichroa*
origanifolia
Paspalum Grass - *Paspalum dilitatum*
Paterson's Curse - *Echium plantagineum*
Phalaris - *Phalaris aquatica*
Pride of Madeira - *Echium candicans*
Purple Groundsel - *Senecio elegans*
Radiata Pine - *Pinus radiata*
Ragwort - *Senecio jacobaea*
Sand Mustard - *Diplotaxis tenuifolia*
Sea Rocket - *Cakile maritima*
Sea Spurge - *Euphorbia paralias*
Serrated Tussock - *Nassella trichotoma*
Sicilian Sea Lavender - *Limonium hyblaenum*
Soap Aloe - *Aloe maculata*
Soursob - *Oxalis pes-caprae*
Spanish Heath - *Erica lusitanica*
Spear Thistle - *Cirsium vulgare*
Spiny Rush - *Juncus acutus*
St. John's Wort - *Hypericum perforatum*
Sweet Briar - *Rosa rubiginosa*
Sweet Pittosporum - *Pittosporum undulatum*
Wild Gladioli - *Gladiolus undulatus*
Wild Teasel - *Dipsacus fullonum*
Willow - *Salix species & hybrids*

WEED CONTROL TECHNIQUES



Hand Pull & Dispose

Good for small numbers of plants. Try to pull all roots out to stop plant regrowing. Burn, compost or seal plants in a plastic bag for burial in a landfill.



Dig Out & Dispose

Good for small numbers of plants. Try to dig out all roots to stop plant from regrowing. Burn, compost or seal plants in a plastic bag for burial in a landfill.



Chop & Paint

Good for many woody plants. Cut through outer bark to the softer inner bark with an axe or tomahawk. Paint wounds immediately with herbicide.



Scrape & Paint

Good for vine like plants. Scrape off outer bark with knife or sharp tool. Paint wounds immediately with herbicide.



Drill & Fill

Good for large woody plants. Drill into the plants' sapwood on a downward angle. Fill hole with herbicide immediately.



Cut Off & Paint

Good for many climbing and woody plants. Cut plant off close to ground. Paint immediately with herbicide.



Slash or Mow

A good temporary measure to prevent weeds from seeding. Take care that the slasher or mower does not spread weed seeds to another site.



Heavy Machinery

Good for large scale removal of woody weeds. After initial removal by tractor/ bulldozer, weed regrowth can be dealt with by other methods. Take care machinery does not spread weed seeds, roots, etc. to another site.



Mulch & Smother

Cover weed infested area with a thick layer of material like newspaper, that plants can not grow through. Revegetate later with appropriate local, native plants.



Solarisation

Cover weed infested area with plastic sheeting to 'cook' weeds. Leave for several weeks to ensure success. Revegetate with appropriate local, native plants.



Controlled Burn

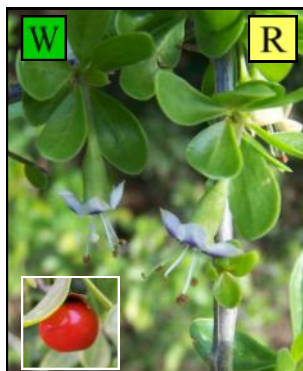
Can be a good option to remove weeds and weed seed banks and to encourage rejuvenation of native species. Should always be planned and conducted to minimise risk. Contact local CFA or Council for advice and assistance.



Spray Herbicide

Apply appropriate herbicide using a knapsack sprayer or powered spray unit. Follow manufacturer's instructions and wear suitable safety clothing and equipment. Minimise herbicide use and prevent spray drift onto non target species, or use weed wand or other weed wiping equipment and techniques.

ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



African Boxthorn - *Lycium ferocissimum*

Description: A very thorny shrub to 5m originating from South Africa with small oval leaves and purple white flowers. Once widely used as a hedging plant, this extremely tough plant adapts to most conditions and crowds out most other vegetation preventing regeneration. Flowering and fruiting can occur at anytime during the year

Dispersal: Produces small red berries spread by animals and birds allowing it to invade coastal vegetation, sand dunes, grasslands, woodlands and around waterways.



African Weed Orchid - *Disa bracteata*

Description: A terrestrial orchid to 75cm tall originating from South Africa that produces a rosette of narrow leaves in spring followed by an upright spike of flowers in late Sep-Oct resembling a brownish asparagus spear.

Dispersal: Each plant produces up to 2.5 million dust like seeds which are distributed by wind. Also spread on clothing, shoes, camping equipment, vehicles and machinery. To remove, it is important to dig up all the tubers and remove flower heads from the property without disturbing seed. Seed will continue to mature if flower head is picked.



U



Agapanthus - *Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientis*

Description: Large clumping plant from South Africa with long, glossy strap-like leaves and blue or white flower clusters on thick stems.

Dispersal: Produces a capsule containing numerous, black seeds that are easily spread by birds, wind, water, on shoes and vehicles and in dumped garden waste. Also spread from underground rhizomes. Remove and dispose of flowers before seed is produced. Invades coastal areas, roadsides and bushland



U



Agave - *Agave americana*

Description: Fleshy grey succulent herb originating from Mexico with flower spikes up to 10 metres.

Dispersal: Produces seeds in a long pod which are spread by birds, animals, wind, water and in dumped garden waste. Also reproduces by underground rhizomes. Invades coastal areas including sand dunes, rock areas, grasslands and woodlands.



U

ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



R

Angled Onion - *Allium triquetrum*

Description: Bulbous perennial herb from the Mediterranean Region which is usually found in moist fertile soils. Foliage has a distinctive garlic like aroma.

Dispersal: Reproduces by both seed and bulbs which can be spread by water, in soil, dumped garden waste and during removal when bulbs can be easily dislodged. Invades disturbed and degraded environments, often near waterways and drainage lines as well as disturbed areas of forest.



Apple of Sodom - *Solanum linnaeanum*

Description: Erect bushy perennial shrub to 1.5m from South Africa with spiny stems and deeply lobed spiny elliptic leaves 4-8cm long.

Dispersal: Produces large yellow berries which contain hundreds of seeds that are transported by birds, animals and in soil. Invades coastal areas, heathlands woodlands and grasslands.



R



U

Arum Lily - *Zantedeschia aethiopica*

Description: A perennial herb from South Africa to 1.5m tall with numerous large green leaves and distinctive white, funnel shaped false flower heads containing tiny flowers on a yellow rod. All parts of the plant are poisonous.

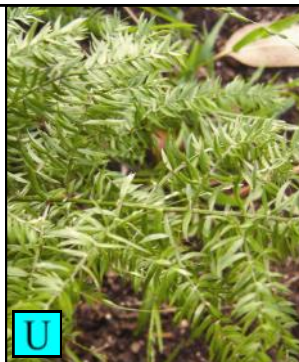
Dispersal: Seed is spread by birds, animals, in water, contaminated soil, machinery and in dumped garden waste. A common garden plant that is still sold at nurseries and markets. Forms large clumps that invade coastal areas, pastures, roadsides, gardens, edges of waterways and drainage channels.



Asparagus Fern - *Asparagus scandens*

Description: A very invasive evergreen climber from South Africa that forms a thick tangled mass that smothers all other plants. Forms small, white or pinkish-white flowers followed by orange-red rounded berries in spring.

Dispersal: Seed is spread by birds, animals, in contaminated soil, machinery and dumped garden waste. Also reproduces from underground, long-lived tubers. Invades coastal areas, woodlands, forests and around waterways.



U

ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS




Beach Salvia - *Salvia africana-lutea*


Description: A spreading shrub to 2m with rounded greyish-green aromatic leaves from South Africa. Hooded yellow flowers appear from June to December fading to rusty orange brown.

Dispersal: By seed which is spread by wind, in garden refuse and invades mainly coastal areas particularly in Port Fairy.






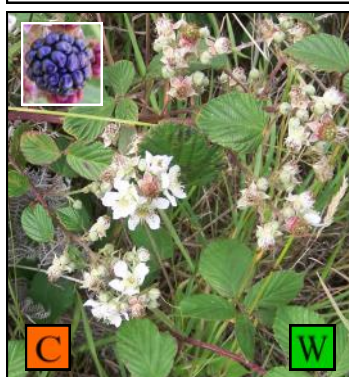
Description: A variable, bushy annual or perennial herb to 80cm from Europe, Asia and North Africa. Green ovate-lanceolate shallowly lobed leaves and small white flowers are followed by green turning to black berries each containing 20-35 seeds.



Dispersal: Very common and widespread in Australia and spread by birds and animals, it is one of the worst intensive agricultural weeds. Competes vigorously for space and nutrients. Parts of this plant are at various times poisonous.

Black Nightshade - *Solanum nigrum*






Blackberry - *Rubus fruticosus* species


Description: A prickly climbing shrub from Europe 2-4m high with dark green leaves and white, 5 petalled flowers in spring-summer. Produces segmented edible red turning to black, berries.

Dispersal: Seed is dispersed by birds and foxes. Invades roadsides, gullies, river banks, pastures, forests and dunes where it forms dense thickets that displace native vegetation. Also reproduces by root suckering and tip rooting.







Description: Perennial evergreen creeper from the Mediterranean to 50cm with glossy green leaves and 5 petalled blue mauve flowers. Forms large dense mats that smother all other plants and tolerates almost any soil and conditions.



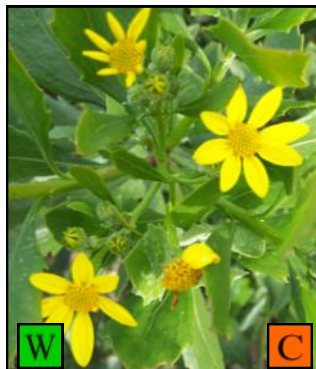
Dispersal: Produces seed that is spread by wind, contaminated soil and dumped garden waste. Particularly invades shaded areas, coastal areas, woodlands, grasslands, heathlands, forests, roadsides and around waterways. A very serious weed that is poisonous to stock if eaten.



Blue Periwinkle - *Vinca major*



ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



Boneseed - *Chrysanthemoides monilifera*

Description: Erect shrub to 3m from South Africa with dull green leaves and yellow daisy-like flowers in clusters Sep-Oct. Produces green turning to black one-seeded berries which become whitish and hard when dry Nov-Jan.

Dispersal: Seeds are spread by birds, animals, on vehicles and equipment and in dumped garden waste. Seeds remain viable for many years. Invades coastal areas, forests, heathlands and woodlands.



Bridal Creeper - *Asparagus asparagoides*



Description: Aggressive climbing plant from South Africa that forms a dense canopy of shiny, 30mm leaves and 6 petalled flowers in spring. Smothers all understory plants and produces an impenetrable mat of underground tubers preventing regeneration of larger native species.

Dispersal: Produces green turning to red berries which are spread by birds, animals, water, machinery, in contaminated soil and dumped garden waste. Invades coastal areas, heathlands, forest, woodlands, around waterways particularly in shaded areas.



Buffalo Grass - *Stenotaphrum secundatum*

Description: Perennial grass to 40cm tall, originating from Africa and N & S America. Leaf blades are flat, greyish-green to green in colour. Flowers are produced in tight flat spikes Dec -Jan. Forms dense mats that smother all surrounding ground flora and preventing the regeneration of larger native species.

Dispersal: Reproduces mainly by rhizomes and stolons with some by seed which is dispersed in garden refuse, by water, and in contaminated soil. Invades coastal areas, bushland and grasslands areas.



Bulbil Watsonia - *Watsonia meriana* var. *bulbillifera*

Description: Erect herb to 2m from South Africa with sword-like green leaves and flower spikes of orange to red tubular flowers. Forms dense and rapidly expanding colonies, dominating other plants.

Dispersal: Forms stem bulbils which drop to the ground and generate new plants. Bulbils are spread by water, in contaminated soil, dumped garden waste and by machinery (particularly graders and slashers). Invades coastal areas, woodlands, grasslands, heathlands, around waterways, roadsides.



ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



W

R

Cape Broom - *Genista monosperulana*

Description: Erect shrub to 2m originating from Europe and the Mediterranean with clover shaped leaves and yellow pea flowers. Produces seed pods containing 5-8 poisonous seeds that are ejected when ripe. It tends to be found in prolific/dense quantities, preventing regeneration of native species.

Dispersal: Seed spread by birds, insects, vehicles, machinery, water, dumped garden waste and attached to livestock hooves. Invades margins of bushland, roadsides, railway lines and forests.



Cape Honey-flower - *Melianthus major*

Description: Erect evergreen shrub 2-3m tall from South Africa with distinctive green leaves and long nodding reddish-brown flower spikes 30-40cm long. Produces shiny black seeds in inflated, sharply angled papery pods to 5cm long.

Dispersal: Spread by roots both by creeping and suckering, by seed which are spread by water and in dumped garden waste. Also regenerates by rhizomes if cut back. Invades roadsides, coastal areas and margins of bushland.



U



U

Cape Ivy - *Delairea odorata*

Description: A very invasive climber from South Africa with ivy like leaves and small yellow flowers in clusters. Forms thick mats and curtains that smother other plants and trees. Produces small, reddish-brown seeds.

Dispersal: Dispersed by seed and rooting of low level branches in contact with the ground. Seed spread by wind, by machinery, by water, in contaminated soil and dumped garden waste. Invades coastal areas, forest, woodlands, heathlands, around waterways and roadsides.



Cape Tulip - *Hommeria flaccida* & *Hommeria miniata*

Description: Erect rather stiff herb 30-60cm tall from South Africa with flat ribbed green leaves to 1m. Produces orange or pink (occasionally yellow) 6 petal flowers 3-5cm diameter occurring in clusters at the ends of branches.

Dispersal: Reproduces by seed and by corms which are spread by machinery and contaminated farm products. Invades pasture, roadsides and disturbed bushland. Due to dormancy, correct spray techniques need to be used, for specialist advice, contact Council or Department of Environment and Primary Industries.

Photo: DEPI



C

ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



Cape Wattle - *Paraserianthes lophantha*

Description: Fast growing evergreen shrub or small tree to 7m from South Africa and SW Australia with dark green feathery, wattle-like leaves and greenish-yellow bottlebrush flowers.

Dispersal: Produces massive amounts of seed in large pods that are spread by wind, water, insects, birds, in contaminated soil and garden waste. Thousands of buried seeds can be germinated after being stimulated by fire. Invades coastal areas and disturbed sites. Out competes native vegetation due to prolific seeding and very rapid growth.



Capeweed - *Arctotheca calendula*



Description: Annual herb to 30cm from South Africa which forms thick carpets of distinctive yellow flowers in late spring to early summer. Plants germinate in autumn, flower in late spring or early summer and die off over the summer. Usually occurs in disturbed areas.

Dispersal: A common agricultural weed that is spread by seed, usually by wind or in dumped garden waste. It is also a common contaminant of hay and straw. Seed can remain in the soil for many years. Invades lawns, pastures, crops, roadsides and home gardens.



Chilean Needle-grass - *Nassella neesiana*

Description: A tussock-forming grass from South America with leaves to 30cm and flower stems to 1m. Forms purplish seed-heads with very sharp seeds, distinguished from native grasses by a small, pale ring or skirt around the top of the mature seed. Also produces self-fertilised seeds hidden inside the stem of plant.

Dispersal: Spread by wind, animals, machinery and in clothing. Invades pastures, woodlands, roadsides, around waterways and native grasslands.

Photo: DEPI



Common Sow-thistles - *Sonchus oleraceus* & *Sonchus asper*



Description: Annual herbs to 2m from Europe, Asia and North Africa with hollow stems containing milky sap. Leaves green and variable, flower heads are of flat top panicles. Seeds are brown and topped by hairs. Both very common major agricultural weeds.

Dispersal: Spread by wind, water and movement of mud on vehicles. Invades pastures, roadsides, gardens.



ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



U

Cootamundra Wattle - *Acacia baileyana*

Description: Australian native (NSW) spreading shrub or tree to 10m. A popular ornamental wattle with fern-like silvery blue/ grey or purplish leaves and profuse golden yellow ball- shaped flowers in winter.

Dispersal: Produces large quantities of seed in pods that can remain dormant in soil for more than 10 years. Seed is spread by insects, wind, garden waste, water, and in contaminated soil. Invades coastal areas, grasslands, woodlands, heathlands, forests and around waterways.



Cotoneaster - *Cotoneaster glaucophyllus*



Description: Evergreen shrub or small tree from China with oval green leaves and clusters of small white flowers. Produces heavy clusters of round-shaped fruit, green turning to red. Plants are often still available through nurseries and garden centres and also at markets and fundraisers.



Dispersal: Seed is spread by birds, foxes and in garden waste. Invades coastal areas, roadsides, railway lines, disturbed ground, woodlands, around waterways and wetlands.



U



U

Dolichus Pea - *Dipogon lignosus*

Description: Very invasive climber to 3m from South Africa with clusters of purple, pink or white pea shaped flowers. Forms thick curtains that smother other plants and trees. Produces 4.5mm black seeds with a white 'eye' that are ejected explosively from pods.

Dispersal: Seeds are spread by birds, ants, water, in contaminated soil and dumped garden waste. Invades coastal areas, dunes, woodlands, heathlands, forests, around waterways and roadsides.



Drain Flat-sedge - *Cyperus eragrostis*



Description: Tufted perennial from USA and South America that has extended its range considerably in Australia over the last 30 years. A sedge with thin stems to 90cm tall and long thin pointed leaves that radiate out like parasol ribs. Flowers are found within greenish yellow or beige spikelets.

Dispersal: Small seed is spread in water and by animals. Invades riparian areas, roadside gullies, damp grasslands, wetlands and other moist habitats. A common weed of rice crops and irrigation channels.



U

ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS




English Broom - *Cytisus scoparius*


Description: Erect shrub 2-4m high from Europe with slender dark green branches and inconspicuous leaves. Produces yellow, 5 petalled pea-shape flowers in spring.

Dispersal: Seed is enclosed in green turning to black pods that forcibly eject 6-16 seeds in hot weather. Seeds are dispersed by ants, animals, on vehicles and in machinery and in dumped garden waste. Invades disturbed margins of bushland, roadsides, railway lines, woodlands, grasslands and around waterways.






Description: A very invasive climber to 30m from Europe with typical ivy leaves and large clusters of greenish flowers. Forms curtains of foliage that smother groundcovers, understory shrubs and trees. Tolerates most conditions. All parts of the plant are poisonous.



Dispersal: Forms berry like dull-blue to black fruit with 2-5 whitish seeds per berry which are spread by birds, foxes and in garden waste. Also reproduces by self layering of stems. Invades forests and woodlands, gardens, roadsides and plantations.



English Ivy - *Hedera helix*




Fennel - *Foeniculum vulgare*


Description: Perennial herb to 2.5m from Europe and Asia with small yellow umbrella-shaped clusters of flowers and green fern-like leaves. Entire plant has a strong aniseed smell when handled or crushed.

Dispersal: Produces yellow-brown seeds that are spread by birds, animals, in water, on machinery and vehicles and in contaminated soils and garden waste. Invades disturbed and degraded areas, moist areas of grasslands and woodlands and around waterways.






Description: Evergreen erect shrub to 3m from Europe and the Mediterranean with linear grey-green leaves 20-30mm long. Produces yellow pea-like flowers in spring and seeds in pods, maturing over spring-early summer.



Dispersal: Seed is dispersed by birds, ants, stock, water, on vehicles and machinery especially during slashing and in contaminated soil and garden waste.



Flax-leaf Broom - *Genista linifolia*

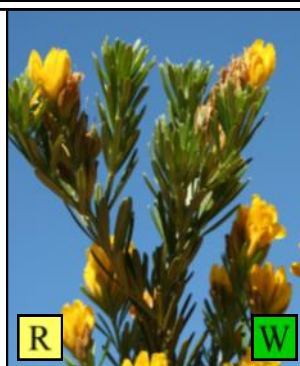


Photo: DEPI

ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



U

Freesia – *Freesia alba* x *Freesia leichtlinii*

Description: A popular hybrid ornamental herb to 40cm high from South Africa. Produces long thin, flat leaves to 30cm long and white-cream flowers with yellow markings. Produces prolific seed and seed-like cormlets along the stems that drop to the ground as the parent plant dies back in summer.

Dispersal: Seeds and corms are spread by birds, machinery, in dumped garden waste and contaminated soil. Invades roadsides, pasture, around waterways, coastal areas, forests and woodlands. If digging out, make sure all corms and bulbils are removed.



Gazania - *Gazania linearis* & *Gazania rigens*



Description: A very common tough herb from South Africa with daisy-like flowers which is commonly available commercially and often used in amenity plantings. A variety of flowering colours appear throughout spring to autumn, including orange, yellow and some creamy-white varieties.

Dispersal: Seeds are spread by water, wind and in dumped garden waste. Invades roadsides and pastures etc.



U



W

C

Gorse - *Ulex europaeus*

Description: Very spiny shrub 2-4m tall from Europe that forms dense thickets smothering all other vegetation and sheltering vermin. Produces clusters of yellow pea-shaped flowers and pods that explode to release seed in hot weather.

Dispersal: Seed spread by birds, animals, on machinery, in contaminated soil and garden waste. Invades coastal areas, heathlands, grasslands, woodlands and forests, around waterways, pastures and disturbed sites.



Harlequin Flower - *Sparaxis bulbifera* - various



Description: Perennial herb and garden plant to 65cm tall from South Africa that dies back each year to underground corms. Flowers are funnel-shaped, cream to white with numerous colour variations. Extremely prolific producer of corms, bulbils and seeds.

Dispersal: Spread by water, in machinery and road making equipment, contaminated soil and dumped garden waste. Invades heathlands, woodlands, grasslands roadsides and ephemeral wetlands.

Photo: Lisette Mill



U



ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



Hawthorn - *Crataegus monogyna*

Description: Large thorny shrub or small tree to 10m from Europe and Asia with serrated, lobed leaves and white-pink flowers in dense clusters. Thickets harbour rabbits, foxes and other animals including indigenous and introduced birds.

Dispersal: Reproduces by seed and suckering, seeds spread by birds, foxes, in contaminated machinery and vehicles, agricultural produce, mud and dumped garden waste. Invades along waterways, roadsides, grasslands, forests, pasture and disturbed areas. Plant is poisonous.



Hemlock - *Conium maculatum*



Description: Erect annual to biennial herb 2-3m from Europe, West Asia and North Africa with deeply divided leaves with a fern-like appearance. Produces masses of small, white flowers in spring-early summer in umbrella-like arrangements.



Dispersal: Produces thousands of tiny grey to brown ovoid-shaped seeds that are spread in mud, produce, on clothing and in water. Can reproduce from root fragments if disturbed. Invades roadsides, drainage channels and along waterways. All parts are highly poisonous.



Italian Buckthorn - *Rhamnus alaternus*

Description: Dense shrub or small tree to 5m from Europe with dark green leaves that are shiny on top and paler underneath. Produces clusters of yellow-green flowers May to October and prolific numbers of red turning black berries in summer.

Dispersal: Seeds are spread by birds and in dumped garden waste. Invades coastal and inland areas where its dense foliage shades out native vegetation. Re-shoots readily if top growth is removed or damaged.



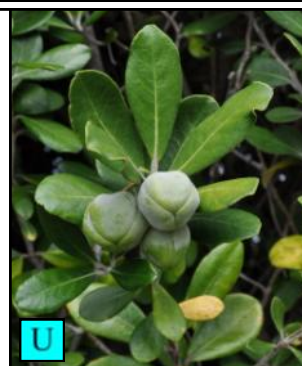
Karo - *Pittosporum crassifolium*



Description: Small tree or shrub from New Zealand with dense dark grey-green leathery leaves that are furry underneath. Clusters of small red-purple flowers appear in spring developing into seed pods that split to expose sticky seeds.



Dispersal: Seed is widely spread by birds, invading coastal areas, roadsides and grasslands.



ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



Kikuyu Grass - *Pennisetum clandestinum*

Description: Common perennial grass from East Africa with creeping stems to 3m long that is often planted in lawns. Can become the dominant groundcover, smothering other low plants and climbing into low shrubs.

Dispersal: Spreads by underground rhizomes, surface creeping stolons and from cut and broken stems. Often spread by grass cutting machinery, in contaminated soil and dumped garden waste. Invades coastal areas, woodlands, grasslands, around waterways, forests and roadsides.



Marrum Grass - *Ammophila arenaria*

Description: Evergreen, dense grass to 1.2m from Western Europe that has been widely planted along the SW coast to contain eroding sand dunes.



Dispersal: Seed is spread by wind, animals, on clothes, although mostly it is spread by long, underground and surface rhizomes that invade coastal dunes where it can overwhelm native species, change the shape of dunes and that leads to increased erosion. Due to erosion risk, advice should be sought from Council or Department of Environment and Primary Industries.



Marshmallow - *Malva sylvestris*

Description: A spreading herb to 2m originating from Europe, North Africa and Asia with showy flowers of bright purple with dark veins and bright green leaves.

Dispersal: Seeds are brown or brownish-green when ripe and are freely spread by wind, water, contaminated soil and dumped garden waste. Invades waste ground, field verges, along roadsides and disturbed sites.



Mexican Feather Grass - *Nassella tenuissima*

Description: A densely tufted perennial grass to 1m from Mexico, and Southern USA. Leaves are tightly rolled with overlapping edges. Leaves roll smoothly between the fingers like a needle but feel course when sliding fingers downwards. Is unpalatable to stock.



Dispersal: Seed is spread on clothing, footwear, vehicles, in contaminated nursery pots, soil, water and by wind. Invades pastures, grasslands and woodlands in most soil types. Has huge potential to spread over 70% of Victoria.



ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



Mirror Bush - *Coprosma repens*

Description: Shrub 0.5 to up to 8m tall from New Zealand with glossy dark green oval leaves and small greenish flowers. Produces clusters of green turning to orange-red berries. Commonly planted in coastal areas as a hedge plant.

Dispersal: Seed is spread by foxes, birds, possums and in dumped garden waste. Invades bushland and coastal dune environments, forests, woodlands and heathlands.



Montbretia - *Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora*



Description: A perennial herb from South Africa with underground corms and rhizomes and pale green leaves and yellow to orange trumpet-shaped flowers on annual stems. Plant dies back each year to underground bulb.



Dispersal: Reproduces by bulbils at base of plant, rhizomes and corms (seed generally not viable) and is spread by water, on road maintenance equipment, contaminated soil and in dumped garden waste. Invades coastal vegetation, grasslands, woodlands, forests, roadsides, pasture and railway lines.



Myrtle-leaf Milkwort - *Polygala myrtifolia*

Description: Shrub 1-4m tall, with green, oval shaped leaves and clusters of pea-type mauve and white flowers throughout much of the year but mostly Aug to Dec. Produces massive amounts of seed in green turning brown pods.

Dispersal: Seeds are spread by birds, ants, water, wind, on vehicle tyres, on human shoes and clothing, in contaminated soils and dumped garden waste. Invades coastal areas, forests, heathlands, woodlands, grasslands, around waterways and limestone cliffs.



Pampus Grass - *Cortaderia selloana* & *Cortaderia jubata*



Description: Large dense clumping grass to 4m from South America with striking white, yellow or mauve feathery flowers. Produces masses of tiny, straw coloured seeds (up to 100,000 per flower plume). Common garden and farm plant.



Dispersal: Seed is spread by wind, in machinery and in dumped garden waste. Invades coastal areas, roadsides, heathlands, grasslands, woodlands, forests, around waterways and seasonal wetlands.



ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



R

Pampus Lily of the Valley - *Salpichroa origanifolia*

Description: Vigorous scrambling semi-erect low growing perennial from South America with numerous stems arising from its rootstock. Produces a white or cream tubular flower followed by a yellow berry when ripe in spring and early summer.

Dispersal: Seed is spread by animals, birds, on clothing and in contaminated equipment. Roots are spread by cultivation equipment, road graders and in dumped garden waste. Invades coastal vegetation, heathlands, woodlands, grasslands and forests.



Paspalum Grass - *Paspalum dilitatum*

Description: Summer growing perennial grass to 1m from South America that becomes dominant in damp disturbed areas. Toxic to livestock and can cause dermatitis in humans.



Dispersal: Reproduces by seed and by rhizomes. Sticky seed is spread by animals, water, vehicles and on clothing and footwear. Rhizomes are dispersed in soil by machinery and during removal. Invades heathlands, grasslands, woodlands, forests, wetlands and riparian areas.



U



C

Paterson's Curse - *Echium plantagineum*

Description: Very invasive annual or biennial herb to 1.2m from the Mediterranean and Europe with purplish-blue, rarely pink tubular flowers. Produces massive amounts of seed that can remain dormant in the soil for up to 5 years. Toxic to livestock. Highly adaptable to Australia's variable climate. It is now a dominant broadleaf pasture weed found in all states.

Dispersal: Seed is spread by animals, water, in contaminated fodder and dumped garden waste. Invades pastures, native grasslands, heathlands and woodlands.



Phalaris - *Phalaris aquatica*

Description: Perennial robust grass to 1.6m tall from the Mediterranean that is widely used as a pasture grass. Readily invades and smothers most ground plants and prevents regeneration.



Dispersal: Reproduces by both seed and rhizomes. Seed is spread by water, animals, machinery, slashing and in soil. Rhizomes are spread in soil, by machinery and during removal. Invades native grasslands, woodlands, forests, wetlands and riverine environments.



U

ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



U

Pride of Madeira - *Echium candicans*

Description: Large perennial dense shrub to 2.5m tall from the island of Madeira that is widely cultivated as an ornamental plant. Produces spikes with large flower-heads that are covered with blue flowers with red stamens in spring and summer. All or parts of this plant can be poisonous.

Dispersal: Produces hundreds of seed that are readily released and spread by wind, water and contaminated soil. Considered a high weed risk especially in coastal areas.



Purple Groundsel - *Senecio elegans*

Description: Annual herb to 10cm high from South Africa with purple daisy-like flowers with golden yellow centres produced in spring. Seed is produced from October to February. Common along the SW coast but particularly around Killarney Recreation Reserve.

Dispersal: Produces thousands of seed which is spread by wind, and in contaminated soil. Invades coastal areas. Similar native coastal daisy species are golden yellow in colour.



U



U

Radiata Pine - *Pinus radiata*

Description: An evergreen, resinous and aromatic tree to 25-50m tall from North America with green pine needles to 15cm long. Produces male and female pine-cones on the same tree that can be self-pollinated by wind in spring.

Dispersal: Seed is released easily and is spread by wind, water and cockatoos. Grown in huge plantations in Australia and is highly invasive of native forests, woodlands, grasslands, riparian vegetation and coastal dunes.



Ragwort - *Senecio jacobaea*

Description: Upright herb to 1.5m tall from Europe with dark green, ragged-edged leaves and yellow daisy-like flowers. Begins as an early rosette form before changing to a cabbage-like form, eventually sending up an erect leafy flower stem.

Dispersal: Can produce up to 200,000 seeds per plant which are spread by wind, animals, machinery and on clothing and can remain in the soil for many years. Invades pastures, roadsides, grassland and woodlands.



C

ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



Sand Mustard - *Diplotaxis tenuifolia*

Description: Perennial broad-leaf herb growing to 60cm tall from Europe and Asia with a deep tap-root. Produces masses of small yellow flowers from May to September which are pollinated by insects.

Dispersal: Seed is spread as contamination on vehicles and railway carriages, on clothes, in water and mud. Invades coastal areas, roadsides and grasslands in areas of low to moderate rainfall.



Sea Rocket - *Cakile maritima*

Description: Perennial herb to 80cm from Europe that is widely found growing on our beaches. Produces white to purple flowers in spring-autumn.

Dispersal: Seeds are spread by wind and water, including ocean currents and in contaminated sand. Invades coastal areas, particularly frontal sand dunes.



Sea Spurge - *Euphorbia paralias*

Description: Common herb up to 1m high found on Victorian beaches originating from Europe, the Mediterranean and Siberia. Fleshy green foliage with yellow-green flowers which contain highly toxic sap that causes skin and eye irritations and child poisonings.

Dispersal: Seed is released explosively up to 2m and spread by wind, water, ocean currents, machinery, clothing, recreational equipment and in contaminated sand. Invades coastal vegetation, particularly frontal sand dunes.



Serrated Tussock - *Nassella trichotoma*

Description: An aggressive perennial tussock grass from South America that dominates pastures and invades natural areas, eliminating most other grasses. Unpalatable to stock, it is often confused with native *Austrostipa* species. Produces long, flowing flower heads that are longer than the leaves.

Dispersal: Seed is spread by wind, water, animals, on clothing, machinery, in hay, in dumped garden waste and contaminated soil. Invades coastal vegetation, grasslands, woodlands, forests, pastures and roadsides.



Photo: DEPI



ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



Sicilian Sea Lavender - *Limonium hyblaem*

Description: A cushion-forming evergreen perennial, that forms a dense canopy of broadly spatulate green leaves. Branched flower heads of purple and white flowers are held above the foliage.

Dispersal: Seeds are spread by water, soil, animals, birds, and by human activity. Plants are dispersed in dumped garden waste and through nurseries and home propagation. It invades coastal saltmarsh areas, mainly in Port Fairy where it totally excludes other plants.



Soap Aloe - *Aloe maculata*



Description: Perennial succulent with flower stalks to 1.2m from South Africa that readily send out suckers. Flowers in June to January. Leaves in a rosette at the base of the plant. Can tolerate prolonged drought for 2 years or more. Sap foams in water and can be used as a soap substitute.

Dispersal: Spread vegetatively by suckers that are spread in dumped garden waste. Invades roadsides, coastal areas, forest and woodland.



Soursob - *Oxalis pes-caprae*

Description: A variable perennial herb from South Africa with underground bulbs and clusters of bright yellow 5 petal flowers that open with sunlight. Leaves are crowded at the base of the plant. Bulbils are formed on white fleshy rhizome and in lower leaf axils. Bulbs die down each year and reshoot in autumn.

Dispersal: Bulbils and seed are spread by wind, water, birds, in dumped garden waste, on machinery, in contaminated soil and mud and in contaminated nursery pots. Invades dry coastal vegetation, heathlands and woodlands, roadsides, gardens, crops, pastures and orchards.



Spanish Heath - *Erica lusitanica*



Description: Erect slender, evergreen shrub 1-3m tall from SW Europe with numerous stems branching off the plant and short thin leaves. Produces clusters of pink or white, drooping, tubular flowers mostly in winter.



Dispersal: Tiny seed capsules contain around 100 fine seeds each, meaning millions of seeds per plant. Seed is carried by wind, animals, water, vehicles, machinery, in contaminated soil and dumped garden waste. Invades roadsides, heathlands, woodlands, grasslands and poorly kept pastures.



ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



Spear Thistle - *Cirsium vulgare*

Description: Very prickly annual or biannual herb to 1.5m from Europe, Asia and North Africa. Flowers mostly during summer and autumn.

Dispersal: Seeds are spread by animals (external), wind, water, ants and in contaminated soil and in hay. Invades coastal vegetation, heathlands, woodlands, grasslands and forests.



Spiny Rush - *Juncus acutus*

Description: Shortly rhizomatous, tussocky perennial rush to 1.6 m high from Europe, Africa and North America. Flowers throughout year but mostly spring and summer. Flowering stems and stem-like leaves arise from the base at varying angles giving the whole plant a characteristic globe shape. Fruit an ovoid brown capsule that contain brown seeds to 2 mm long.

Dispersal: Spread by seed. Much of the spread appears to be by seed-contaminated mud attached to vehicles and animals. Invades damp areas and water courses both coastal and inland.



St. John's Wort - *Hypericum perforatum*

Description: Perennial herb to 1.2m from Europe, Asia and North Africa. Produces clusters of 5 petalled yellow flowers in Dec to Jan, then black seed fall to the ground in autumn when erect stems die. Produces up to 30,000 seeds per plant yearly.

Dispersal: Dispersed by seed and spread by wind, animals (external), machinery, in contaminated fodder, seed or soil and in dumped garden waste. Plants also sucker. Invades grasslands, woodlands, riparian vegetation, pasture, plantations, water catchment reserves, roadsides and along railway tracks.



Sweet Briar - *Rosa rubiginosa*

Description: Deciduous, thorny, scrambling shrub to 3m tall from Europe and Asia with typical rose-like appearance. Produces pinkish-white, 5 petalled fragrant flowers Nov-Jan.

Dispersal: Produces oval-shaped red-orange fruit which contain seeds which are spread by birds, foxes, water, in dumped garden waste and on machinery. Also spread by suckers and root fragments. Commonly found along fence-lines. Invades grasslands, woodlands, riparian areas, rocky outcrops, pastures and plantations.



ENVIRONMENTAL WEED DESCRIPTIONS



Sweet Pittosporum - *Pittosporum undulatum*

Description: Australian native evergreen shrub or tree 4m to 25 tall with lush green foliage originating from eastern Vic, NSW east of Great Dividing Range and north to Brisbane. Produces clusters of creamy-white bell-shaped flowers and hard green turning yellow then orange berries in spring.

Dispersal: Seeds are spread by birds, animals (externally), in dumped garden waste. Often still sold at markets. Invades coastal vegetation, heathlands, woodlands, grasslands, forests and around waterways.



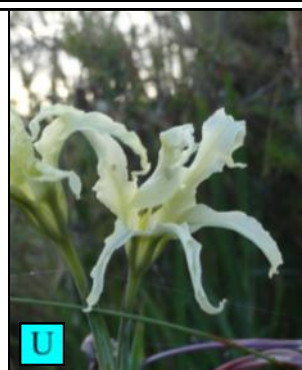
Wild Gladioli - *Gladiolus undulatus*



Description: Perennial herb to 80cm from South Africa with 3-8 white to cream flowers per stem in Nov to Jan. Produces hundreds of extremely small corms on each bulb that are easily spread. Foliage is similar to Watsonia species.

Dispersal: Bulbs are spread by water along drains and waterways, in contaminated soil, on machinery, vehicles and in dumped garden waste. Invades winter-wet roadsides, stream edges and pastures.

Photo: Susan Robertson



Wild Teasel - *Dipsacus fullonum*

Description: Biennial herb to 1.8m from Europe with a basal rosette of leaves and a large flower stem with tiny downward facing spines. Flowers heads of white or purple occur in early summer opening up through the middle of the inflorescence and gradually towards the top and bottom. Often the first flowers die off leaving flowers only near the top and bottom.

Dispersal: Produces up to 2000 seeds per plant that are spread by wind and water. Invades roadsides, rubbish dumps and disturbed areas.



Willow - *Salix* species & hybrids



Description: Fast growing deciduous trees 5-30m from the Northern Hemisphere that have become troublesome weeds especially along waterways. Can have single or multiple trunks and flower during Aug-Sept.

Dispersal: By seed and by root suckering and stem fragments which are spread by water and rapidly take root and grow. Invades riparian vegetation, wetlands and in and around waterways where they cause erosion and blockages, modifying water quality and fauna habitat.



READERS NOTES

READERS NOTES

FURTHER INFORMATION

Moyne Shire Council: www.moyne.vic.gov.au

Victorian Department of Environment and Primary Industries:
www.depi.vic.gov.au

Commonwealth Department of the Environment: www.environment.gov.au

Parks Victoria: www.parkweb.vic.gov.au

Glenelg Hopkins Catchment Management Authority:
www.ghcma.vic.gov.au

Corangamite Catchment Management Authority: www.ccma.vic.gov.au

Wannon Region Water Authority: www.wannonwater.com.au

Victorian Environment Protection Authority: www.epa.vic.gov.au

Victorian Environment Assessment Council: www.veac.vic.gov.au

Western Coastal Board: www.wcb.vic.gov.au

Landcare Victoria: www.landcarevic.net.au

Basalt to Bay Landcare Network: www.basalttobay.org.au

Warrnambool Coastcare Landcare Group: www.wclg.com.au

Trust for Nature: www.tfn.org.au

Environment Victoria: www.environmentvictoria.org.au

World Wildlife Fund for Nature: www.wwf.org

Weeds Australia: www.weeds.org.au

Australian Plants Society (Victoria): www.apsvic.org.au

Warrnambool & District Society for Growing Australian Plants:
www.warrnambool.org/sgap

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Phragmites australis - Common Reed



Themeda triandra - Kangaroo Grass



Gahnia trifida - Coast Saw-sedge

