

EAST GIPPSLAND SHIRE PLANT SPECIES GUIDE FOR REVEGETATING WATERWAYS IN URBAN DEVELOPMENTS

BIOREGIONS PRESENT IN MAIN URBAN AREAS:

Gippsland Plains (GipP)
 East Gippsland Lowlands (EGL)
 East Gippsland Uplands (EGU)
 Highlands Southern Fall (HSF)
 Highlands Northern Fall (HNF)
 Victorian Alps (VAlp)

ECOLOGICAL VEGETATION CLASSES (EVCs) COMMONLY LOCATED ALONG WATERWAYS

WATERWAY MANAGEMENT ZONE

EAST GIPPSLAND PLANT SPECIES		Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland (GipP, HSF, HNF, EGU, EGL)	Lowland Forest (GipP, HSF, HNF, EGU, EGL)	Riparian Forest (GipP, HSF, HNF, EGU, EGL, VAlp)	Plains Grassy Woodland (GipP, HSF, HNF, EGL)	Plains Grassy Forest (GipP, HSF, EGL)	Grassy Woodland (GipP, HSF, HNF, VAlp) and Rainshadow Grassy Woodland (EGL, EGU) and Limestone Grassy Woodland (EGL, EGU)	Wetland and Sediment Pont/WSUD Zone	Low Bank - Channel Zone	Primary Buffer Zone	Secondary Buffer Zone
Botanical Name	Common Name	EVC 3	EVC16	EVC18	EVC55	EVC151	EVC 175	W &/OR S	LB	PB	SB
Medium-Large Trees											
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle										
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood										
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle										
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood										
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black Sheoak										
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drropping Sheoak										
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia										
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Saw Banksia										
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i> ssp. <i>populneus</i>	Kurrajong										
<i>Eucalyptus albens</i>	White Box										
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Southern Mahogany										
<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i> s.l.	But But										
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red-gum										
<i>Eucalyptus chapmaniana</i>	Bogong Gum										
<i>Eucalyptus consideniiana</i>	Yertchuk										
<i>Eucalyptus croajingolensis</i>	Gippsland Peppermint										
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey Gum										

Notes:

- 1 The EVCs listed in the table are most commonly found in main towns throughout the municipality. Other EVCs may apply to outlying areas/towns/specific areas. The applicable Bioregion and EVC for the site should be checked on NatureKit maps at www.environment.vic.gov.au/biodiversity/naturekit prior to finalisation of the planting list for a site.
- 2 In some locations the prevailing EVC will be listed as a 'complex' which may consist of a number of species from various EVCs.
- 3 Some species have been omitted from the list due to suitability, performance, small size, lack of commercial availability or tendency for weediness. For example, small, short-lived herbs or ground ferns that require a well-protected area under established vegetation, may be difficult to grow or will perform poorly when planted on cleared and exposed revegetation sites. *Phragmites australis* (Common Reed) is found in local EVCs, but is not recommended for new revegetation planting as it often requires regular control to stop it from taking over other plants in the same zone.
- 4 Pre-ordering of plants should take place as soon as the waterway management plan and detailed landscape plans have been approved. The lead time for sourcing and growing stock for larger projects may take up to six months.
- 5 Species selection for the 'conservation zone' are not identified in the table as the recommendations for this zone will depend on what is being conserved and recommendations for protection.
- 6 Species selection for the 'recreation zone' are not identified in the table as species may be selected that are not from the local EVC. For example, cultivars selected for their flowers/foilage may be chosen for this zone.
- 7 Within the 'service zone' trees and medium to large shrub species are generally not permitted. Check with relevant authority as to what species will be approved within this zone.
- 8 Plants identified for use in the 'wetland and sediment pond/WSUD Zone' will depend on the type of WSUD asset and the design. For example, wetlands are normally designed to include open water, submerged marsh, deep marsh, marsh, shallow marsh and littoral zones which all have different water depths. Plant species and their optimal growing conditions will need to be considered when selecting plants for each zone.
- 9 The species identified for each management zone provides a guide only. Species for each zone need to be selected based on the local Bioregion and EVC as well as the conditions of the site. For example, the primary buffer on one site may be subject to frequent inundation with wet/moist soils, yet on another site the primary buffer will have well-draining soils that are not subject to frequent inundation.