

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

**BIOREGIONS PRESENT IN MAIN URBAN AREAS:
Gippsland Plains (GipP)
Strzelecki Ranges (Strz)**

ECOLOGICAL VEGETATION CLASSES (EVCs) COMMONLY LOCATED ALONG WATERWAYS

WATERWAY MANAGEMENT ZONE

SOUTH GIPPSLAND PLANT SPECIES		Lowland Forest (GipP, Strz)	Riparian Forest (GipP, Strz)	Damp Forest (GipP, Strz)	Swamp Scrub (GipP, Strz)	Floodplain Riparian Woodland (GipP)	Swampy Riparian Woodland (GipP, Strz)	Wetland and Sediment Pont/WSUD Zone	Low Bank - Channel Zone	Primary Buffer Zone	Secondary Buffer Zone
Botanical Name	Common Name	EVC 16	EVC 18	EVC 29	EVC53	EVC56	EVC 83	W &/OR S	LB	PB	SB
Medium-Large Trees											
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle										
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood										
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood										
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red-gum										
<i>Eucalyptus consideniiana</i>	Yertchuk										
<i>Eucalyptus croajingolensis</i>	Gippsland Peppermint										
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey Gum										
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate Stringybark										
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum										
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> s.l.	Narrow-leaf Peppermint										
<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>	Silvertop Ash										
<i>Eucalyptus strzeleckii</i>	Strzelecki Gum										
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ssp. <i>mediana</i>	Gippsland Red Gum										
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Manna Gum										
Small Trees/Large Shrubs											
<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i>	Blanket-leaf										
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-Tree										
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp Paperbark										
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	Hazel Pomaderris										
Medium Shrubs (2-5m)											
<i>Acacia mucronata</i> ssp. <i>longifolia</i>	Narrow-leaf Wattle										
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses										
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia										
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria										

SOUTH GIPPSLAND PLANT SPECIES		Lowland Forest (GipP, Strz)	Riparian Forest (GipP, Strz)	Damp Forest (GipP, Strz)	Swamp Scrub (GipP, Strz)	Floodplain Riparian Woodland (GipP)	Swampy Riparian Woodland (GipP, Strz)	Wetland and Sediment Pond/WSUD Zone	Low Bank - Channel Zone	Primary Buffer Zone	Secondary Buffer Zone
Botanical Name	Common Name	EVC 16	EVC 18	EVC 29	EVC53	EVC56	EVC 83	W &/OR S	LB	PB	SB
<i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i> ssp. <i>lutea</i>	Small Grass-tree										
Ground Layer Herbs (<1m)											
<i>Acaena novea-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee										
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed										
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort										
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort										
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Angled Lobelia										
<i>Lycopus australis</i>	Australian Gypsywort										
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife										
<i>Persicaria praetermissa</i>	Spotted Knotweed										
<i>Persicaria subsessilis</i>	Hairy Knotweed										
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaf Violet										
Creepers/Climbers/Scramblers											
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry										
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Mountain Clematis										
<i>Smilax australis</i>	Austral Sarsaparilla										
Ferns											
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Gristle Fern										
<i>Blechnum minus</i>	Soft Water-fern										
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	Fishbone Water-fern										

Notes:

- 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.
- In some locations the prevailing EVC will be listed as a 'complex' which may consist of a number of species from various EVCs.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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/foliage may be chosen for this zone.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

