

List of Indigenous Plants found in the City Of Whittlesea

List of Vascular Plants Suitable for use in Planting in the City of Whittlesea

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A list of the more common plants of the City of Whittlesea that are suitable for use in amenity horticulture and revegetation works is provided here. This is to be used as a guide to what plants occur in the various plant communities found in the City. All plant names are based on the latest census of vascular plants from the Royal Botanic Gardens (Ross 2000).

Nine basic vegetation communities occur in the City. Several smaller rarer vegetation communities also occur here and were not included. Some floristically similar vegetation communities have been grouped with the major communities. These similar vegetation communities share many of the more common species.

The list of species and descriptions of vegetation communities are summaries of information gathered from a wide variety of unpublished ecological reports. The document that was most useful was the Sites of Faunal and Habitat Significance in North East Melbourne by Cam Beardsell (available in the public library); it is a comprehensive resource of local vegetation and habitats.

The nine basic vegetation communities are described, followed by a list of indigenous plant species indicating which vegetation community or communities it is found in. The numbered columns to the right of the plant names correspond to the numbers of the vegetation communities described below.

1. Basalt Plains Grassland

As the name implies this is a grassland, although there were scattered trees through this community. Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda triandra*) is the dominant grass of this community. Trees are usually absent although they may occur as scattered groups or individuals. Rocky rises and water courses throughout the grasslands usually support some tree growth.

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Македонски	9679 9875	Việt-ngữ	9679 9878
普通话	9679 9876	Other	9679 9879

This community is more characteristic of the Basalt Plains west of Melbourne although scattered occurrences of Themeda Grassland are found in the area. It is restricted to basaltic soils on the plains that extend from the Plenty River westward.

This vegetation is particularly noted for the richness and diversity of grasses and wildflowers. Reports from the early settlers talk of extensive fields of colourful wildflowers growing waist high. Past land management has altered this vegetation community to a point where it is possibly the most endangered vegetation communities in Australia, little remnant Plains Grassland remains. Notable exceptions are some intact examples found near along the Merri Creek from Beveridge to Campbellfield.

2. Stony Knoll Grassland and Cliff/Escarpment Vegetation

This is not a vegetation community as such but a group of vegetation communities that occur on rocky areas and hilltops in areas of basalt rocks and soils throughout the City. It tends to occur on dry sites, such as old lava flows or basalt cliffs or rubble above creeks and rivers which face north or west. The structure is extremely variable ranging from forest through woodland to shrubland.

Several species are characteristic of these sites and they are listed below. Some species are restricted to this vegetation type or their major occurrence is in this vegetation type. Notable amongst these are Drooping She-oak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*), Rock Correa (*Correa glabra*) and Wedge-leaf Hop-bush (*Dodonaea viscosa* ssp. *cuneata*).

For the most part this vegetation type is shrubby with a few scattered trees. Native grasses and wildflowers find space where they can. Surprisingly, several fern species are characteristic of these sites, nestled in cracks in the rocks.

3. River Red Gum Grassy Woodland

By far the most abundant community area. It is primarily an open woodland with a grassy understorey. The dominant tree is Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) many very large veteran examples of which can be seen throughout the area. Smaller trees and shrubs form scattered groups and stands in the woodland. Grasses and wildflowers are abundant in the understorey. The overall impression given by the community is one of a great parkland. This community occurs on both the basaltic soils in the west of the City and the sedimentary soils of the east. The community occupies flats and gently undulating country with waterlogged soils only slightly climbing the lower slopes of the hills where it is replaced by forest communities.

4. Swamp Scrub

Once widespread this community has been extensively cleared. It occurs on land that is inundated for a few months of the year. Depending on the degree of inundation it consists of anything from a forest to a shrubland.

The main species of this community are Swamp Gum (*Eucalyptus ovata*) and Swamp Paperbark (*Melaleuca ericifolia*). A wide range of shrubs, grasses and other herbs also occur in this community. Red Gum is often a part of this community as well.

The main distribution of this community is intermittent streams and drainage lines on basaltic soils but it also occurs on some of the sedimentary soils. It occurs in the same general areas as Red Gum Woodland occupying the low-lying areas amongst that community.

5. Floodplain Riparian Woodland and Riparian Forest

This community is characteristic of the creeks and rivers of the area. It basically occurs where there is open and more or less permanent running water. For the most part it occupies a narrow band along the creeks and rivers but can also be found on adjacent flood plains as well.

Like Swamp Scrub it is a variable community ranging in structure from a forest to a shrubland. Many of the species found in riparian vegetation area similar to those in Swamp Scrub. Notable exceptions to this are Woolly Tea-tree (*Leptospermum lanigerum*) and River Bottle-brush (*Callistemon seiberi*) which are the common dominants of the vegetation. Both of these species form extensive thickets with other species along many of the creeks and rivers of the area.

Like Swamp Scrub this community is usually found amongst Red Gum Woodland. Although mostly confined to basaltic soils it also occurs on the sedimentary and alluvial soils along the Plenty River where Manna Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) is the dominant tree.

6. Dry Sclerophyll Forest or Box-Stringybark Woodland

This forest is the dominant vegetation type on the hills of sedimentary origin. The main overstorey trees are stringybark and box type Eucalypts. The understorey is various depending on the aspect but ranges from very grassy to grassy with a pronounced shrub layer. Most commonly there is a layered effect with a diversity of overstorey trees, small trees, shrubs, climbers, wildflowers (particularly lilies and orchids) and grasses.

Particularly interesting is the composition of the overstorey depending on soil type. Where the soils are sandstone there is a predominance of Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) as a codominant with Candlebark (*Eucalyptus rubida*), Long-leaf Box (*Eucalyptus goniocalyx*) and Red Stringybark (*Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*). Where the soils are derived from mudstones Red Box (*Eucalyptus polyanthemus*) becomes a co-dominant. Red Box is totally absent from the sandstone soils of the city.

This community is replaced by Herb-rich Foothill Forest on the southern aspects of the hills and the lower slopes where soils are deeper.

7. Valley Grassy Forest

This vegetation community shares many aspects in common with Box-Stringybark Woodland and in all cases occurs in association with that community. One of the major determining factors of this vegetation community is the amount of moisture and soil available. All examples of this vegetation occur on soils of sedimentary origin on sheltered slopes in the eastern parts of the City.

The overstorey of this vegetation is dominated by Candlebark (*Eucalyptus rubida*), Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*), Narrow-leafed Peppermint (*Eucalyptus radiata*) and in the very wettest aspects Manna Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) and Swamp Gum (*Eucalyptus ovata*).

The understorey is variable but includes a rich diversity of smaller trees, large shrubs, smaller shrubs, climbers, wildflowers and grasses. As the moisture gradient increases the number and diversity of shrubs increases. Some variations of this community are very grassy with robust tussock grasses and clumps of shrubs and small trees. This last variation tends to occur on flood plains along the major creeks.

8. Damp Sclerophyll Forest

This tall open forest occurs on the slopes of the Great Dividing Range in the northern areas of the City and occurs from 200 to 1000 m in elevation. It occurs on a variety of soils because the determining factor for its distribution is rainfall; it requires 900-1000 mm per year. The supporting many grasses and herbs.

Several species of eucalypt are the characteristic dominants, including Messmate (*Eucalyptus obliqua*), Mountain Grey Gum (*E. cypellocarpa*) most commonly. Other species such as Mountain Ash, Manna Gum, Silvertop (*E. sieberi*) and Eurabbie (*Eucalyptus globulus* ssp. *bicostata*) may be locally dominant. Shrub species include Hazel Pomaderris (*Pomaderris aspera*), Prickly Currant Bush (*Coprosma quadrifida*), Bootlace Bush (*Pimelea axiflora*), Prickly Moses (*Acacia verticillata*) and Snowy Daisy Bush (*Olearia lirata*).

9. Wet Sclerophyll Forest

The community is dominated by Mountain Ash (*Eucalyptus regnans*) and forms a tall open forest. It occurs on the protected slopes of the Great Dividing Range in the northeastern part of the City, predominantly in the Wallaby Creek Catchment where substantial areas of old growth forest occur. It occurs at sites with abundant rainfall (greater than 1100 mm per year), deep, rich, well-drained soils and some degree of fire protection.

The upper canopy of Mountain Ash is up to 80 m high and there is usually a second lower tree canopy of Silver Wattle (*Acacia dealbata*) or Blackwood (*A. melanoxylon*).

A third layer of broadleaved shrubs occurs at an even lower level. There is a very diverse fern layer as well, with tree ferns (*Dicksonia antarctica* and *Cyathea australis*) and numerous groundstorey ferns.

In areas of Wet Forest where fire is excluded for several hundreds of years there is Cool Temperate Rainforest dominated by Myrtle Beech (*Nothofagus cunninghamii*). This rainforest shares many of the same species as Wet Forest and occurs in high gully in the Great Dividing Range.

Indigenous Planting List

Scientific name	Common name	Vegetation Communities								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TREES										
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver wattle			X	X			X		X
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood		X	X			X			
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black wattle		X	X			X	X		
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood		X	X	X	X		X		X
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden wattle		X	X			X			
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-oak		X	X	X	X		X		
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping She-oak		X							
<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i>	Blanket Leaf									X
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia		X	X						
<i>Correa lawrenciana</i>	Mountain Correa									X
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum	X		X	X					
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey Gum								X	X
<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	Broad-leaved Peppermint								X	
<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>	Red Stringybark						X	X		
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box			X			X	X		
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate								X	
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum			X	X	X		X		
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box						X	X		
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i>	Narrow-leaved Peppermint							X	X	
<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>	Mountain Ash									X
<i>Eucalyptus rubida</i>	Candlebark						X	X		
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Manna Gum							X		
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart		X	X			X	X		
<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>	Austral Mulberry									X
<i>Lomatia fraseri</i>	Tree Lomatia									X
<i>Zieria arborescens</i>	Stinkwood									X
SHRUBS										
<i>Acacia acinacea</i>	Gold-dust Wattle			X			X	X		
<i>Acacia aculeatissima</i>	Thin-leaved Wattle						X			
<i>Acacia brownii</i>	Heath Wattle						X			

Scientific name	Common name	Vegetation Communities								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Spreading Wattle						X			
<i>Acacia lanigera</i>	Woolly Wattle						X			
<i>Acacia mucronata</i>	Narrow-leaf Wattle								X	
<i>Acacia obliquinerva</i>	Mountain Hickory Wattle								X	
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Hedge Wattle		X	X			X	X		
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses			X	X	X		X	X	
<i>Acrotriche prostrata</i>	Trailing Groundberry								X	
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria		X	X		X	X	X		
<i>Callistemon sieberi</i>	River Bottlebrush				X	X				
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia						X	X	X	X
<i>Cassinia arcuata</i>	Drooping Cassinia		X	X			X	X		
<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Shiny Cassinia		X				X			
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Coprosma				X	X		X	X	X
<i>Correa glabra</i>	Rock Correa		X							
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Common Correa						X	X		
<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i>	Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea						X	X		
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	Gorse Bitter-pea								X	
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp. <i>Cuneata</i>	Wedge-leafed Hop-bush		X							
<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common Heath						X	X	X	
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia				X	X		X	X	
<i>Gynatrix pulchella</i>	Hemp Bush				X	X				
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Austral Indigo						X	X		
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	Burgan		X				X	X		
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree						X	X	X	
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree				X	X				
<i>Lomatia ilicifolia</i>	Holly Lomatia								X	
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp Paperbark				X	X				
<i>Melicytus dentatus</i> (syn. <i>Hymenanthera dentata</i>)	Tree violet		X	X	X	X				
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	Musk Daisy-bush									X
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snow Daisy-bush								X	
<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i>	Dusty Daisy-bush									X
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting				X	X		X		
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting								X	
<i>Ozothamnus obcordatum</i>	Grey Everlasting		X				X			
<i>Pimelea axiflora</i>	Bootlace Bush								X	X
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	Hazel Pomaderris				X	X		X	X	X
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax									X
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	Victorian Christmas-bush				X	X		X		X
<i>Pultenea gunnii</i>	Golden Bush-pea								X	
<i>Pultenea juniperina</i>	Prickly Bush-pea								X	

Scientific name	Common name	Vegetation Communities								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Small-leaf Bramble		X		X	X		X		
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	Large Kangaroo Apple		X	X	X	X		X		
<i>Tetratheca ciliata</i>	Pink Bells								X	
GRASSES, SEDGES & RUSHES										
<i>Agrostis aemula</i>	Blown-grass	X		X	X	X		X		
<i>Agrostis avenacea</i>	Common Blown-grass	X	X	X	X	X		X		
<i>Amphibromus neesii</i>	Swamp Wallaby-grass	X		X	X	X				
<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>	Common wallaby-grass	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Austrodanthonia duttoniana</i>	Brown-black Wallaby-grass	X		X	X	X				
<i>Austrodanthonia eriantha</i>	Reddish Wallaby-grass	X	X	X				X		
<i>Austrodanthonia geniculata</i>	Kneed Wallaby-grass	X	X	X			X			
<i>Austrodanthonia laevis</i>	Smooth Wallaby-grass						X	X		
<i>Austrodanthonia pilosa</i>	Velvet Wallaby-grass						X	X		
<i>Austrodanthonia racemosa</i> var. <i>racemosa</i>	Branched Wallaby-grass	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>	Bristly Wallaby-grass	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Austrodanthonia tenuior</i>	Long-leaf Wallaby-grass						X	X		
<i>Austrostipa gibbosa</i>	Spurred Spear-grass	X		X						
<i>Austrostipa rudis</i>	Veined Spear-grass	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Baumea gunnii</i>	Slender Twig-sedge				X	X				
<i>Bolboschoenus medianus</i>	Marsh Club-sedge				X	X				
<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>	Red-leg Grass	X	X	X						
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge			X	X	X				
<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	Short-stem Sedge	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
<i>Carex gaudichaudiana</i>	Fen Sedge					X				
<i>Carex inversa</i>	Common Wedge			X	X	X		X		
<i>Carex tereticaulis</i>	Rush Sedge			X	X	X				
<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill Grass	X	X	X						
<i>Cyperus lucidus</i>	Leafy Flat-sedge				X	X				
<i>Deyeuxia quadrisetata</i>	Reed Bent-grass	X		X			X	X	X	
<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Long-hair Plume-grass	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>	Short-hair Plume-grass						X	X	X	
<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Common Spike-sedge				X	X				
<i>Eleocharis pusilla</i>	Small Spike-sedge				X	X				
<i>Elymus scabrus</i>	Common Wheat-grass	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Common Love-grass	X		X	X	X		X		
<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge						X	X	X	
<i>Glyceria australis</i>	Australian Sweet-grass			X	X	X				
<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	Nodding Club-Sedge			X	X	X				
<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	Swamp Club-sedge			X	X	X				
<i>Isolepis marginata</i>	Little Club-sedge			X	X	X		X		
<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	Knobby Club rush					X		X		

Scientific name	Common name	Vegetation Communities								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Joycea pallida</i>	Red-anther or Silvertop Wallaby-grass						X	X		
<i>Juncus amabilis</i>	Hollow Rush			X	X	X				
<i>Juncus holoschoenus</i>	Joint-leaf Rush				X	X				
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush			X	X	X				
<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i>	Loose-flower Rush			X	X	X				
<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	Finger Rush			X	X	X		X		
<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i>	Tall Sword-sedge								X	X
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword-sedge				X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush		X	X	X	X		X		
<i>Luzula meridionalis</i> var. <i>Meridionalis</i>	Common Woodrush	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
<i>Notodanthonia semiannularis</i>	Heath Wallaby-grass	X		X				X		
<i>Pentapogon quadrifidus</i>	Five-awned Spear-grass		X	X			X	X		
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed			X	X	X				
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>	Sword Tussock-grass				X	X		X	X	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
<i>Poa morrisii</i>	Soft Tussock-grass	X		X			X	X		
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	Grey Tussock-grass	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Poa tenera</i>	Slender Tussock									X
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	River Club-sedge				X	X				
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common Bog-sedge	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>	Forest Wire-grass								X	X
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Triglochin procera</i> s.l.	Water-ribbons				X	X				
<i>Triglochin striatum</i>	Streaked Arrow-grass				X	X				
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Cumbungi				X	X				
<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Cumbungi				X	X				
<i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i>	Small Grass Tree								X	
VINES & CREEPERS										
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry		X				X	X	X	
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Large Bindweed				X	X				
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Mountain Clematis								X	X
<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Small-leaved Clematis	X	X	X		X	X	X		
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining Glycine		X	X			X	X		
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple Coral-pea		X	X			X	X		
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine								X	
<i>Platylobium formosum</i>	Handsome Flat-pea								X	

Scientific name	Common name	Vegetation Communities								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Native Brambler								X	
LILIES, DAISIES & OTHERS										
<i>Acaena agnipila</i>	Hairy Sheep's Burr	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee		X		X	X		X	X	X
<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>	Honey-pots						X	X		
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair		X		X	X	X	X		
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water Plantain				X	X				
<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	Lesser Joyweed	X		X	X	X				
<i>Apium prostratum</i>	Sea Celery				X	X				
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Chocolate-lily	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruff	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Asperula scoparia</i>	Prickly Woodruff	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	Necklace Fern		X							
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Cranberry Heath		X				X	X		
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Berry or Creeping Saltbush	X		X		X				
<i>Australina pusilla</i>	Shade Nettle									X
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Blue Pincushion	X		X			X	X		
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Yellow Bulbine-lily	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	Blue Grass-lily	X	X	X						
<i>Caesia parviflora</i>	Pale Grass-lily	X	X	X						
<i>Calocephalus citreus</i>	Lemon Beauty-heads	X		X						
<i>Calocephalus lacteus</i>	Milky Beauty-heads	X		X						
<i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>	Green Rock Fern	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting	X	X	X						
<i>Comesperma volubile</i>	Love Creeper	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	Pink Bindweed	X	X	X			X			
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Swamp Crassula	X			X	X				
<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>	Sieber Crassula	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	Sweet Hound's-tongue	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	Clustered Everlasting	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	Austral Carrot	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	Pale Flax-lily	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily									X
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
<i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i>	Grey Parrot-pea		X	X			X	X		
<i>Drosera peltata ssp. peltata</i>	Pale Sundew	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
<i>Einadia hastata</i>	Saloop Saltbush		X	X						
<i>Einadia nutans</i>	Nodding Saltbush		X	X						

Scientific name	Common name	Vegetation Communities								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Epilobium billiardierianum</i>	Robust Willow-herb	X	X	X	X	X		X		
<i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i>	Hairy Willow-herb	X		X		X		X		
<i>Eryngium ovinurn</i>	Blue Devil	X		X	X	X				
<i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i>	Prickfoot	X		X	X	X		X		
<i>Euchiton collinus</i>	Creeping Cudweed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
<i>Euchiton sphaericum</i>	Creeping Cudweed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Cinquefoil	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Geranium retrorsum</i>	Grassland Crane's-bill	X	X	X						
<i>Geranium solanderi</i>	Austral Crane's-bill	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Glycine tabacina</i> s.l.	Variable Glycine	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Gompholobium huegii</i>	Common Wedge-pea						X	X		
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort	X	X	X			X	X	X	
<i>Goodenia lanata</i>	Trailing Goodenia								X	
<i>Gratiola peruviana</i>	Brooklime			X	X	X				
<i>Haloragis aspera</i>	Rough Raspwort	X		X						
<i>Hovea heterophylla</i>	Common Hovea	X		X			X	X		
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort				X	X		X	X	X
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking Pennywort	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Hypoxis hygrometrica</i>	Golden Weatherglass	X		X	X	X				
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman	X		X		X	X	X		
<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i>	Common Lagenifera	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
<i>Leptorhynchos squamatus</i>	Scaly Buttons	X		X			X	X		
<i>Leptorhynchos tenuifolius</i>	Wiry Buttons	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i>	Common Beard-heath						X	X		
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Angled Lobelia	X		X	X	X		X		
<i>Lobelia pratioides</i>	Poison lobelia	X		X	X	X				
<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Small Loosestrife	X		X	X	X		X		
<i>Microseris lanceolata</i>	Yam-daisy	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Opercularia ovata</i>	Broad-leaf Stinkweed	X	X	X		X	X	X		
<i>Opercularia varia</i>	Variable Stinkweed	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Slender Knotweed			X	X	X				
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i>	Curved Rice-flower	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common Rice-flower	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Slender Rice-flower		X				X	X		
<i>Plantago varia</i>	Variable Plantain	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Pleurosorus rutifolius</i>	Blanket Fern		X							
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken		X	X		X	X	X		
<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>	Australian Buttercup		X				X	X		
<i>Rumex dumosus</i>	Wiry Dock	X		X						
<i>Sambucus gaudichaudiana</i>	White Elderberry									X

Scientific name	Common name	Vegetation Communities								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Sebaea ovata</i>	Yellow Sebaea	X		X						
<i>Selliera radicans</i>	Shiny Swamp-mat			X	X					
<i>Senecio glomeratus</i>	Annual Fireweed			X	X	X	X	X		
<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	Rough Fireweed	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>	Fireweed Groundsel									X
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Fireweed	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Solenogyne dominii</i>	Solenogyne	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	Creamy Candles	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>	Forest Starwort									X
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	Grass Trigger-plant	X	X	X			X	X	X	
<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow-Rush-lily	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	Scrub-Nettle		X	X	X	X				
<i>Veronica calycina</i>	Hairy Speedwell		X	X		X	X	X		
<i>Veronica gracilis</i>	Slender Speedwell	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	Trailing Speedwell	X	X	X			X	X		
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaf Violet	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>	Tufted Bluebell	X	X	X			X			
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilentata</i>	Annual Bluebell	X	X	X			X			
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell	X	X	X		X	X	X		
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>	Tall Bluebell	X		X		X	X	X		
<i>Wurmbea dioica</i>	Common Early Nancy	X	X	X			X	X		
FERNS										
<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>	Mother Spleenwort									X
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Gristle Fern								X	
<i>Culcita dubia</i>	False Bracken								X	
<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Tree-fern								X	X
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Soft Tree-fern									X
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Mother Shield-fern									X
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken								X	X
<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	Screw Fern								X	

Tips for site preparation and planting

- Before undertaking any form of planting or revegetation work, you should consider the time and cost factors of the project.
- Also consider when you are likely to commence your project. The optimum time for planting is between autumn, after the 'break', to late winter. Site preparation can be done throughout the year.
- In order to select the right plants for your site and to give optimum growing conditions, you should assess and consider soil composition, drainage, moisture content, slope, aspect, etc.
- Prepare your planting site:
 - Weed control prior to planting is essential to maximise the survival rate of seedlings.
 - An appropriate treatment to aerate the soil may be required if the soil is compacted and waterlogged.
 - Consider mulching as a weed suppressant and to retain valuable moisture
- Select your plant species and total numbers to serve your overall purpose and outcomes (screening, bird attractant etc). It is critical that when selecting plants that you do not select plants too large for an urban garden.
- Lay plants throughout your site in the desired planting location. Avoid planting too close to pavements, foundations, roofs etc.
- Be sure to water all plants after planting (at least 1 litre for each plant) and undertake follow-up maintenance, including weeding, watering, pruning etc.
- Replace any plants that die, as soon as possible, with the same or similar species.

Disclaimer

The above list is not exhaustive. A person using the information should conduct independent enquiries to verify the accuracy of the information. To the extent permitted by law, City of Whittlesea, its employees and agents shall have no liability (including liability by reason of negligence) to any person for any loss, damage, cost or expense incurred or arising as a result of any information, whether by reason of any error, omission or misrepresentation in the information or for any action taken by any person in reliance upon the information. The City of Whittlesea does not in any way take responsibility for satisfactory works in regards to health and safety, overall success of the works and other environmental considerations.