

Vegetation Assessment and Mapping of Hoddles Creek Education Area, 2012 Update

Commissioned by

The Friends of Hoddles Creek

Written by

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1. Introduction

This document provides an update to my report, 'Vegetation Assessment and Mapping of Hoddles Creek Education Area, 2009', with the purpose of filling gaps in the coverage of botanical fieldwork in parts of the area. The two reports should be read together.

In recognition of the gaps in the earlier work, the Friends of Hoddles Creek provided funding for me to conduct one full day of fieldwork, partly along the gully next to Prices Rd in the reserve's southeast and partly in the vicinity of the southern half of the reserve's western edge. The specified tasks were to ground truth the earlier vegetation mapping and to check for plant species that had not been recorded in the previous lists for the relevant types of vegetation. This occurred on 23rd December 2010 in the company of Friends group member, Mr Laurence Gaffney, whose assistance I gratefully acknowledge. While conducting this work, I also passively observed wildlife and habitat features and recorded the significant ones.

This report has also provided an opportunity to update the earlier report's information with the benefit of:

- Further searching by me and others on 9th September 2010 for the rare Jungle Bristle-fern (*Cephalomanes caudatum*) in the same gully where I discovered some in 2009;
- A field investigation of the fire sensitivity of Jungle Bristle-fern and the two rare fork-fern species, *Tmesipteris ovata* and *Tmesipteris parva* by me and others near Tomahawk Gap on 26/9/11 (yet to be published); and
- Greater clarity about the ecology of the reserve's rainforest vegetation through comparison with much larger tracts along the stream of Hoddles Ck, which I surveyed in 2011 and have documented in my report, 'Assessment and Mapping of Hoddles Ck Riparian Vegetation, 2012'.

In addition to the results described below, all data and mapping are available in various formats for Geographic Information Systems (GISs).

2. Vegetation Types

Figure 1 is a map showing the routes taken during the fieldwork (as recorded by GPS) and the resultant revision of the areas of different Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs).

There are some important changes in the vegetation mapping compared with the 2009 report:

- The gully near Prices Rd had previously been mapped as Riparian Scrub/Swampy Riparian Forest Complex (with a warning about uncertainty) but was found on inspection to be more closely allied to Cool Temperate Rainforest;
- The reserve's southwestern corner was found to contain a farm dam, small adjacent areas of Riparian Thicket and Lowland Forest, and a substantial area of wattle regrowth resulting from clearing when the dam was constructed;
- The hilltop and west-facing slope in the reserve's southwest predominantly supports Damp Forest, not the Lowland Forest that occurs in such topography everywhere else in the reserve; and
- Some gullies in the southern half of the reserve's western fringe support vegetation that most closely fits the EVC known as Swampy Woodland.

The 3½ hours spent in the gully beside Prices Rd was adequate to provide a high degree of precision and confidence in the mapping of vegetation there. The four hours spent in the reserve's southwest were not adequate to fill all the gaps in the 2008-9 survey's coverage of the west-facing slopes.

The following subsections of this report describe the EVCs encountered during the fieldwork of 23rd December 2010.

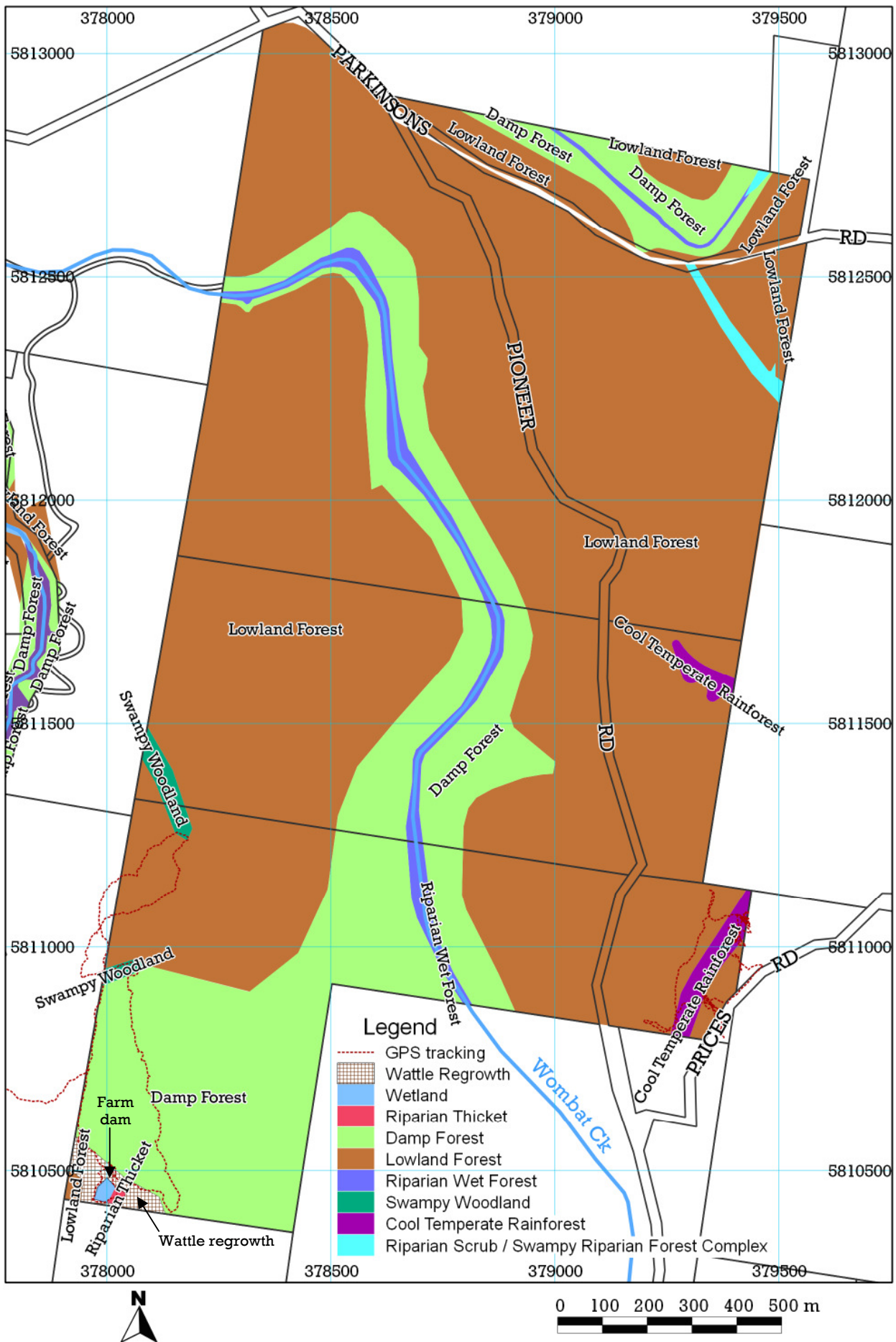


Figure 1. Vegetation Map of the Hoddles Creek Education Area.

2.1.1. Cool Temperate Rainforest (EVC 31)

The vegetation along the creek immediately west of Prices Rd, in the reserve's southeastern corner, does not fit any recognised EVC very well but is closest to Cool Temperate Rainforest. It is similar to the gully described in my 2009 report as a variant of Cool Temperate Rainforest, which is listed by the Department of Sustainability & Environment as 'Endangered' (the highest level of threat).



Figure 2. A typical scene within the gully, using a flash to compensate for low sunlight.

The essential features of the vegetation along the creek next to Prices Rd that associate it with rainforest are:

- The vegetation occupies a band typically 40 m wide that has almost no eucalypts and is instead dominated by *Pomaderris aspera* and (in most cases) *Acacia melanoxylon*;
- The understorey is dominated by tree-ferns: *Dicksonia antarctica* in and beside the creek and *Cyathea australis* on the flanks (and with *Todea barbara* dense in patches);
- The tree-ferns support many epiphytes such as the characteristic fern species, *Rumohra adiantiformis*, *Asplenium bulbiferum*; *Cephalomanes venosum*, *Grammitis billardierei*, *Hymenophyllum cupressiforme*, *Cephalomanes caudatum* and *Tmesipteris parva*, as well as the orchid *Corybas diemenicus* and copious mosses and liverworts;
- Among the tree-ferns, there are scattered large shrubs, mainly *Hedycarya angustifolia* and *Pittosporum bicolor*;
- Many of the plants just mentioned have little or no capacity to recover or recolonise following fire;
- The ground flora is dominated by *Blechnum watsii* and also contains *Blechnum chambersii/fluviatile*; and
- The vines, *Parsonsia brownii*, *Pandorea pandorana* and *Clematis aristata* are in substantial numbers.

The vegetation is atypical for rainforest in this part of Victoria in that it contains no Myrtle Beech (*Nothofagus cunninghamii*) or Southern Sassafras (*Atherosperma moschatum*) and it is flanked by Lowland Forest, not Wet Forest. However, along nearby Hoddles Ck and its tributaries, Southern Sassafras is present (and sometimes abundant) in vegetation that otherwise closely matches that just described.

As is normal for rainforests but unlike any other vegetation in the Hoddles Creek Education Area, many plant species in the gully beside Prices Rd have little or no capacity to recover or recolonise following fire. This is particularly true of the rare *Tmesipteris parva* and *Cephalomanes caudatum*, as well as the other filmy-ferns. The presence of these species indicates that the site has probably escaped fire for centuries. The Department of Sustainability & Environment's mapping of fire history suggests that it burned in 1992, but the scale of the mapping is too coarse to capture the details of what has happened in the creek channel. The department includes the gully within a 'fuel management zone' called 'broad acre fuel reduced mosaic', indicating that the area generally will be burnt in a mosaic pattern over time.

The designation of Cool Temperate Rainforest for vegetation in the Hoddles Creek Education Area may be contentious because rainforest enjoys a higher level of regulatory protection than most other vegetation types and the absence of a stratum of tall trees is abnormal. These issues are discussed in detail in my report, '*Assessment and Mapping of Hoddles Ck Riparian Vegetation, 2012*'. From a management perspective, the most important attributes of the gully beside Prices Rd are the presence of rare plants and the high sensitivity of the vegetation to fire.

2.1.2. The Farm Dam

The southwest corner of the Hoddles Creek Education Area was found to have been cleared and a farm dam constructed on a gully in recent decades. This was unexpected, given that the reserve has been public land for many decades.



Figure 3. An eastward view across the dam, with Riparian Thicket on the far right.

The dam has accumulated a great deal of silt and become colonised with abundant wetland plants, most of which are native. The dam's embankment slopes steeply into the water whereas the upstream end of the water body has a very gradual slope due to the build-up of silt. Most wetland plants benefit from gradual slopes, so the upstream half of the water body supports more plants and plant species than the downstream half.

The dam's vegetation is characterised by an overwhelming dominance of aquatic and amphibious plant species, particularly *Eleocharis sphacelata* in permanent water and species of *Juncus* and *Carex* where the mud is regularly exposed to the air. The characteristic and increasingly uncommon aquatic species, *Ottelia ovalifolia*, is fairly abundant. Plants with creeping habits or rhizomes are abundant due to the advantages that these features provide as the water level rises and falls.

2.1.3. Riparian Thicket (EVC 59)

Immediately upstream of the farm dam is regrowth of Riparian Thicket. This EVC name was not applied to any vegetation in the Port Phillip and Westernport region during the Department of Sustainability & Environment's original EVC mapping project (Oates and Taranto 2001) but the department has since retrospectively applied it to (all?) vegetation previously mapped as Shrubby Gully Forest. The department's current-day EVC mapping shows Riparian Thicket along many creeks in and near Hoddles Creek. The department lists Riparian Thicket as 'Vulnerable'.

As described on the Department of Sustainability & Environment's website, Riparian Thicket comprises 'Dense thickets of Woolly Tea-tree *Leptospermum lanigerum* and/or Scented Paperbark *Melaleuca squarrosa* with occasional emergent eucalypts that occur on broad beds of small streams or on regular flooded terraces of large streams and rivers. Ground layer is dominated by a number of ferns, tree-ferns and sedges'.

The composition of this EVC in Hoddles Creek Education Area is as follows:

Eucalypts: There is a solitary Manna Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*), the only one observed in the whole of Hoddles Creek Education Area.

Small trees/Large Shrubs: *Melaleuca squarrosa* forms the tree canopy. Some branches of *Acacia dealbata* encroach into the Riparian Thicket as a result of regrowth following the excavations that created the dam.

Smaller shrubs: *Goodenia ovata* is abundant. *Acacia verticillata* and *Pittosporum bicolor* are scarce.

Climbers: *Gleichenia microphylla* is very abundant, smothering many other plants.

Other ferns: *Blechnum cartilagineum* is the dominant species of ground flora and *Blechnum minus* is scarce.

Creepers: *Acaena novae-zelandiae*, *Dichondra repens* and *Schoenus maschalinus* are present.

Other Ground flora: *Gahnia sieberiana* is conspicuous.

2.1.4. Wattle Regrowth (not a recognised EVC)

The dense stand of young wattles in the reserve's southwestern corner (and visible in the distance on the right hand side of Figure 3) is an artifact of clearing for the construction of the farm dam. It does not match any natural vegetation community and must be expected to change over time. It abuts Damp Forest in the north, Lowland Forest in the south and Riparian Thicket further up the gully. Extrapolating, a plausible inference about the prior natural vegetation types where the wattle regrowth occurs is:

- Riparian Thicket along the centre of the gully;
- Damp Forest on the northern flank of the Riparian Thicket; and
- Lowland Forest on the southern flank.

2.1.5. Swampy Woodland (EVC 937)

As described on the Department of Sustainability & Environment's website, Swampy Woodland is an 'Endangered' EVC comprising 'Open eucalypt woodland with ground-layer dominated by tussock grasses and/or sedges and often rich in herbs. Occurs on poorly drained, seasonally waterlogged heavy soils, primarily on swamp deposits but extending to suitable substrates within some landscapes of sedimentary origin'.

The occurrences mapped in the west of the Hoddles Creek Education Area fall under the category of 'suitable substrates ... of sedimentary origin'. They are atypical in having few creeping herbs and specialist species of swampy ground, but Swampy Woodland is presently the best fit within the EVC classification system.



Figure 4. A view of Swampy Woodland, with Swamp Gums over Tall Sword-sedge.

The composition of this EVC in Hoddles Creek Education Area is as follows:

Eucalypts: *Eucalyptus ovata* (Swamp Gum) is by far the main eucalypt species, reflecting the seasonally swampy soil conditions. Its crowns are mostly well separated from each other.

Small trees/Large Shrubs: There are copses of *Kunzea ericoides* and small numbers of *Acacia melanoxylon*.

Smaller shrubs: There is a low to moderate density of smaller shrubs, including *Acacia verticillata*, *Bauera rubioides*, *Bursaria spinosa*, *Cassinia aculeata*, *Hakea decurrens*, *Leptospermum*

continentale, *Olearia lirata*, *Prostanthera lasianthos* and *Spyridium parvifolium*. These are mostly in common with the adjacent areas of Lowland Forest.

Climbers: There are scattered plants of *Clematis aristata*, *Glycine clandestina* and *Pandorea pandorana*. The *Glycine* helps differentiate this EVC from nearby Damp Forest.

Ferns: The widespread *Pteridium esculentum* is the most abundant fern species but the more ecologically indicative species are *Adiantum aethiopicum* and *Cyathea australis*, both scattered thinly. The absence of any species of *Blechnum*, *Calochlaena* or *Gleichenia* differentiates this EVC from the adjacent areas of Damp Forest and Lowland Forest.

Creepers: The creeping grass, *Poa tenera*, is abundant. The scrambling grass, *Tetrarrhena juncea* is moderately abundant, in common with the adjacent Lowland Forest. Less abundant creepers include *Geranium ?potentilloides*, *Goodenia lanata*, *Hydrocotyle hirta*, *Oxalis exilis/perennans* and *Viola hederacea*.

Other Ground flora: The ground flora is dominated by the large sedge, *Lepidosperma elatius*. Somewhat less frequent (comparable to *Poa tenera*) is *Lepidosperma laterale*. There are also moderate numbers of *Gahnia radula*, *Gahnia sieberiana*, *Thysanotus tuberosus* and *Xanthorrhoea minor*. The absence of *Lomandra longifolia* is atypical but it may have been overlooked due to the brief time available. The only introduced plants found within the Swampy Woodland were a few *Centaurium erythraea*.

3. Plant Species Detected

An updated list of plant species is presented in Appendix A, categorised by EVC. Recommendations for the use of some of these in revegetation projects in or near the Hoddles Creek Education Area are provided in Appendix B.

The fieldwork on 23rd December 2010 gathered a total of 327 records of plant species within seven lists for separate parts of the Hoddles Creek Education Area. Each record included the species name and a measure of abundance. The population size was also recorded in the cases of significant species in small numbers.

Those records include 70 plant species (59 indigenous and 11 introduced) that had not been previously recorded in the Hoddles Creek Education Area. Most of these were common species and some had been escaped earlier detection simply because there had not previously been a summer survey. However, some of the newly detected species were regionally rare (*Epilobium gunnianum*, *Ottelia ovalifolia* and *Xanthosia tridentata*) or rare throughout Victoria (*Tmesipteris ovata/parva*). In addition, there were several detections of additional populations of some of the previously detected rare species, notably the Jungle Bristle-fern, *Cephalomanes caudatum*.

The details of these more significant finds are as follows:

***Tetratheca stenocarpa* (Long Pink-bells):** This species is widespread and abundant in the Hoddles Creek Education Area (one of the reserve's highlights), so the detection of additional plants adjacent to Prices Rd does not materially add to our knowledge of the reserve's significant flora.

***Tmesipteris ovata/parva* (Oval Fork-fern or Small Fork-fern):** A reasonable number of one or both of these very similar species were found on tree-fern trunks in the gully beside Prices Rd. The district surrounding Beenak is a stronghold for both these two state-rare species. Both species were found scattered along nearby Hoddles Ck in 2011, as reported in 'Assessment and Mapping of Hoddles Ck Riparian Vegetation, 2012'.

***Cephalomanes caudatum* (Jungle Bristle-fern):** A patch measuring 2m × 0.3m was identified on the trunk of a *Cyathea australis* near Prices Rd, with fairly high confidence. The brevity of the fieldwork and the low light levels in the rainforest made it hard to determine how many others there may be. A targeted

search for this species in the gully 500m to the north on 8th September 2010 detected it on eight *Cyathea* trunks spanning the reserve boundary, with various amounts per trunk.

***Epilobium gunnianum* (Gunn's Willow-herb):** A very small (but uncertain) number of this regionally rare scrambling herb were found growing beside the dam in the reserve's southwestern corner. The identity was confirmed microscopically with very high confidence. The nearest records of this species are more than 10 km away and the closest record since 2000 is 40 km away, in 2001.

***Ottelia ovalifolia* (Swamp Lily):** This aquatic, waterlily-like species is abundant in the dam just mentioned. It may often go unrecorded in other farm dams but the nearest record of the species is 24 km away (in 1992) and the next-closest is 30 km away (in 2003). It has been my observation that the regional population of this species was decimated by drought during 2005-9, so the thriving population in the Hoddles Creek Education Area is particularly significant.

***Xanthosia tridentata* (Hill Xanthosia):** One specimen of this species was found at the northern limit of the excursion in the reserve's west on 23/12/10. Although the plant had no flowers or fruit, microscopic examination allowed quite high confidence in the identity. The nearest records of this species are approximately 10 km to the south but there are none within 65 km since 1992.

Of the introduced species detected, the only one that is significantly affecting indigenous flora or fauna is Bulbous Rush (*Juncus bulbosus*), of which there are many in the mud on the western side of the farm dam in the reserve's southwestern corner. It is dense enough to be displacing indigenous wetland plants, with which it is very competitive. I am unaware of any method that could significantly and permanently reduce the abundance of this species. Its numbers are likely to rise and fall with the water level in the dam and I see no indications of an increasing trend.

4. Wildlife and Habitat

The highlights of wildlife and habitat observed on 23rd December 2010 were:

- Nesting Rufous Fantails at chest height above the creek beside Prices Rd. This species is migratory and listed under the federal *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act*. The species has not previously been recorded in or close to the Hoddles Creek Education Area.
- The dam in the reserve's southwestern corner appears to provide excellent habitat for a wide range of waterbirds, including diving ducks (many of which are threatened species), but the timing of our visit was inopportune to detect such birds.

5. Implications for Management

As discussed in Section 2, the vegetation in the gully beside Prices Rd is highly significant for its rare plants and it is very sensitive to fire. It also includes the nest of Rufous Fantails that was found on 23/12/10.

It is therefore of very high importance that the gully beside Prices Rd should not be subject to prescribed burning and should be a focus of protection in the event of a bushfire. One aspect of this could be to change the fuel management zoning to 'Prescribed Burning Exclusion Zone'.

The farm dam in the reserve's southwestern corner is significant for its flora and probably as habitat for waterbirds (which must have been the vectors for the rare plants to colonise the dam). A farm dam may not seem to have a place in a conservation reserve, but in this case it makes a worthwhile contribution to the reserve's conservation values. I could see no short-term management needs for the area but it should be monitored at least annually.

6. Further Work

The conservation values of the Hoddles Creek Education Area identified above and in this report's precursor are quite high, particularly the populations of the state-rare plant species and the unusual variant of Cool Temperate Rainforest. This is not yet fully represented in regional planning of public land use. It would be desirable for this to be rectified as part of the current review of public land in the district by the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council.

The uncertainty in the details of the Jungle Bristle-fern population near Prices Rd would ideally be corrected by dedicating more time to a targeted survey, as was done in the gully further north in 2010.

As noted in Section 2, the one day set aside for the fieldwork vegetation mapping were not adequate to fill all the gaps in the 2008-9 survey's coverage of the west-facing slopes near the southern half of the reserve's western boundary. In that area, much of the vegetation composition does not comfortably fit recognised EVCs and it is difficult to map EVC boundaries. It would therefore be desirable to conduct further fieldwork in that area.

If this occurs, an eye should be kept out for further plants of the regionally rare *Xanthosia tridentata*, particularly in Swampy Woodland and other areas of more open ground flora.

Ideally, springtime fauna observations would be undertaken at the farm dam in the reserve's southwestern corner. Accessibility is poor but may be eased by obtaining permission to approach the dam through adjoining private land. Such visits could also serve the purpose of checking for management needs, as discussed in Section 5.

Bibliography

- Oates A. and Taranto M. (2001). '*Vegetation Mapping of the Port Phillip & Westernport Region*'. Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research (now part of the Department of Sustainability & Environment). Available from the department's website in two volumes. Note that the true date of release was 2002.
- Walsh N.G. and Stajsic V. (2007). '*Census of Vascular Plants of Victoria*', 8th edition. Royal Botanic Gardens : South Yarra, Victoria. v+280 pp.

Appendix A. Updated Inventory of Plant Species

The following pages contain two tables indicating the presence of species of flowering plants and ferns in the various EVCs within the Hoddles Creek Education Area: one table for indigenous species and another for introduced species. The lists are bound to be incomplete because not all of the reserve's 2.9 square kilometres was examined.

Species are ordered alphabetically by their scientific names, using the same nomenclature as the eighth edition of the *Census of Vascular Plants of Victoria* (Walsh and Stajsic 2007). Species whose names are written in **bold** text are rare in Victoria. A question mark in a species' name indicates uncertainty in the subsequent part of the name.

The columns in the grid correspond to different EVCs. The EVC identification numbers in the table heading represent:

- 16 – Lowland Forest
- 17 – Riparian Scrub/Swampy Riparian Forest Complex
- 29 – Damp Forest
- 31 – Cool Temperate Rainforest variant
- 59/74 – Riparian Thicket and associated wetland
- 937 – Swamp Woodland
- 972 – Riparian Wet Forest

Where a species occurs in a particular EVC only as an occasional outlier of a main population in an adjacent EVC, the outliers are given no entry in the table.

The symbols used for the entries within the narrow columns have the following meanings:

- D Dominant (or sharing dominance) within the relevant vegetation stratum, at least in part of the EVC;
- M Many individuals within the EVC but with too little foliage cover to be dominant;
- ✓ Present in moderate numbers, not dominant within a vegetation stratum;
- Scarce.

INDIGENOUS PLANT SPECIES

Scientific Name	Common Name	EVC number						
		16	17	29	31	59/74	937	972
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle	D		✓	–			✓
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Spreading Wattle	M						
<i>Acacia melanoxydon</i>	Blackwood			–	D		–	✓
<i>Acacia mucronata</i>	Narrow-leaf Wattle	M						
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle	–						
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses	–	–	✓		–	–	
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee	–	–	–	–			
<i>Acrotriche prostrata</i>	Trailing Ground-berry	M						
<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>	Honey-pots	✓					–	
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair			✓			✓	
<i>Amperea xiphoclada</i>	Broom Spurge	✓	–					
<i>Amyema pendula</i>	Drooping Mistletoe	✓		–			–	
<i>Amyema quandang</i>	Grey Mistletoe	✓						
<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>	Mother Spleenwort				–			
<i>Australina pusilla</i>	Shade Nettle			–	–			
<i>Austrocynoglossum latifolium</i>	Forest Hound's-tongue			–				
<i>Austrostipa muelleri</i>	Wiry Spear-grass	M						
<i>Baeckea – see Euryomyrtus</i>								
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia	✓						
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia	M					✓	
<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	Wiry Bauera	–	✓				✓	
<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i>	Blanket-leaf			M				

INDIGENOUS PLANT SPECIES

Scientific Name	Common Name	EVC number						
		16	17	29	31	59/74	937	972
<i>Billardiera mutabilis</i>	Common Apple-berry	-	-					
<i>Blechnum ?chambersii</i>	Lance Water-fern				-			
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Gristle Fern	-		D	D	D		✓
<i>Blechnum minus</i>	Soft Water-fern		-	-		-		
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	Fishbone Water-fern	-	✓	-	-			D
<i>Blechnum watsii</i>	Hard Water-fern		-		D			✓
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	M	-				-	
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria	-					✓	
<i>Caesia parviflora</i>	Pale Grass-lily	-						
<i>Caladenia ?carnea</i>	Pink Fingers	-						
<i>Callitriche ?muelleri</i>	Water Starwort							✓
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	Common Ground-fern	-	✓	D	D			M
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge					✓		
<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Tassel Sedge					✓		
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia	-	-	✓	✓		-	
<i>Cassytha glabella</i>	Slender Dodder-laurel	-						
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	Downy Dodder-laurel	✓						
<i>Caustis flexuosa</i>	Curly-wig	✓						
<i>Centella cordifolia</i>	Centella	-	M					
<i>Cephalomanes caudatum</i>	Jungle Bristle-fern				✓			
<i>Chiloglottis ?cornuta</i>	Green Bird-orchid			-				
<i>Chiloglottis ?jeanesii</i>	Mountain Bird-orchid				-			
<i>Chiloglottis valida</i>	Common Bird-orchid	✓	M					
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Mountain Clematis	-	-	✓	✓		-	✓
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush	-	-	D	✓			✓
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Common Correa	-						
<i>Corybas diemenicus</i>	Veined Helmet-orchid			-	-			
<i>Crepidomanes venosum</i>	Veined Bristle-fern				-			
<i>Cryptostylis leptochila</i>	Small Tongue-orchid	-						
<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Tree-fern	✓	D	M	D		-	M
<i>Dampiera stricta</i>	Blue Dampiera	M	-					
<i>Danthonia</i> – see <i>Rytidosperma</i>								
<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i>	Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea	-						
<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>	Reed Bent-grass	-					-	
<i>Dianella admixta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily	-						
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Paroo Lily	-						
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily	-		-				
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed			-		-		
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Soft Tree-fern				D			✓
<i>Dillwynia ?glaberrima</i>	Smooth Parrot-pea	-						
<i>Dillwynia sericea</i>	Showy Parrot-pea	✓						
<i>Dipodium roseum</i>	Hyacinth Orchid	-	-					
<i>Drosera peltata</i> subsp. <i>auriculata</i>	Tall Sundew	M						
<i>Drosera peltata</i> subsp. <i>peltata</i>	Pale Sundew	✓						
<i>Drosera whittakeri</i>	Scented Sundew	✓						
<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Common Spike-rush					✓		
<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i>	Tall Spike-rush					D		
<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common Heath	✓						
<i>Epilobium gunnianum</i>	Gunn's Willow-herb					-		
<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	Brown Stringybark	D					-	
<i>Eucalyptus cephalocarpa</i>	Mealy Stringybark	-					✓	
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey Gum			-				D
<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	Broad-leafed Peppermint	D	D					
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate Stringybark	D	D	D	D			D
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum						D	
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i>	Narrow-leaf Peppermint	D			-		✓	D
<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>	Silver-top	D	✓				-	

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EVC number						
		16	17	29	31	59/74	937	972
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum					-		
<i>Euchiton collinus</i>	Creeping Cudweed	✓						
<i>Euryomyrtus ramosissima</i>	Rosy Baeckea	✓						
<i>Exocarpos strictus</i>	Pale-fruit Ballart	-						
<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge	M					✓	
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge	-	✓			✓	✓	✓
<i>Galium gaudichaudii</i>	Rough Bedstraw			✓				
<i>Gastrodia ?sesamoides</i>	Cinnamon Bells			-				
<i>Gastrodia procera</i>	Cinnamon Bells			-				
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Cinquefoil Crane's-bill			-				
<i>Geranium ?potentilloides</i>	a crane's-bill of uncertain ID						-	
<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	Pouched Coral-fern	✓	D					
<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>	Scrambling Coral-fern					D		
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining Glycine	-					-	
<i>Gompholobium huegelii</i>	Common Wedge-pea	✓						
<i>Gonocarpus humilis</i>	Shade Raspwort	-	✓					
<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i>	Creeping Raspwort		M					
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort	M	✓					
<i>Goodenia ?elongata</i>	Lanky Goodenia	-						
<i>Goodenia lanata</i>	Trailing Goodenia	-					-	
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia	-		M		M		
<i>Grammitis billardierei</i>	Common Finger-fern				✓			
<i>Gratiola peruviana</i>	Austral Brooklime	-						
<i>Hakea decurrens</i>	Bushy Needlewood	✓					✓	
<i>Hakea nodosa</i>	Yellow Hakea	-						
<i>Hakea ulicina</i>	Furze Hakea	-						
<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>	Austral Mulberry		✓		D			✓
<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>	Button Everlasting	-			✓			✓
<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	Bat's Wing Fern	-			✓			✓
<i>Hovea heterophylla</i>	Common Hovea	-						
<i>Hydrocotyle geraniifolia</i>	Forest Pennywort		✓					
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort	✓	-	-			✓	-
<i>Hymenophyllum cupressiforme</i>	Common Filmy Fern				✓			
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John's Wort	-						
<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	Swamp Club-rush					-		✓
<i>Joycea pallida</i>	Silvertop Wallaby-grass	✓					-	
<i>Juncus gregiflorus</i>	Green Rush					-		
<i>Juncus planifolius</i>	Broad-leaf Rush	✓	-			✓		
<i>Juncus procerus</i>	Tall Rush					-		
<i>Juncus sarophorus</i>	Broom Rush					✓		
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i> group	Burgan	M	-	D	✓		✓	✓
<i>Lagenophora gracilis</i>	Slender Lagenophora	-					-	
<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>	Common Lagenophora	-		-				
<i>Lastreopsis acuminata</i>	Shiny Shield-fern				-			
<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i>	Tall Sword-sedge	-	-	D	-		D	✓
<i>Lepidosperma filiforme</i>	Common Rapier-sedge	-						
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword-sedge	M					M	
<i>Lepidosperma tortuosum</i>	Tortuous Rapier-sedge	✓						
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree	✓	✓				✓	
<i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i>	Heath Tea-tree	-						
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Manuka	D	D					
<i>Leucopogon ericoides</i>	Pink Beard-heath	-						
<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	Screw Fern	M	-					
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>coriacea</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	-						
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	✓						✓
<i>Lomandra longifolia longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	-						
<i>Lomatia ilicifolia</i>	Holly Lomatia	-						

INDIGENOUS PLANT SPECIES

Scientific Name	Common Name	EVC number						
		16	17	29	31	59/74	937	972
<i>Lycopodium deuterodensum</i>	Bushy Clubmoss	✓	M					
<i>Macroglena caudata</i> – see <i>Cephalomanes caudatum</i>								
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Scented Paperbark	–				D		
<i>Mentha laxiflora</i>	Forest Mint			–				
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	✓	M	–			–	
<i>Muellerina eucalyptoides</i>	Creeping Mistletoe	–						
<i>Myriophyllum ?simulans</i>	Amphibious Milfoil		✓					
<i>Myrsine howittiana</i>	Muttonwood			✓				
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	Musk Daisy-bush	–	–		D			✓
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snowy Daisy-bush	✓	–	✓			✓	✓
<i>Olearia myrsinoides</i>	Silky Daisy-bush	–						
<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i>	Dusty Daisy-bush	–						
<i>Opercularia varia</i>	Variable Stinkweed	–	✓					
<i>Ottelia ovalifolia</i>	Swamp Lily					✓		
<i>Oxalis exilis/perennans</i>	Wood-sorrel	–		–		–	–	
<i>Oxylobium arborescens</i>	Tall Shaggy Pea				–			
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting	✓				–		
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine	–		✓	✓		–	–
<i>Parsonsia brownii</i>	Twining Silkpod			–	✓			–
<i>Patersonia ?occidentalis</i>	Long Purple-flag	–						
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Slender Knotweed		✓					
<i>Persicaria praetermissa</i>	Spotted Knotweed		✓					
<i>Persicaria</i> sp.	Knotweed					–		
<i>Persoonia juniperina</i>	Prickly Geebung	–						
<i>Pimelea ?humilis</i>	Common Rice-flower	–						
<i>Pimelea axiflora</i>	Bootlace Bush			✓				
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Slender Rice-flower	–						
<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>	Banyalla			–	✓	–		
<i>Plantago debilis</i>	Shade Plantain			✓				
<i>Platylobium formosum</i>	Handsome Flat-pea	M						
<i>Platysace heterophylla</i>	Slender Platysace	–						
<i>Poa ?clelandii</i>	Matted Tussock-grass	–						
<i>Poa ?morrisii</i>	Soft Tussock-grass	–	–					
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>	Purple-sheathed Tussock-grass			–				
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	Grey Tussock-grass	✓						
<i>Poa tenera</i>	Slender Tussock-grass	–		M			M	
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax	–	–	✓	✓			✓
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Mother Shield-fern			–				
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	Hazel Pomaderris	–		D	D			D
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera	–						
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	Victorian Christmas-bush	M	–	✓	✓		✓	✓
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken	D	✓				✓	
<i>Pteris tremula</i>	Tender Brake			–				
<i>Pterostylis melagramma</i>	Tall Greenhood	–						
<i>Pultenaea gunnii</i>	Golden Bush-pea	D	✓					
<i>Pultenaea hispidula</i>	Rusty Bush-pea	M					–	
<i>Pultenaea scabra</i>	Rough Bush-pea	–						
<i>Ranunculus ?glabrifolius</i>	Shining Buttercup		✓					
<i>Rhytidosporum procumbens</i>	White Marianth	✓						
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Small-leaf Bramble			–				✓
<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Leathery Shield-fern				–			
<i>Rytidosperma</i> – see <i>Joycea</i>								
<i>Sambucus gaudichaudiana</i>	White Elderberry			–	–			
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common Bog-rush	–	–				–	
<i>Schoenus maschalinus</i>	Leafy Bog-rush		✓	✓		✓		
<i>Selaginella uliginosa</i>	Swamp Selaginella	–	–					
<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	Rough Fireweed	–						

INDIGENOUS PLANT SPECIES

Scientific Name	Common Name	EVC number						
		16	17	29	31	59/74	937	972
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>	Fireweed Groundsel			-				
<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Shrubby Fireweed		-	-		-		
<i>Senecio velleioides</i>	Forest Groundsel			-				
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	Indian Weed			✓	-			
<i>Solanum prinophyllum</i>	Forest Nightshade			✓				
<i>Sphaerolobium minus</i>	Globe-pea	-						
<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i>	Australian Dusty Miller	✓					✓	
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>	Forest Starwort			-				
<i>Sticherus urceolatus</i>	Silky Fan-fern			✓	-			
<i>Stipa</i> – see <i>Austrostipa</i>								
<i>Stylidium armeria</i>	Grass Trigger-plant	-						
<i>Tetraria capillaris</i>	Hair-sedge	-	-					
<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>	Forest Wire-grass	M	-	✓	M		✓	✓
<i>Tetratheca ciliata</i>	Pink-bells	✓						
<i>Tetratheca stenocarpa</i>	Long Pink-bells	✓	-					
<i>Thelymitra media</i>	Tall Sun-orchid	-						
<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i>	Common Fringe-lily	✓					✓	
<i>Tmesipteris ovata/parva</i>	Oval/Small Fork-fern				✓			
<i>Tmesipteris obliqua</i>	Long Fork-fern				✓			
<i>Todea barbara</i>	Austral King-fern				✓			-
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	Scrub Nettle			-				
<i>Veronica calycina</i>	Hairy Speedwell			-				
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaf Violet	✓	M	✓	✓		✓	✓
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell	-						
<i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i>	Small Grass-tree	-					✓	
<i>Xanthosia dissecta</i>	Cut-leaf Xanthosia	✓						
? <i>Xanthosia tridentata</i>	Hill Xanthosia						-	
<i>Zieria arborescens</i>	Stinkwood			-				

INTRODUCED PLANT SPECIES

Scientific Name	Common Name	EVC number						
		16	17	29	31	59/74	937	972
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	-						
<i>Avena</i> sp.	an unidentified oat	-						
<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	Water Starwort					✓		
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	Common Centaury			-			-	
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle			-				
<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>	Fleabane			-				
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove			✓				
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog					-		
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Cat's Ear	-	-	-		-		
<i>Juncus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Rush					M		
<i>Leontodon taraxacoides</i>	Hairy Hawkbit			-				
<i>Lotus uliginosus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil					-		
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort		-					
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal				-	-		
? <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel	-						
<i>Pseudoscleropodium purum</i>	Moss		-					
<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i>	Blackberry		-	-				
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Rough Sow-thistle					-		
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	-	-					

Appendix B. Plant Species Suitable for Revegetation

The following list provides a palette of indigenous plant species suitable for revegetation in or near the Hoddles Creek Education Area, categorised by EVC. The species have been selected from those found naturally within the reserve and hence omit some species that may be suitable for planting, e.g. Southern Sassafras for Cool Temperate Rainforest. Ticks in bold are staple species that are easily propagated and most important to include in a revegetation project for the relevant EVC. Ticks not in bold are less abundant species in the EVC and will not be appropriate in all circumstances, or may be difficult to obtain.

The columns in the grid correspond to different EVCs. The EVC identification numbers in the table heading represent:

- 16 – Lowland Forest
- 17 – Riparian Scrub/Swampy Riparian Forest Complex
- 29 – Damp Forest
- 31 – Cool Temperate Rainforest variant
- 59/74 – Riparian Thicket and associated wetland
- 937 – Swamp Woodland
- 972 – Riparian Wet Forest

Scientific Name	Common Name	EVC number						
		16	17	29	31	59/74	937	972
Canopy Trees								
<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	Brown Stringybark	✓					✓	
<i>Eucalyptus cephalocarpa</i>	Mealy Stringybark	✓					✓	
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey Gum			✓				✓
<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	Broad-leafed Peppermint	✓	✓					
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate Stringybark	✓	✓	✓				✓
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum						✓	
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i>	Narrow-leaf Peppermint	✓					✓	✓
<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>	Silver-top	✓						
Other Trees								
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle	✓		✓	✓			✓
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood			✓	✓		✓	✓
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Scented Paperbark		✓			✓		
<i>Myrsine howittiana</i>	Muttonwood			✓				
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	Hazel Pomaderris			✓	✓			✓
<i>Zieria arborescens</i>	Stinkwood			✓				
Shrubs 3 metres or more tall								
<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i>	Blanket-leaf			✓				
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria	✓						
<i>Hakea decurrens</i>	Bushy Needlewood	✓					✓	
<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>	Austral Mulberry			✓	✓			✓
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	Musk Daisy-bush			✓	✓			✓
<i>Oxylobium arborescens</i>	Tall Shaggy Pea			✓	✓			
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>	Banyalla			✓	✓			
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	Victorian Christmas-bush		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Shrubs 0.5 to 3 metres tall								
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Spreading Wattle	✓						
<i>Acacia mucronata</i>	Narrow-leaf Wattle	✓						

Scientific Name	Common Name	EVC number						
		16	17	29	31	59/74	937	972
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle	✓						
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses		✓	✓		✓	✓	
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia	✓						
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia	✓						
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Common Correa	✓						
<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i>	Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea	✓						
<i>Dillwynia sericea</i>	Showy Parrot-pea	✓						
<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common Heath	✓						
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia	✓	✓	✓		✓		
<i>Hakea nodosa</i>	Yellow Hakea	✓					✓	
<i>Hakea ulicina</i>	Furze Hakea	✓						
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree	✓	✓				✓	
<i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i>	Heath Tea-tree	✓						
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Manuka	✓	✓					
<i>Leucopogon ericoides</i>	Pink Beard-heath	✓						
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snowy Daisy-bush	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
<i>Olearia myrsinoides</i>	Silky Daisy-bush	✓						
<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i>	Dusty Daisy-bush	✓						
<i>Pimelea axiflora</i>	Bootlace Bush			✓				
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Slender Rice-flower	✓						
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax			✓				✓
<i>Pultenaea gunnii</i>	Golden Bush-pea	✓	✓	✓				
<i>Pultenaea hispidula</i>	Rusty Bush-pea	✓					✓	
<i>Pultenaea scabra</i>	Rough Bush-pea	✓						
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>	Fireweed Groundsel			✓				
<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Shrubby Fireweed		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Senecio velleioides</i>	Forest Groundsel			✓				
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	Indian Weed			✓	✓			
<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i>	Australian Dusty Miller	✓					✓	
Creepers and Scramblers								
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee		✓	✓	✓	✓		
<i>Acrotriche prostrata</i>	Trailing Ground-berry	✓						
<i>Australina pusilla</i>	Shade Nettle			✓	✓			
<i>Austrocynoglossum latifolium</i>	Forest Hound's-tongue			✓				
<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	Wiry Bauera	✓	✓				✓	
<i>Centella cordifolia</i>	Centella		✓				✓	
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed	✓	✓	✓				
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Cinquefoil Crane's-bill			✓				
<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i>	Creeping Raspwort		✓					
<i>Goodenia lanata</i>	Trailing Goodenia	✓					✓	
<i>Gratiola peruviana</i>	Austral Brooklime		✓					✓
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort		✓	✓			✓	✓
<i>Platylobium formosum</i>	Handsome Flat-pea	✓						
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Small-leaf Bramble			✓				✓
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>	Forest Starwort			✓				
<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>	Forest Wire-grass			✓	✓		✓	✓
Climbers								
<i>Billardiera mutabilis</i>	Common Apple-berry	✓	✓					
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Mountain Clematis		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining Glycine	✓					✓	
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine			✓	✓			✓
<i>Parsonsia brownii</i>	Twining Silkpod			✓	✓			✓

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		16	17	29	31	59/74	937	972
Ferns								
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair			✓				
<i>Blechnum chambersii</i>	Lance Water-fern				✓			
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Gristle Fern			✓	✓			✓
<i>Blechnum minus</i>	Soft Water-fern	✓	✓			✓		
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	Fishbone Water-fern	✓			✓			✓
<i>Blechnum watsii</i>	Hard Water-fern				✓			✓
<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Tree-fern				✓			✓
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Soft Tree-fern				✓			✓
<i>Lastreopsis acuminata</i>	Shiny Shield-fern				✓			
<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	Screw Fern	✓					✓	
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Mother Shield-fern		✓					
<i>Selaginella uliginosa</i>	Swamp Selaginella	✓						
<i>Todea barbara</i>	Austral King-fern							✓
Wetland Species								
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge					✓		
<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Tassel Sedge					✓		
<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Common Spike-rush					✓		
<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i>	Tall Spike-rush					✓		
<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	Swamp Club-rush					✓		✓
<i>Juncus gregiflorus</i>	Green Rush					✓		
<i>Juncus procerus</i>	Tall Rush					✓		
<i>Juncus sarophorus</i>	Broom Rush					✓		
<i>Ottelia ovalifolia</i>	Swamp Lily					✓		
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Slender Knotweed					✓		
<i>Persicaria praetermissa</i>	Spotted Knotweed					✓		
Grassy Species								
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge	✓				✓	✓	✓
<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i>	Tall Sword-sedge	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword-sedge	✓					✓	
<i>Lepidosperma tortuosum</i>	Tortuous Rapier-sedge	✓						
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>coriacea</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	✓						
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	✓						✓
<i>Lomandra longifolia longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	✓					✓	
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>	Purple-sheathed Tussock-grass		✓					✓
<i>Poa tenera</i>	Slender Tussock-grass	✓	✓				✓	✓
<i>Rytidosperma pallidum</i>	Silvertop Wallaby-grass	✓					✓	
<i>Schoenus maschalinus</i>	Leafy Bog-rush	✓	✓			✓	✓	
<i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i>	Small Grass-tree	✓					✓	
Other								
<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>	Honey-pots	✓						
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	✓	✓				✓	
<i>Caesia parviflora</i>	Pale Grass-lily	✓						
<i>Chiloglottis valida</i>	Common Bird-orchid	✓						
<i>Dampiera stricta</i>	Blue Dampiera	✓						
<i>Dianella admixta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily	✓						
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Paroo Lily	✓						
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily	✓	✓					
<i>Euryomyrtus ramosissima</i>	Rosy Baeckea	✓						
<i>Gompholobium huegelii</i>	Common Wedge-pea	✓						
<i>Gonocarpus humilis</i>	Shade Raspwort	✓	✓					
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort	✓	✓					

Scientific Name	Common Name	EVC number						
		16	17	29	31	59/74	937	972
<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>	Button Everlasting	✓						
<i>Hovea heterophylla</i>	Common Hovea	✓						
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John's Wort	✓	✓					
<i>Lagenophora gracilis</i>	Slender Lagenophora	✓					✓	
<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>	Common Lagenophora	✓		✓				
<i>Mentha laxiflora</i>	Forest Mint			✓				
<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	Long Purple-flag		✓					
<i>Persoonia juniperina</i>	Prickly Geebung	✓						
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common Rice-flower	✓						
<i>Plantago debilis</i>	Shade Plantain			✓				
<i>Solanum prinophyllum</i>	Forest Nightshade			✓				
<i>Sphaerolobium minus</i>	Globe-pea		✓					
<i>Stylidium armeria</i>	Grass Trigger-plant	✓						
<i>Tetratheca ciliata</i>	Pink-bells	✓						
<i>Tetratheca stenocarpa</i>	Long Pink-bells	✓						
<i>Veronica calycina</i>	Hairy Speedwell			✓				
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaf Violet	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell	✓						
<i>Xanthosia dissecta</i>	Cut-leaf Xanthosia	✓						