

VEGETATION SPECIES

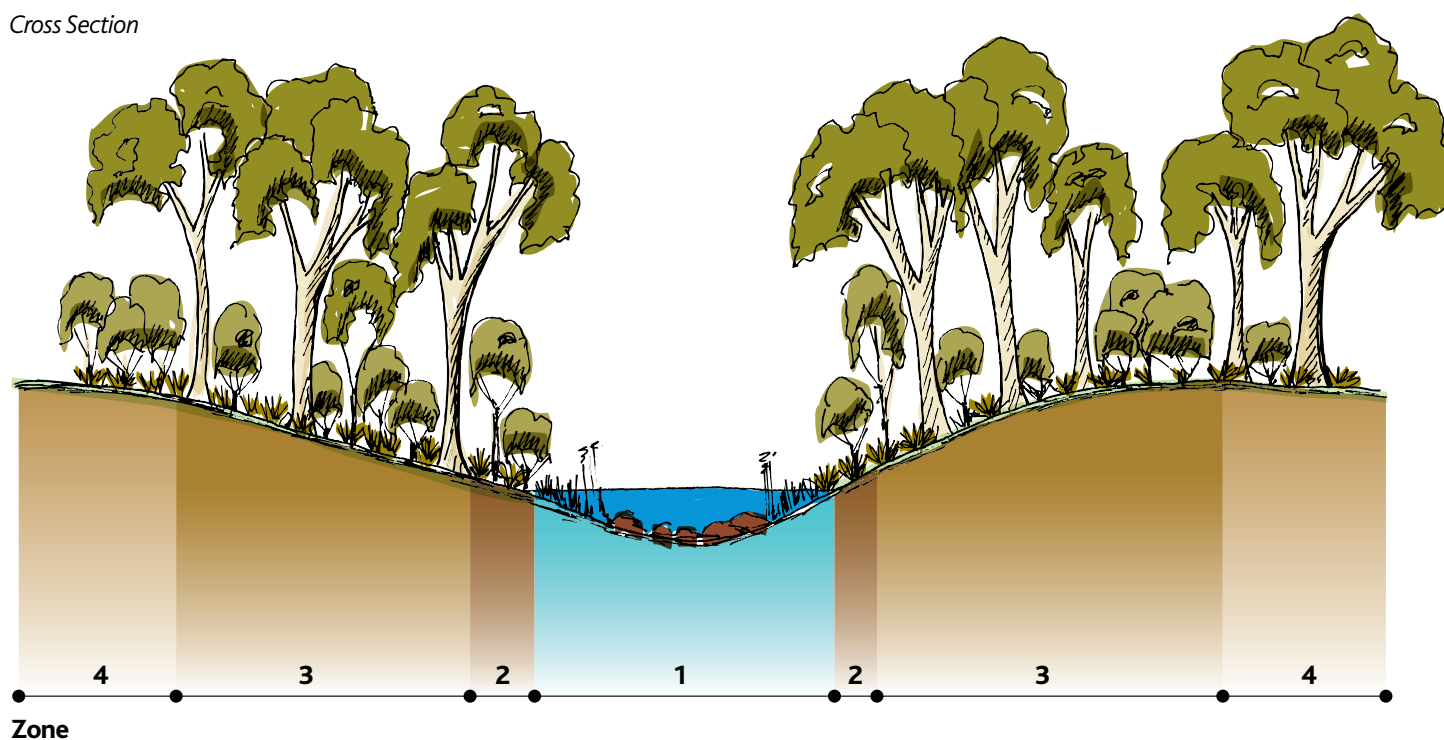
23CVU



EVC 23 HERB-RICH FOOTHILL FOREST CENTRAL VICTORIAN UPLANDS

Occurs on relatively fertile, moderately well-drained soils on an extremely wide range of geological types and in areas of moderate to high rainfall. Occupies easterly and southerly aspects mainly on lower slopes and in gullies. A medium to tall open forest or woodland to 25m tall with a small tree layer over a sparse to dense shrub layer. A high cover and diversity of herbs and grasses in the ground layer characterise this EVC.

Cross Section



VEGETATION SPECIES

23CVU

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
TREES														
<i>Eucalyptus globulus ssp. bicostata</i>	Eurabbie				■	L	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate Stringybark				■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	Broad-leaved Peppermint				■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus radiata s.l.</i>	Narrow leaf Peppermint			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey-gum			■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
SMALL TREES/LARGE - MEDIUM SHRUBS & VINES														
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle		■	■	■	L	●	●	●			Relaible and robust. May require maintenance if planted in erosion prone areas		●
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood		■	■		D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Hop Wattle				■	O	●	●				Difficult to propagate		
<i>Acrotriche prostrata</i>	Trailing Ground-berry				■	C	●	●				Can be slow to establish.		
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia			■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Billardiera scandens var. scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry			■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Use only in high quality revegetation	●	●
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Mountain Clematis			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Use only in high quality revegetation	●	●
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common Heath			■	■	C	●	●	●			Difficult to propagate		
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining Glycine				■	O	●	●	●	●		Can be difficult to establish	●	●
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple Coral-pea				■	O	●	●	●	●		Use only in high quality revegetation	●	●
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree			■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i>	Dusty Daisy-bush				■	C	●	●	●					
GRASSES,SEDGES DICOT HERBS and FERNS														
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee		■	■		O	●	●	●	●	●	Useful for weed suppression with adequate site preparation	●	●
<i>Acrotriche prostrata</i>	Trailing Ground-berry				■	O	●	●				Difficult to propagate		●
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair		■	■		O	●	●	●			Difficult to propagate		
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	Necklace Fern				■	L	●					Difficult to propagate		●
<i>Austrodanthonia pilosa</i>	Velvet Wallaby-grass				■	L	●							●
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable, robust and easily propagated	●	
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●		Can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size	●	●
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	Common Hedgehog-grass				■	L	●							●
<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge			■	■	L	●	●				Difficult to propagate		
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Galium propinquum</i>	Maori Bedstraw				■	D	●	●				Can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size		
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort				■	C	●	●	●			Can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size		
<i>Hovea heterophylla</i>	Common Hovea		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size		●
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking Pennywort		■	■	■	O	●	●				Can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size		●
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John's Wort				■	O	●	●				Can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size		

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
1 Bed	L Limited	These columns show the species expected to be present in areas of vegetation at five different quality levels.	Plants listed in this column are species which are readily cultivated in nurseries with indigenous plant propagation skills, reliable in revegetation with an expected survival rate of 95% or greater three years post planting – assumes that a high quality plant was supplied (refer to plant standard) and that weed management and planting is undertaken with appropriate skill and diligence.	EVC benchmarks have been developed as standard reference points that are applied in carrying out vegetation assessments. An EVC benchmark represents the average characteristics of a mature and apparently long-undisturbed stand of the same vegetation type.
2 Lower Bank	O Occasional			
3 Upper Bank	C Common	1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values		
4 Verge	D Dominant	2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements		
		3 Medium Fragmented remnants		
		4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity		
		5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity		

VEGETATION SPECIES

23CVU

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> ssp. <i>coriacea</i>	Wattle Mat-rush				■	C	●	●	●					●
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> ssp. <i>longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush			■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable, robust and easily propagated	●	●
<i>Luzula meridionalis</i> var. <i>flaccida</i>	Common Woodrush				■	O	●	●						●
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Can be useful for initial site colonisation. Manage remnants with appropriate weed control	●	●
<i>Olearia megalophylla</i>	Large-leaf Daisy-bush				■	O	●	●						
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common Rice-flower				■	O	●	●				Difficult to propagate on large scale.		
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>	Sword Tussock-grass			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Prefers moist shaded terraces	●	●
<i>Poa tenera</i>	Slender Tussock-grass				■	O	●	●						●
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Difficult to propagate		●
<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Shrubby Fireweed			■	■	D	●	●	●					●
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Fireweed			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Can be useful for initial site colonisation	●	●
<i>Senecio tenuiflorus</i>	Slender Fireweed			■	■	C	●	●	●					●
<i>Stellaria pungens</i>	Prickly Starwort			■	■	C	●	●				Can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size		●
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i> s.l.	Grass Trigger-plant			■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Difficult to establish a self perpetuating colony	●	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Requires burning or heavy disturbance for regeneration	●	
<i>Veronica calycina</i>	Hairy Speedwell			■	■	C	●	●				Can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size		
<i>Viola hederacea</i> sensu <i>Willis</i> (1972)	Ivy-leaf Violet			■	■	C	●	●	●			Can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size		●
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i> s.l.	Sprawling Bluebell			■	■	O	●	●	●			Easy to grow and establish, but small size. Can spread easily by seed.		
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>	Tall Bluebell			■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Use only in high quality revegetation	●	●

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
1 ■ Bed 2 ■ Lower Bank 3 ■ Upper Bank 4 ■ Verge	L Limited O Occasional C Common D Dominant	These columns show the species expected to be present in areas of vegetation at five different quality levels. 1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values 2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements 3 Medium Fragmented remnants 4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity 5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity	Plants listed in this column are species which are readily cultivated in nurseries with indigenous plant propagation skills, reliable in revegetation with an expected survival rate of 95% or greater three years post planting – assumes that a high quality plant was supplied (refer to plant standard) and that weed management and planting is undertaken with appropriate skill and diligence.	EVC benchmarks have been developed as standard reference points that are applied in carrying out vegetation assessments. An EVC benchmark represents the average characteristics of a mature and apparently long-undisturbed stand of the same vegetation type.

VEGETATION SPECIES

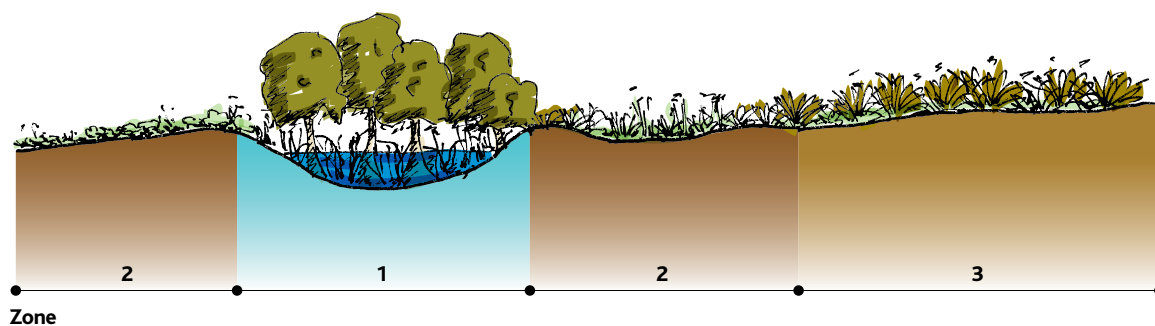
9GIP



EVC 9 COASTAL SALTMARSH GIPPSLAND PLAINS

Occurs on and immediately above marine and estuarine tidal flats and contains distinct floristic communities as bands or zones in the same location, depending on the positioning of the various floristic communities in relation to the saline environment. Consists of a range of life forms including succulent herbs, low succulent shrubs, rushes and sedges.

Cross Section



VEGETATION SPECIES

9GIP

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
LARGE SHRUBS														
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	Coast saltbush		■	■		D	●	●	●	●		On shell banks, low dunes and berms only	●	
<i>Atriplex paludosa</i> ssp. <i>paludosa</i>	Marsh Saltbush		■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust - limited availability	●	
<i>Avicennia marina</i> ssp. <i>australasica</i>	White Mangrove	■				D	●	●	●			Along channels leading to and within Saltmarsh		
<i>Tecticornia arbuscula</i> (Syn. <i>Sclerostegia arbuscula</i>)	Shrubby Glasswort		■			D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
SMALL SHRUBS, GRASSES,SEDGES DICOT HERBS and FERNS														
<i>Apium prostratum</i> ssp. <i>prostratum</i> s.l.	Sea Celery		■	■		O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i> ssp. <i>clavellatum</i>	Rounded Noon-flower		■			D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	Australian Salt-grass		■	■		D	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Frankenia pauciflora</i> var. <i>gunnii</i>	Southern Sea-heath		■			O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		●
<i>Gahnia filum</i>	Chaffy Saw-sedge		■	■		C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust - check local occurrence, limited availability	●	
<i>Gahnia trifida</i>	Coast Saw-sedge		■	■		C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust - check local occurrence, limited availability	●	
<i>Hemichroa pentandra</i>	Trailing Hemichroa			■		C	●	●	●			Not generally available		
<i>Juncus kraussii</i> ssp. <i>australiensis</i>	Sea Rush		■	■		D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Lawrenzia spicata</i>	Salt Lawrenzia			■		O	●	●				Not generally available		
<i>Limonium australe</i>	Yellow Sea-lavender		■	■		O	●	●				Not generally available		
<i>Lobelia irrigua</i>	Salt Pratia		■	■		C	●	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparation	●	
<i>Mimulus repens</i>	Creeping Monkey-flower		■			C	●	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparation	●	
<i>Poa poiiformis</i> var. <i>poiiformis</i>	Coast Tussock-grass			■		D	●	●	●	●	●	Fringing (i.e. landward) of upper saltmarsh	●	
<i>Puccinellia stricta</i> var. <i>stricta</i> / var. <i>perlaxa</i>	Australian Saltmarsh-grass			■		C	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Samolus repens</i>	Creeping Brookweed		■	■		O	●	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparation	●	●
<i>Sarcocornia blackiana</i>	Thick-head Glasswort		■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> ssp. <i>quinqueflora</i>	Beaded Glasswort		■			D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Selliera radicans</i>	Shiny Swamp-mat		■	■		C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	Salt Couch		■	■		O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Suaeda australis</i>	Austral Seablite		■	■		C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Triglochin striatum</i>	Streaked Arrowgrass	■	■	■		O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Wilsonia rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaf Wilsonia			■		O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		

Key

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2 ■ Lower Bank	O Occasional	1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values		
3 ■ Upper Bank	C Common	2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements		
4 ■ Verge	D Dominant	3 Medium Fragmented remnants		
		4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity		
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VEGETATION SPECIES

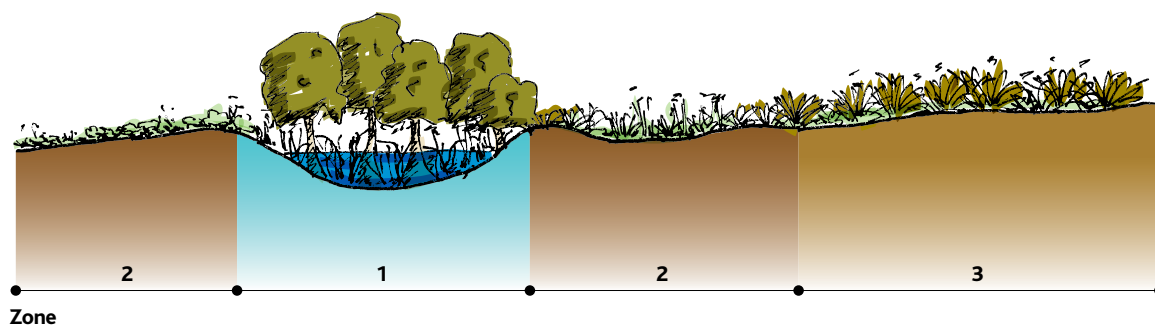
9VVP



EVC 9 COASTAL SALT MARSH VICTORIAN VOLCANIC PLAINS

Occurs on and immediately above marine and estuarine tidal flats and contains distinct floristic communities as bands or zones in the same location, depending on the positioning of the various floristic communities in relation to the saline environment. Consists of a range of life forms including succulent herbs, low succulent shrubs, rushes and sedges.

Cross Section



VEGETATION SPECIES

9VVP

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
SMALL TREES/LARGE - MEDIUM SHRUBS & VINES														
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	Coast saltbush		■	■		D	●	●	●	●		On shell banks, low dunes and berms only	●	
<i>Atriplex paludosa</i> ssp. <i>paludosa</i>	Marsh Saltbush		■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust - limited availability	●	
<i>Avicennia marina</i> ssp. <i>australasica</i>	White Mangrove	■				D	●	●	●			Along channels leading to and within Saltmarsh		
<i>Muehlenbeckia florulenta</i>	Tangled Lignum		■	■		D	●	●	●	●		At outer edge of Saltmarsh communities	●	
<i>Tecticornia arbuscula</i> (Syn. <i>Sclerostegia arbuscula</i>)	Shrubby Glasswort		■			D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Tecticornia halocnemoides</i> ssp. <i>halocnemoides</i> (Syn. <i>Halosarcia halocnemoides</i> ssp. <i>Halocnemoides</i>)	Grey Glasswort		■			D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Tecticornia pergranulata</i> ssp. <i>Pergranulata</i> (Syn <i>Halosarcia pergranulata</i> ssp. <i>pergranulata</i>)	Black-seed Glasswort		■			D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
SMALL SHRUBS, GRASSES, SEDGES DICOT HERBS and FERNS														
<i>Apium prostratum</i> ssp. <i>prostratum</i> s.l.	Sea Celery		■	■		L	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i> ssp. <i>clavellatum</i>	Rounded Noon-flower		■			C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	Australian Salt-grass		■	■		D	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Frankenia pauciflora</i> var. <i>gunnii</i>	Southern Sea-heath		■			O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		●
<i>Gahnia filum</i>	Chaffy Saw-sedge		■	■		D	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust - limited availability	●	
<i>Hemichroa pentandra</i>	Trailing Hemichroa			■		C	●	●	●			Not generally available		
<i>Juncus kraussii</i> ssp. <i>australiensis</i>	Sea Rush		■	■		C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Lawrenzia spicata</i>	Salt Lawrenzia			■		O	●	●				Not generally available		
<i>Lobelia irrigua</i>	Salt Pratia		■	■		O	●	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparation	●	
<i>Mimulus repens</i>	Creeping Monkey-flower		■			C	●	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparation	●	
<i>Poa poiiformis</i> var. <i>poiiformis</i>	Coast Tussock-grass			■		D	●	●	●	●	●	Fringing (i.e. landward) of upper saltmarsh	●	
<i>Puccinellia stricta</i> var. <i>stricta</i> / var. <i>perlaxa</i>	Australian Saltmarsh-grass			■		C	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Samolus repens</i>	Creeping Brookweed		■	■		O	●	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparation	●	●
<i>Sarcocornia blackiana</i>	Thick-head Glasswort		■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> ssp. <i>quinqueflora</i>	Beaded Glasswort		■			D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Selliera radicans</i>	Shiny Swamp-mat		■	■		C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	Salt Couch		■	■		O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Suaeda australis</i>	Austral Seablite		■	■		C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Triglochin striatum</i>	Streaked Arrowgrass	■	■	■		C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Wilsonia humilis</i>	Silky Wilsonia		■	■		O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Wilsonia rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaf Wilsonia			■		O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		

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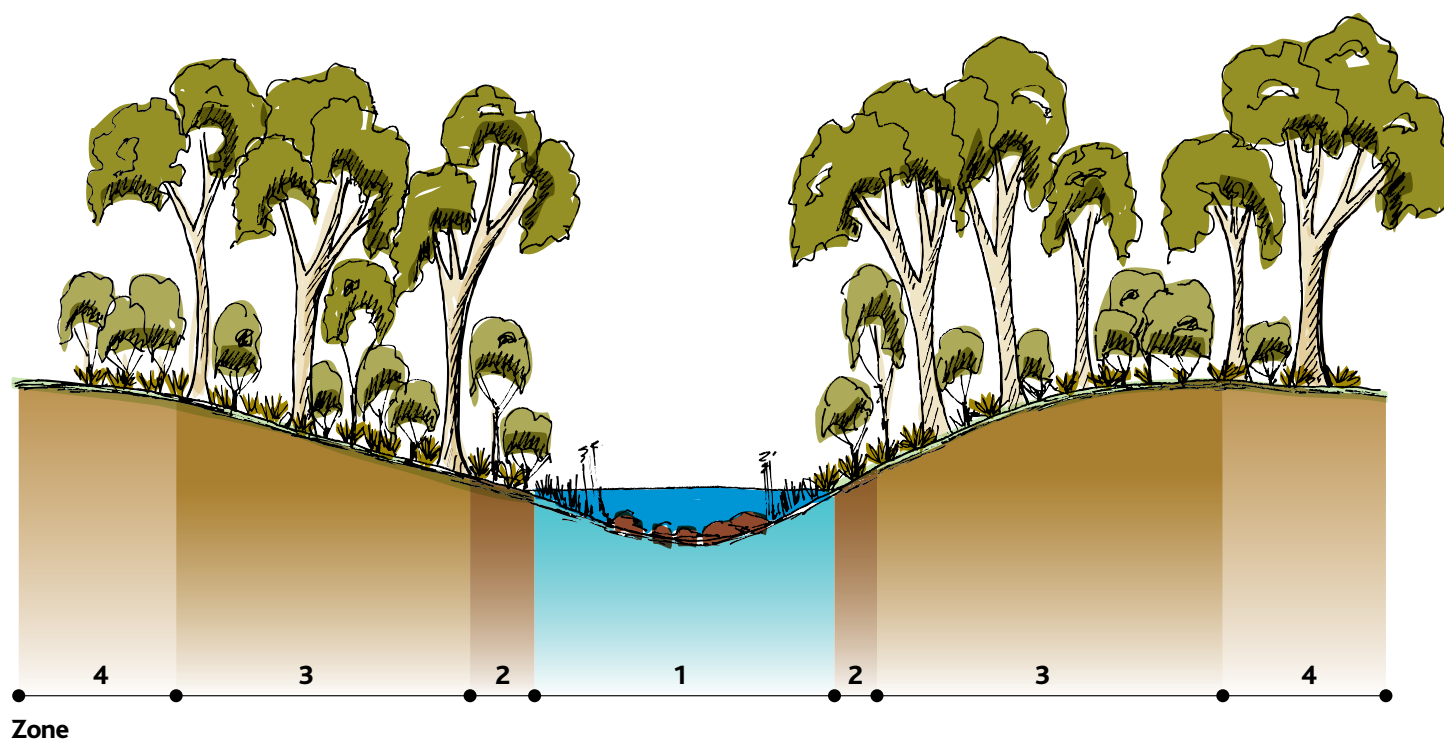
VEGETATION SPECIES

18STZ

EVC 18 RIPARIAN FOREST STRZELECKI RANGES

A tall forest to 30 m tall of river banks and associated alluvial terraces with occasional occurrences in the heads of gullies leading into creeks and rivers. The soil is fertile alluvium, regularly inundated and permanently moist. Dominated by tall eucalypts but also has an open to sparse secondary tree layer of wattles and scattered dense patches of shrubs, ferns, grasses and herbs.

Cross Section



VEGETATION SPECIES

18STZ

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
TREES (40% canopy cover is the benchmark for this EVC and can be altered in degraded sites depending on constraints)														
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> ssp. <i>dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle				■	L	●	●	●		Usually able to regenerate - avoid planting or use in limited numbers		●	
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey Gum			■	■	L	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust - check local occurrence	●		
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box				■	L	●	●			Not common in this bioregion - useful where waterway has incised and the banks are now drier			
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate Stringybark		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> var. <i>ovata</i>	Swamp Gum	■	■			O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> ssp. <i>radiata</i>	Narrow-leaf Peppermint			■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust - useful where waterway has incised and the banks are now drier	●		
<i>Eucalyptus rubida</i>	Candlebark				■	L	●	●			Reliable and robust - check local occurrence			
<i>Eucalyptus strzeleckii</i>	Strzelecki Gum		■	■		O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust - check local occurrence	●	●	
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
SMALL TREES/LARGE - MEDIUM SHRUBS & VINES														
<i>Acacia verticillata</i> ssp. <i>verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses			■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ssp. <i>spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Callistemon sieberi</i>	River Bottlebrush		■			L	●	●			Associated with rocky streambeds and streambanks			
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Mountain Clematis		■	■	■	O	●	●	●		Limited availability		●	
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush		■	■		O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Gynatrix pulchella</i>	Hemp Bush		■	■		O	●	●	●		Reliable and robust and a better performer in sheltered sites with available moisture			
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i> s.l.	Burgan		■	■		O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust, can dominate sites	●		
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree	■	■			C	●	●	●		Reliable and robust and a better performer in sheltered sites with available moisture			
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Manuka		■	■	■	C	●	●	●		Reliable and robust			
<i>Lomatia myricoides</i>	River Lomatia		■	■		O	●	●	●		Limited availability			
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp paperbark	■	■			C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Melicys dentata</i>	Tree Violet		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i>	Privet Mock-olive			■	■	L	●	●			Reliable and robust			
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snow Daisy-bush		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree-Everlasting		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine		■	■	■	O	●	●			Limited availability			
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	Hazel Pomaderris		■	■		C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Pomaderris racemosa</i>	Cluster pomoderris		■	■		L	●	●			Limited availability			
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i> ssp. <i>lasianthos</i>	Victorian Christmas-bush		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Rapanea howittiana</i>	Muttonwood		■	■		O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
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2 ■ Lower Bank	O Occasional			
3 ■ Upper Bank	C Common			
4 ■ Verge	D Dominant			
		1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values		
		2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements		
		3 Medium Fragmented remnants		
		4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity		
		5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity		

VEGETATION SPECIES

18STZ

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
GRASSES,SEDGES DICOT HERBS and FERNS														
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparation	●	●
<i>Acrotriche prostrata</i>	Trailing Ground-berry			■	■	O	●	●				Not usually planted		
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair		■	■		O	●	●				Not usually planted		
<i>Austrocynoglossum latifolium</i>	Forest Hound's-tongue		■	■		C	●	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparation	●	
<i>Blechnum minus</i>	Soft Water-fern		■	■		O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	Fishbone Water-fern		■	■		O	●	●				Usually not planted		●
<i>Blechnum wattsi</i>	Hard Water-fern		■	■		O	●	●				Usually not planted		●
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge		■			C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Tassel Sedge		■			C	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Carex gaudichaudiana</i>	Fen Sedge		■			L	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Tree-fern		■	■		L	●	●				Not suited to large scale reveg as plants are sourced from natural environments, not readily propagated and expensive to purchase		●
<i>Cyperus lucidus</i>	Leafy Flat-sedge		■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed			■	■	C	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Soft Tree-fern		■			L	●	●				Not suited to large scale reveg as plants are sourced from natural environments, not readily propagated and expensive to purchase		●
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	Common Hedgehog-grass			■	■	L	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge		■	■		C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Galium propinquum</i>	Maori Bedstraw			■	■	O	●	●	●			Usually not planted		
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Cinquefoil Cranesbill			■	■	O	●	●	●			Usually not planted		●
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort			■	■	O	●	●	●			Usually not planted		●
<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	Swamp Club-sedge	■	■			C	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		●
<i>Juncus amabilis</i>	Hollow Rush	■	■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	■	■			O	●	●				Reliable and robust		
<i>Juncus sarophorus</i>	Broom Rush	■	■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i>	Tall Sword-sedge		■			O	●	●				Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability		●
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword-sedge		■	■		C	●	●	●			Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability		
<i>Leptinella filicula</i>	Mountain Cotula		■			L	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Lobelia pedunculata s.l.</i>	Matted Pratia		■			L	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Lobelia pratioides</i>	Poison Lobelia		■			O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust in moist location		
<i>Lomandra longifolia ssp. longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Lycopus australis</i>	Australian Gipsy-wort		■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust in moist location	●	
<i>Mentha australis</i>	River Mint		■	■		O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust in moist location		
<i>Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Maintain remnants by controlling grassy weeds		●
<i>Oxalis corniculata s.l.</i>	Yellow Wood-sorrel			■	■	O	●	●				Usually not planted		●
<i>Poa australis spp. agg.</i>	Tussock Grass			■	■	C	●	●	●			Ideally suited to moist shaded sites		●

Key

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VEGETATION SPECIES

18STZ

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>	Sword Tussock-grass		■	■		C	●	●	●	●		Ideally suited to moist shaded sites	●	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass		■			O	●	●	●	●		Confine location to river terraces where soil moisture levels are higher	●	
<i>Poa tenera</i>	Slender Tussock-grass		■	■		O	●	●				Usually not planted		●
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Mother Shield-fern		■	■		O	●	●				Usually not planted		●
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Common Bracken			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Not available - may be present via natural regeneration		●
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Small-leaf Bramble		■	■		O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust provides good low habitat	●	
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>	Fireweed Groundsel			■	■	O	●	●	●			Disturbance and post fire coloniser		
<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Shrubby Fireweed			■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Disturbance and post fire coloniser	●	
<i>Stellaria pungens</i>	Prickly Starwort			■	■	O	●	●				Usually not planted but often a significant component of ground flora and competitive after disturbance.		
<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>	Forest Wire-grass			■	■	C	●	●	●			Often not planted but reliable dominant post disturbance		●
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	Scrub Nettle		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Usually not planted but often a significant component of ground flora and competitive after disturbance		
<i>Viola hederacea</i> sensu <i>Willis (1972)</i>	Ivy-leaf Violet		■	■	■	O	●	●				Usually not planted		●
SEMI AQUATIC AND AQUATIC HERBS														
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water Plantain	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Baumea articulata</i>	Jointed Twig-sedge		■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Baumea rubiginosa</i> sens. lat.	Soft Twig-rush		■			O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Bolboschoenus medianus</i>	Marsh Club-sedge	■	■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Common Spike-sedge	■				D	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i>	Tall Spike-sedge	■				O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Myriophyllum crispatum</i>	Upright Water-milfoil	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Persicaria decipens</i>	Slender Knotweed	■	■			C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Persicaria praetermissa</i>	Spotted Knotweed	■	■			C	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Persicaria subsessilis</i>	Hairy Knotweed	■	■			C	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	River Club-sedge	■				D	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	

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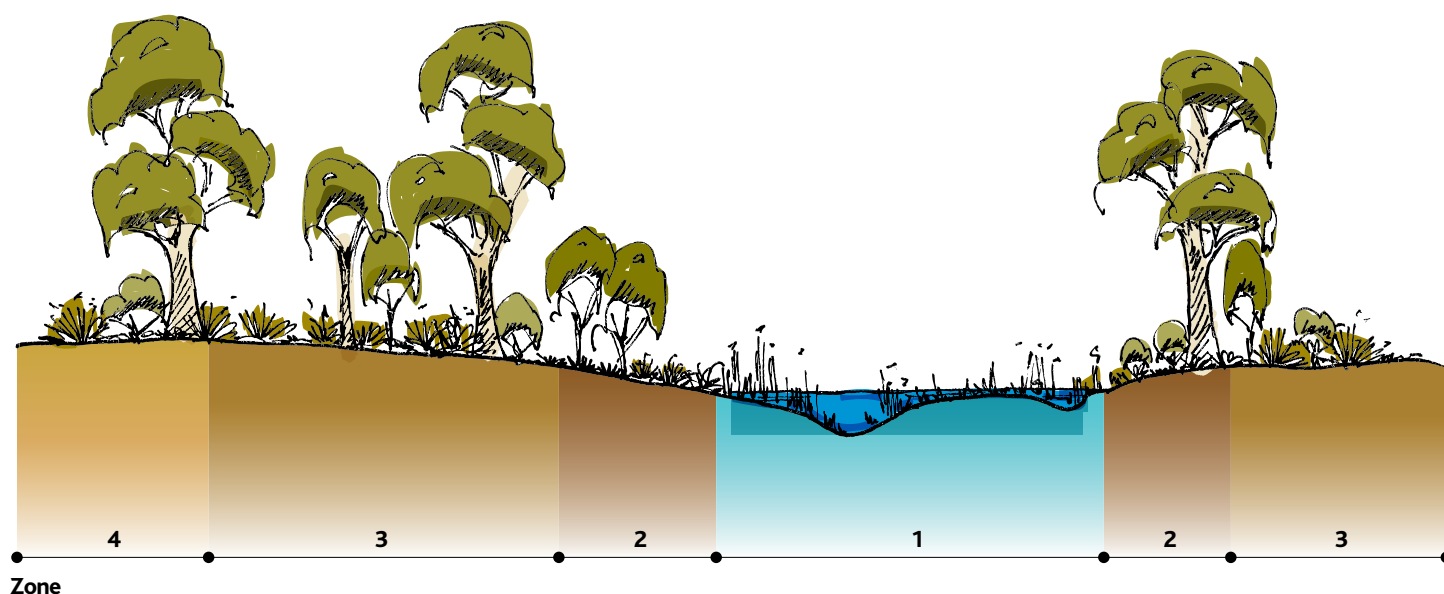
VEGETATION SPECIES

83GIP

EVC 83 SWAMPY RIPARIAN WOODLAND GIPPSLAND PLAIN

Woodland to 15 m tall generally occupying low energy streams of the foothills and plains. The lower strata are variously locally dominated by a range of large and medium shrub species on the stream levees in combination with large tussock grasses and sedges in the ground layer.

Cross Section



VEGETATION SPECIES

83GIP

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
TREES														
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> ssp. <i>dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle		■	■	■	L	●	●	●			Usually able to regenerate - exclude or only plant in limited numbers		
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust - use in limited numbers	●	
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus cephalocarpa</i>	Silver-leaf Stringybark		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust - check local occurrence	●	
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> var. <i>ovata</i>	Swamp Gum			■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> s.l.	Narrow-leaf Peppermint				■	O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Manna Gum			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Eucalyptus yarraensis</i>	Yarra Gum			■	■	L	●	●	●	●		Local occurrence on Dandenong Creek	●	
SMALL TREES/LARGE - MEDIUM SHRUBS & VINES														
<i>Acacia verticillata</i> ssp. <i>verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses		■	■		O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry		■	■		O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ssp. <i>spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Current-bush		■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart			■	■	O	●	●				Not available for planting		
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Gynatrix pulchella</i>	Hemp Bush		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Requires good conditions to establish	●	
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree		■			C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Manuka		■	■		C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp Paperbark		■	■		D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Scented Paperbark		■			O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Melicytus dentata</i>	Tree Violet		■	■		C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snow Daisy-bush		■	■		O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting		■	■		O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Ozothamnus rosmarinifolius</i>	Rosemary Everlasting		■	■		O	●	●				Reliable and robust - increase use if occurs in local area		
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	Victorian Christmas-bush		■	■		O	●	●	●	●		Requires good conditions to establish	●	
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	Large Kangaroo Apple			■	■		●	●	●	●		Coloniser - use on degraded sites in limited numbers	●	
SMALL SHRUBS, GRASSES, SEDGES DICOT HERBS and FERNS														
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable with good site preparation	●	●
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair		■			O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Austroanthonia laevis</i>	Smooth Wallaby-grass			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Blechnum minus</i>	Soft Water-fern		■			O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	Fishbone Water-fern		■			O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Large Bindweed		■			O	●	●	●			Not usually planted		
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge		■			D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●

Key

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VEGETATION SPECIES

83GIP

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		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
<i>Carex gaudichaudiana</i>	Fen Sedge		■			C	●	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparation	●	
<i>Carex inversa</i>	Knob Sedge			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Centella cordifolia</i>	Centella		■	■		O	●	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparation	●	
<i>Dianella admixta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Dianella laevis</i>	Smooth Flax-lily			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidneyweed		■	■		C	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		●
<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i>	Variable Willow-herb		■	■		O	●	●	●			Coloniser - Not usually planted		
<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge		■	■	■	C	●	●				Cannot be propagated in useable quantities		
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge		■			O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Cinquefoil Cranesbill		■	■		O	●	●				Not usually planted		
<i>Goodenia humilis</i>	Swamp Goodenia			■	■	C	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort		■	■		O	●	●	●			Reliable but usually not propagated - increase use if in occurs local area		●
<i>Hemarthria uncinata</i> var. <i>uncinata</i>	Mat Grass		■	■		O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort		■	■		O	●	●				Usually not planted		●
<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i>	Shining Pennywort		■	■		O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Juncus gregiflorus</i>	Green Rush		■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush		■			C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i>	Loose-flower Rush		■			C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Juncus sarophorus</i>	Broom Rush		■			C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i>	Tall Sword-sedge		■			C	●	●	●			Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability		●
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> var. <i>majus</i>	Variable Sword-sedge		■			C	●	●	●			Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability		
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush			■	■	L	●	●	●			Not generally available		●
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> ssp. <i>longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush			■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Small Loosestrife			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Coloniser - Not usually planted		
<i>Mentha australis</i>	River Mint		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Maintain remnants by controlling grassy weeds		●
<i>Oxalis exilis</i>	Shady Wood-sorrel		■	■		O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>	Sword Tussock-grass		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust and a better performer in the shade than <i>Poa labillardierei</i>	●	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust if used in damp area	●	
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Common Bracken		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Not available for planting		●
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Small-leaf Bramble			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust - provides good low habitat		
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common Bog-sedge			■	■	C	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Shrubby Fireweed		■	■		O	●	●	●			Disturbance and post fire coloniser		●
<i>Senecio glomeratus</i>	Annual Fireweed		■	■		O	●	●	●	●		Disturbance and post fire coloniser	●	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i> s.l.	Sprawling Bluebell			■	■	O	●	●				Reliable with good site preparation		

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
1 Bed	L Limited	These columns show the species expected to be present in areas of vegetation at five different quality levels. 1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values 2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements 3 Medium Fragmented remnants 4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity 5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity	Plants listed in this column are species which are readily cultivated in nurseries with indigenous plant propagation skills, reliable in revegetation with an expected survival rate of 95% or greater three years post planting – assumes that a high quality plant was supplied (refer to plant standard) and that weed management and planting is undertaken with appropriate skill and diligence.	EVC benchmarks have been developed as standard reference points that are applied in carrying out vegetation assessments. An EVC benchmark represents the average characteristics of a mature and apparently long-undisturbed stand of the same vegetation type.
2 Lower Bank	O Occasional			
3 Upper Bank	C Common			
4 Verge	D Dominant			

VEGETATION SPECIES

83GIP

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
SEMI AQUATIC AND AQUATIC HERBS														
Baumea arthrophylla	Soft Twig-rush	■				C	●	●	●		Reliable and robust			
Bolboschoenus medianus	River Club-sedge	■				O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust - Dormant in winter			
Baumea articulata	Jointed Twig Rush	■				C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust			
Carex fascicularis	Tassel Sedge	■				C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust			
Crassula helmsii	Swamp Crassula	■				C	●	●	●		Reliable and robust			
Cyperus lucidus	Leafy Flat-sedge	■				O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
Eleocharis acuta	Common Spike-rush	■				C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust			
Eleocharis sphacelata	Tall Spike-sedge	■				C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust			
Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides	Shining Pennywort	■				C	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparation			
Isolepis inundata	Swamp Club-rush	■				C	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparation			
Juncus procerus	Tall Rush	■				O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
Lycopus australis	Australian Gipsywort	■				O	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparation			
Myriophyllum crispatum	Upright Water-milfoil	■				O	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation			
Persicaria decipens	Slender Knotweed	■	■			D	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust			
Persicaria praetermissa	Spotted Knotweed	■	■			C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust			
Persicaria subsessilis	Hairy Knotweed	■	■			C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust			
Phragmites australis	Common Reed	■				O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani	River Club-sedge	■				D	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust			
Triglochin procerum sens. lat.	Upright Water-ribbons	■				O	●	●	●		Reliable and robust - guard from water fowl			
Triglochin striatum	Streaked Arrowgrass	■				C	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparation			
Villarsia reniformis	Running Marsh-flower			■	■	O	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparation			

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
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3 ■ Upper Bank	C Common			
4 ■ Verge	D Dominant			
		1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values		
		2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements		
		3 Medium Fragmented remnants		
		4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity		
		5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity		



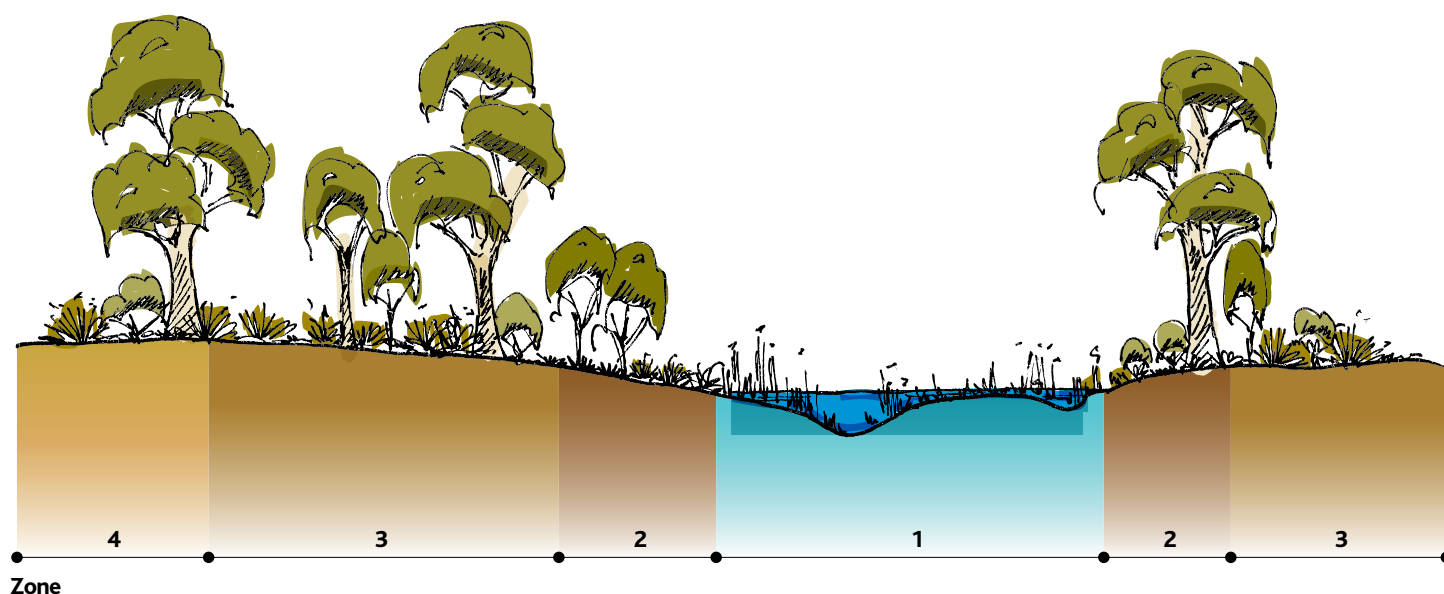
VEGETATION SPECIES

83STZ

EVC 83 SWAMPY RIPARIAN WOODLAND STREZELECKI

Woodland to 15 m tall generally occupying low energy streams of the foothills and plains. The lower strata are variously locally dominated by a range of large and medium shrub species on the stream levees in combination with large tussock grasses and sedges in the ground layer.

Cross Section



VEGETATION SPECIES

83STZ

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
TREES														
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> ssp. <i>dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle		■	■	■	L	●	●	●			Usually able to regenerate - exclude or only plant in limited numbers		
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust - use in limited numbers	●	
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> var. <i>ovata</i>	Swamp Gum			■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> s.l.	Narrow-leaf Peppermint				■	O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus strezeleckii</i>	Strzelecki Gum			■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust - check local occurrence	●	
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Manna Gum			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
SMALL TREES, LARGE - MEDIUM SHRUBS & VINES														
<i>Acacia verticillata</i> ssp. <i>verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses		■	■		O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry		■	■		O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ssp. <i>spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Current-bush		■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart			■	■	O	●	●				Not available for planting		
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Gynatrix pulchella</i>	Hemp Bush		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Requires good conditions to establish	●	
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree		■			C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Manuka		■	■		C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp Paperbark		■	■		D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Scented Paperbark		■			O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Melicytus dentata</i>	Tree Violet		■	■		C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Mentha australis</i>	River Mint		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snow Daisy-bush		■	■		O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting		■	■		O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Ozothamnus rosmarinifolius</i>	Rosemary Everlasting		■	■		O	●	●				Reliable and robust - increase use if occurs in local area		
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	Victorian Christmas-bush		■	■		O	●	●	●	●		Requires good conditions to establish	●	
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	Large Kangaroo Apple			■	■		●	●	●	●		Coloniser - use on degraded sites in limited numbers	●	
SMALL SHRUBS, GRASSES, SEDGES DICOT HERBS and FERNS														
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable with good site preparation	●	●
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair		■			O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Austroanthonia laevis</i>	Smooth Wallaby-grass			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Blechnum minus</i>	Soft Water-fern		■			O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	Fishbone Water-fern		■			O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Large Bindweed		■			O	●	●	●			Not usually planted		
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge		■			D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●

Key

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2 Lower Bank	O Occasional			
3 Upper Bank	C Common	1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values		
4 Verge	D Dominant	2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements		
		3 Medium Fragmented remnants		
		4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity		
		5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity		

VEGETATION SPECIES

83STZ

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
<i>Carex gaudichaudiana</i>	Fen Sedge		■			C	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Carex inversa</i>	Knob Sedge			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Centella cordifolia</i>	Centella		■	■		O	●	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparation	●	
<i>Dianella admixta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Dianella laevis</i>	Smooth Flax-lily			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily			■	■	C	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidneyweed		■	■		C	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		●
<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i>	Variable Willow-herb		■	■		O	●	●	●			Coloniser - Not usually planted		
<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge		■	■	■	C	●	●				Cannot be propagated in useable quantities		
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge		■			O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Cinquefoil Cranesbill		■	■		O	●	●				Not usually planted		
<i>Goodenia humilis</i>	Swamp Goodenia			■	■	C	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort		■	■		O	●	●	●			Reliable but usually not propagated - increase use if in occurs local area		●
<i>Hemarthria uncinata</i> var. <i>uncinata</i>	Mat Grass		■	■		O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort		■	■		O	●	●				Usually not planted		●
<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i>	Shining Pennywort		■	■		O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Juncus gregiflorus</i>	Green Rush		■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush	■	■			C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i>	Loose-flower Rush	■	■			C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Juncus sarophorus</i>	Broom Rush	■	■			C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i>	Tall Sword-sedge		■			O	●	●	●			Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability		●
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> var. <i>majus</i>	Variable Sword-sedge		■			O	●	●				Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability		
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush			■	■	L	●	●	●			Not generally available		●
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> ssp. <i>longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush			■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Small Loosestrife			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Coloniser - Not usually planted	●	
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Maintain remnants by controlling grassy weeds	●	●
<i>Oxalis exilis</i>	Shady Wood-sorrel		■	■		O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>	Sword Tussock-grass		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust and a better performer in the shade than <i>Poa labillardierei</i>	●	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust if used in damp area	●	
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Not available - may be present via natural regeneration		●
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Small-leaf Bramble			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust - provides good low habitat		
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common Bog-sedge			■	■	C	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Shrubby Fireweed		■	■		O	●	●	●			Disturbance and post fire coloniser		●
<i>Senecio biserratus</i>	Jagged Fireweed		■	■		O	●	●	●			Disturbance and post fire coloniser		
<i>Senecio glomeratus</i>	Annual Fireweed		■	■		O	●	●	●	●		Disturbance and post fire coloniser	●	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass			■	■	C	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		●
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i> s.l.	Sprawling Bluebell		■	■	■	O	●	●				Reliable with good site preparation		

Key

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VEGETATION SPECIES

83STZ

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
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SEMI AQUATIC AND AQUATIC HERBS														
Baumea arthrophylla	Soft Twig-rush	■				C	●	●				Reliable and robust		
Bolboschoenus medianus	River Club-sedge	■				O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust - dormant in Winter	●	
Baumea articulata	Jointed Twig-rush	■				C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
Carex fascicularis	Tassel Sedge	■				C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
Crassula helmsii	Swamp Crassula	■				C	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
Cyperus lucidus	Leafy Flat-sedge	■				O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
Eleocharis acuta	Common Spike-rush	■				C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
Eleocharis sphacelata	Tall Spike-sedge	■				C	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides	Shining Pennywort	■				C	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
Isolepis inundata	Swamp Club-rush	■				C	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
Juncus procerus	Tall Rush	■				O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
Lycopus australis	Australian Gipsywort	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
Myriophyllum crispatum	Upright Water-milfoil	■				O	●	●				Reliable with good site preparation		
Persicaria decipens	Slender Knotweed	■	■			D	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
Persicaria praetermissa	Spotted Knotweed	■	■			C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
Persicaria subsessilis	Hairy Knotweed	■	■			C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
Phragmites australis	Common Reed	■				O				●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani	River Club-sedge	■				C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
Triglochin procerum sens. lat.	Upright Water-ribbons	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust - guard from water fowl		
Triglochin striatum	Streaked Arrowgrass	■				C	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
Villarsia reniformis	Running Marsh-flower			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		

Key

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VEGETATION SPECIES

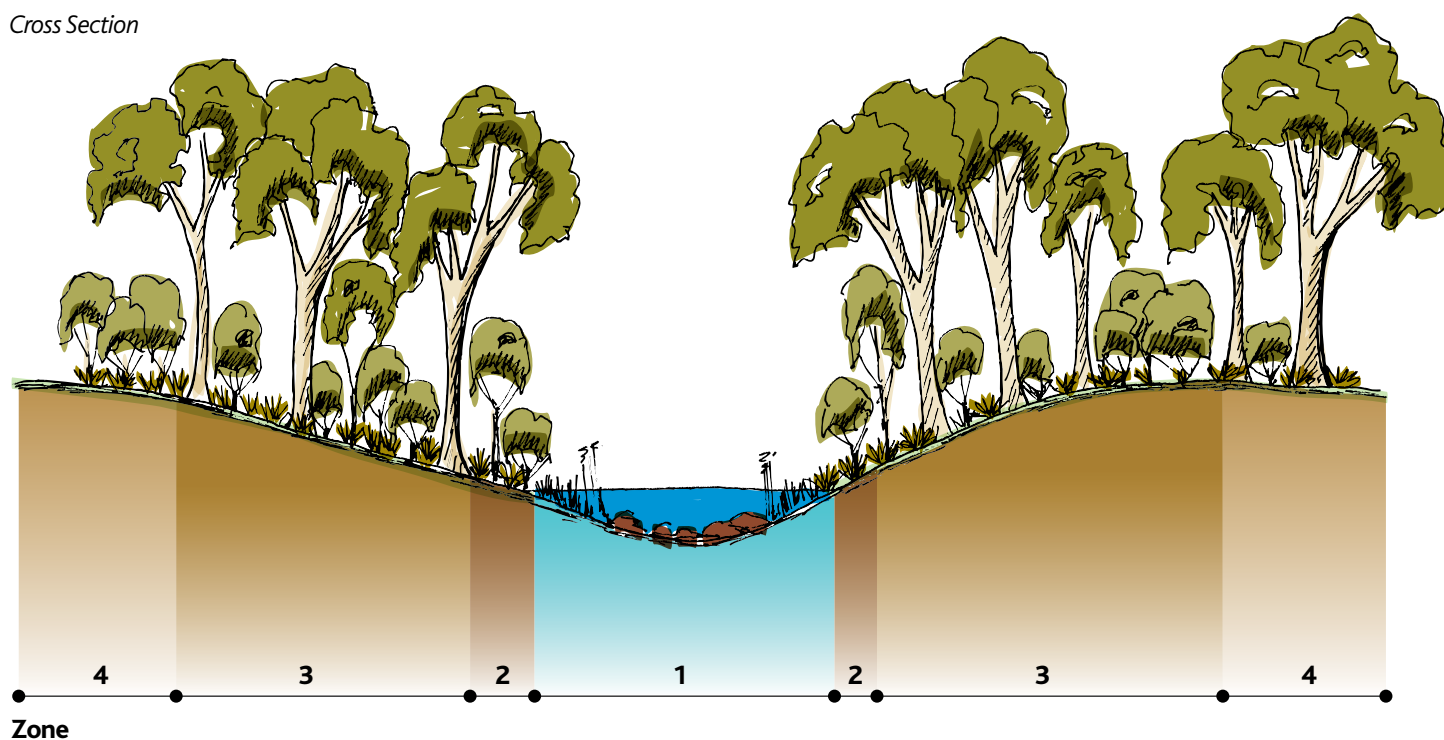
23CVU



EVC 23 HERB-RICH FOOTHILL FOREST CENTRAL VICTORIAN UPLANDS

Occurs on relatively fertile, moderately well-drained soils on an extremely wide range of geological types and in areas of moderate to high rainfall. Occupies easterly and southerly aspects mainly on lower slopes and in gullies. A medium to tall open forest or woodland to 25m tall with a small tree layer over a sparse to dense shrub layer. A high cover and diversity of herbs and grasses in the ground layer characterise this EVC.

Cross Section



VEGETATION SPECIES

23CVU

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
TREES														
<i>Eucalyptus globulus ssp. bicostata</i>	Eurabbie				■	L	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate Stringybark				■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	Broad-leaved Peppermint				■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus radiata s.l.</i>	Narrow leaf Peppermint			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey-gum			■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
SMALL TREES/LARGE - MEDIUM SHRUBS & VINES														
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle		■	■	■	L	●	●	●			Relaible and robust. May require maintenance if planted in erosion prone areas		●
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood		■	■		D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Hop Wattle				■	O	●	●				Difficult to propagate		
<i>Acrotriche prostrata</i>	Trailing Ground-berry				■	C	●	●				Can be slow to establish.		
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia			■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Billardiera scandens var. scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry			■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Use only in high quality revegetation	●	●
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Mountain Clematis			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Use only in high quality revegetation	●	●
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common Heath			■	■	C	●	●	●			Difficult to propagate		
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining Glycine				■	O	●	●	●	●		Can be difficult to establish	●	●
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple Coral-pea				■	O	●	●	●	●		Use only in high quality revegetation	●	●
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree			■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i>	Dusty Daisy-bush				■	C	●	●	●					
GRASSES,SEDGES DICOT HERBS and FERNS														
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee		■	■		O	●	●	●	●	●	Useful for weed suppression with adequate site preparation	●	●
<i>Acrotriche prostrata</i>	Trailing Ground-berry				■	O	●	●				Difficult to propagate		●
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair		■	■		O	●	●	●			Difficult to propagate		
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	Necklace Fern				■	L	●					Difficult to propagate		●
<i>Austrodanthonia pilosa</i>	Velvet Wallaby-grass				■	L	●							●
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable, robust and easily propagated	●	
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●		Can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size	●	●
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	Common Hedgehog-grass				■	L	●							●
<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge			■	■	L	●	●				Difficult to propagate		
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Galium propinquum</i>	Maori Bedstraw				■	D	●	●				Can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size		
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort				■	C	●	●	●			Can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size		
<i>Hovea heterophylla</i>	Common Hovea		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size		●
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking Pennywort		■	■	■	O	●	●				Can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size		●
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John's Wort				■	O	●	●				Can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size		

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
1 Bed	L Limited	These columns show the species expected to be present in areas of vegetation at five different quality levels.	Plants listed in this column are species which are readily cultivated in nurseries with indigenous plant propagation skills, reliable in revegetation with an expected survival rate of 95% or greater three years post planting – assumes that a high quality plant was supplied (refer to plant standard) and that weed management and planting is undertaken with appropriate skill and diligence.	EVC benchmarks have been developed as standard reference points that are applied in carrying out vegetation assessments. An EVC benchmark represents the average characteristics of a mature and apparently long-undisturbed stand of the same vegetation type.
2 Lower Bank	O Occasional			
3 Upper Bank	C Common	1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values		
4 Verge	D Dominant	2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements		
		3 Medium Fragmented remnants		
		4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity		
		5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity		

VEGETATION SPECIES

23CVU

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> ssp. <i>coriacea</i>	Wattle Mat-rush				■	C	●	●	●					●
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> ssp. <i>longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush			■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable, robust and easily propagated	●	●
<i>Luzula meridionalis</i> var. <i>flaccida</i>	Common Woodrush				■	O	●	●						●
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Can be useful for initial site colonisation. Manage remnants with appropriate weed control	●	●
<i>Olearia megalophylla</i>	Large-leaf Daisy-bush				■	O	●	●						
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common Rice-flower				■	O	●	●				Difficult to propagate on large scale.		
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>	Sword Tussock-grass			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Prefers moist shaded terraces	●	●
<i>Poa tenera</i>	Slender Tussock-grass				■	O	●	●						●
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Difficult to propagate		●
<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Shrubby Fireweed			■	■	D	●	●	●					●
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Fireweed			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Can be useful for initial site colonisation	●	●
<i>Senecio tenuiflorus</i>	Slender Fireweed			■	■	C	●	●	●					●
<i>Stellaria pungens</i>	Prickly Starwort			■	■	C	●	●				Can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size		●
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i> s.l.	Grass Trigger-plant			■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Difficult to establish a self perpetuating colony	●	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Requires burning or heavy disturbance for regeneration	●	
<i>Veronica calycina</i>	Hairy Speedwell			■	■	C	●	●				Can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size		
<i>Viola hederacea</i> sensu <i>Willis</i> (1972)	Ivy-leaf Violet			■	■	C	●	●	●			Can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size		●
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i> s.l.	Sprawling Bluebell			■	■	O	●	●	●			Easy to grow and establish, but small size. Can spread easily by seed.		
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>	Tall Bluebell			■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Use only in high quality revegetation	●	●

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
1 ■ Bed 2 ■ Lower Bank 3 ■ Upper Bank 4 ■ Verge	L Limited O Occasional C Common D Dominant	These columns show the species expected to be present in areas of vegetation at five different quality levels. 1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values 2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements 3 Medium Fragmented remnants 4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity 5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity	Plants listed in this column are species which are readily cultivated in nurseries with indigenous plant propagation skills, reliable in revegetation with an expected survival rate of 95% or greater three years post planting – assumes that a high quality plant was supplied (refer to plant standard) and that weed management and planting is undertaken with appropriate skill and diligence.	EVC benchmarks have been developed as standard reference points that are applied in carrying out vegetation assessments. An EVC benchmark represents the average characteristics of a mature and apparently long-undisturbed stand of the same vegetation type.



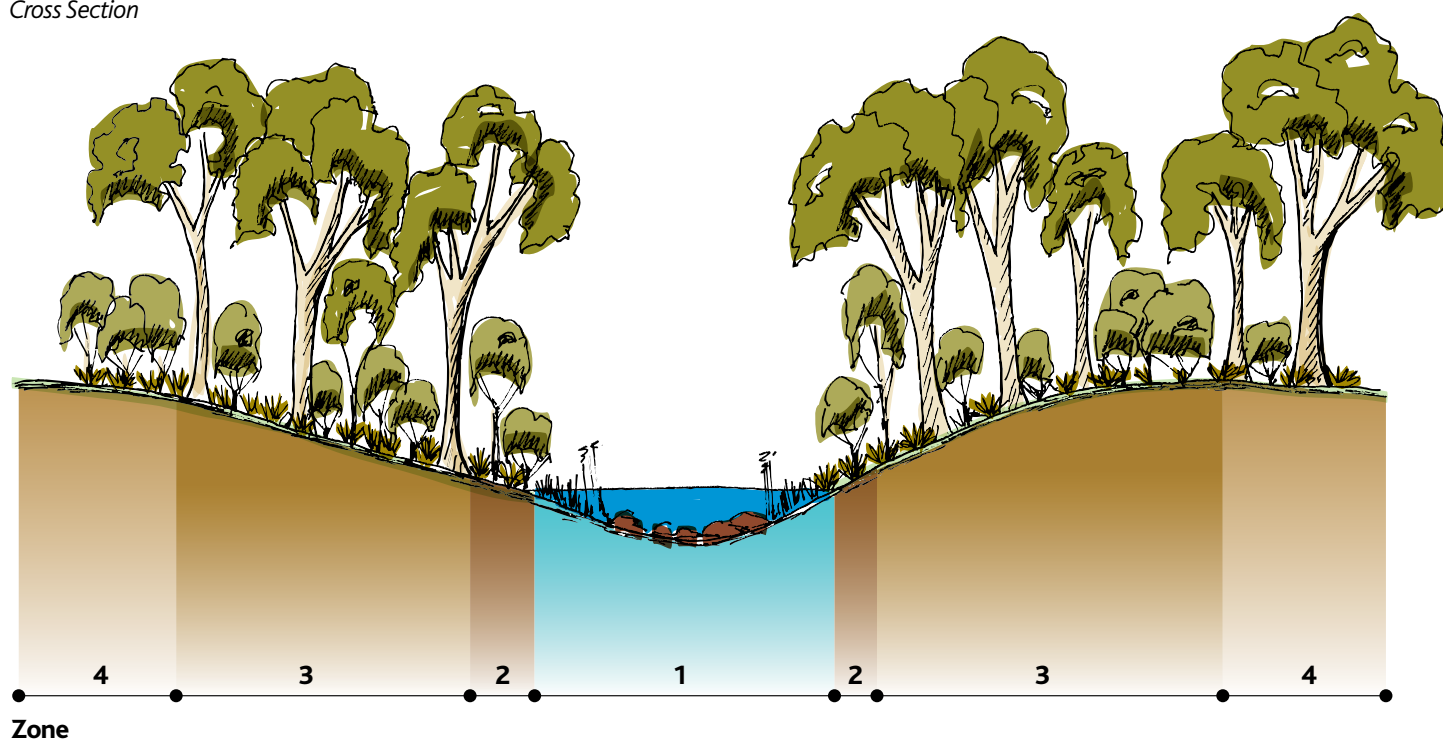
VEGETATION SPECIES

18HSF

EVC 18 RIPARIAN FOREST HIGHLANDS SOUTHERN FALL

A tall forest along river banks and associated alluvial terraces with occasional occurrences in the heads of gullies leading into creeks and rivers. The soil is fertile alluvium, regularly inundated and permanently moist. Dominated by tall eucalypts to 30 m tall, but also has an open to sparse secondary tree layer of wattles and scattered dense patches of shrubs, ferns, grasses and herbs.

Cross Section



Zone

VEGETATION SPECIES

18HSF

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
TREES														
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box				■	L	●	●	●			Occasionally in western edge of EVC 18 HSF. A robust species more common in Arthurs, Diamond, Plenty and occasional Pauls, Dixons and Steeles Creek		
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> var. <i>ovata</i>	Swamp Gum	■	■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> ssp. <i>radiata</i>	Narrow-leaf Peppermint			■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Eucalyptus rubida</i>	Candlebark				■	L	●	●	●			Reliable and robust, limited occurrences on the western edge of the bioregion and this EVC		
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	The most reliable and dominant overstorey species in this EVC	●	●
SMALL TREES/LARGE - MEDIUM SHRUBS & VINES														
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> ssp. <i>dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle				■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Acacia verticillata</i> ssp. <i>verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i>	Blanket-leaf		■	■	■	C	●	●	●			Reliable but requires moist cool conditions		
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ssp. <i>spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Callistemon sieberi</i>	River Bottlebrush		■			L	●	●	●	●	●	Often associated with rock bars and bank attached bars.	●	
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Australian Clematis		■	■	■	C	●	●	●			Limited availability		●
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush		■	■		D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia			■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Gynatrix pulchella</i>	Hemp Bush		■	■		O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust and a better performer in sheltered sites with available moisture	●	
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i> s.l.	Burgan		■	■		O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Leptospermum grandifolium</i>	Mountain Tea-tree	■	■			L	●	●		●		Becoming co-dominant and eventually more common than <i>L. lanigerum</i> on Yarra River upstream of Warrandyte	●	
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree	■	■			O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust and a better performer in sheltered sites with available moisture	●	
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Manuka		■	■	■	L	●	●				More likely in upper Yarra and Woori Yallock catchment		
<i>Lomatia myricoides</i>	River Lomatia		■	■		O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust. Availability can be limited		
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp paperbark	■	■			O	●	●	●	●		Scattered on alluvial accumulations	●	
<i>Melicytas dentata</i>	Tree Violet		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	Musk Daisy-bush		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust in a sheltered site but not as easily propagated as many other species		
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snow Daisy-bush		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree-Everlasting		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine		■	■	■	O	●	●				Limited availability		
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i> subsp. 1	Broad-leaf Panax		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Not available in large numbers, common recoloniser after fire		
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	Hazel Pomaderris		■	■		D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Pomaderris racemosa</i>	Cluster pomoderris		■	■	■	L	●	●	●			Occasional in Warrandyte Gorge area influenced by presence on adjacent escarpment		
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i> ssp. <i>lasianthos</i>	Victorian Christmas-bush		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Rapanea howittiana</i>	Muttonwood		■	■		O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust once established availability can be limited	●	

Key

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VEGETATION SPECIES

18HSF

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
SMALL SHRUBS, GRASSES, SEDGES DICOT HERBS and FERNS														
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Acrotriche prostrata</i>	Trailing Ground-berry		■	■	■	O	●	●			Propagation very limited, can be difficult to establish			
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair		■	■		O	●	●			Usually not planted			
<i>Austrocynoglossum latifolium</i>	Forest Hound's-tongue		■	■	■	C	●	●	●		Can respond vigorously after disturbance or weed control of scramblers e.g. Blackberry			
<i>Baumea articulata</i>	Jointed Twig-sedge		■			L	●	●			Can establish if appropriate niche is located			
<i>Blechnum minus</i>	Soft Water-fern		■	■	■	L	●	●			Usually not planted			
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	Fishbone Water-fern		■	■	■	L	●	●			Usually not planted		●	
<i>Blechnum wattsi</i>	Hard Water-fern		■	■	■	L	●	●			Usually not planted		●	
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Tassel Sedge		■			O	●	●	●		Reliable and robust			
<i>Carex gaudichaudiana</i>	Fen Sedge		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Can establish if appropriate niche is located	●		
<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Tree-fern		■	■	■	D	●	●			Not suited to large scale reveg as plants are sourced from natural environments, not readily propagated and expensive to purchase		●	
<i>Cyperus lucidus</i>	Leafy Flat-sedge		■			O	●	●	●		Can establish if appropriate niche is located			
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed		■	■	■	C	●	●	●		Usually not planted			
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Soft Tree-fern		■	■	■	C	●	●			Not suited to large scale reveg as plants are sourced from natural environments, not readily propagated and expensive to purchase			
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	Common Hedgehog-grass		■	■	■	L	●	●			Usually not planted			
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge		■	■		C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Galium propinquum</i>	Maori Bedstraw		■	■	■	L	●	●			Usually not planted			
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Cinquefoil Cranesbill		■	■		C	●	●	●		Usually not planted		●	
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort		■	■	■	D	●	●			Usually not planted		●	
<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	Swamp Club-sedge	■	■			O	●	●	●		Usually not planted		●	
<i>Juncus amabilis</i>	Hollow Rush	■	■			O	●	●	●		Reliable and robust			
<i>Juncus sarophorus</i>	Broom Rush	■	■			O	●	●	●		Reliable and robust			
<i>Juncus vaginatus</i>	Clustered Rush	■	■			O	●	●			Reliable and robust			
<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i>	Tall Sword-sedge		■			D	●	●			Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability		●	
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword-sedge		■	■		O	●				Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability			
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> ssp. <i>longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Lycopus australis</i>	Australian Gipsy-wort		■			O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust in moist location	●		
<i>Mentha australis</i>	River Mint		■	■		O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust in moist location	●		
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass		■	■	■	O	●	●	●		Useful for initial site colonisation but may be mistaken for pasture grass during maintenance		●	
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> s.l.	Yellow Wood-sorrel		■	■		O	●	●			Generally not propagated		●	
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>	Sword Tussock-grass		■	■		D	●	●	●	●	Ideally suited to moist shaded sites	●		
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Confine location to river terraces where soil moisture levels are higher	●		

Key

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VEGETATION SPECIES

18HSF

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
<i>Poa tenera</i>	Slender Tussock-grass		■	■	■	C	●	●				Propagation very limited can be difficult to establish		●
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Mother Shield-fern		■	■	■	D	●	●				Easy to propagate but limited availability		●
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Common Bracken			■	■	D	●	●	●			Difficult to establish and very difficult to propagate but an important and robust species that should be further utilised in the future if propagation can be efficiently achieved.		●
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Small-leaf Bramble		■	■		O	●	●	●			Can establish if appropriate niche is located	●	
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>	Fireweed Groundsel		■	■	■	O	●	●				Common coloniser particular after disturbance		
<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Shrubby Fireweed		■	■	■	O	●	●				Common coloniser particular after disturbance		
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	Indian Weed		■	■	■	C	●	●	●			Common coloniser particular after disturbance		
<i>Solanum prinophyllum</i>	Forest Nightshade		■	■	■	O	●	●				Can not be propagated in quantities suitable for large scale replanting		
<i>Stellaria pungens</i>	Prickly Starwort		■	■	■	O	●	●				Can not be propagated in quantities suitable for large scale replanting		
<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>	Forest Wire-grass		■	■	■	D	●	●	●			Difficult to establish and very difficult to propagate but an important and robust species that should be further utilised in the future.		●
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	Scrub Nettle		■	■	■	C	●	●	●			Common coloniser particular after disturbance		
<i>Viola hederacea</i> sensu Willis (1972)	Ivy-leaf Violet		■	■	■	D	●	●				Generally not propagated		●
SEMI AQUATIC AND AQUATIC HERBS														
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water Plantain	■				O	●	●	●			Can establish if appropriate niche is located		
<i>Bolboschoenus fluviatilis</i>	Tall Club-sedge	■	■			L	●	●				Restricted to Yarra Catchment		
<i>Bolboschoenus medianus</i>	Marsh Club-sedge	■	■			L	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Common Spike-sedge	■				O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i>	Tall Spike-sedge	■				L	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Myriophyllum crispatum</i>	Upright Water-milfoil	■				L	●	●				Can establish if appropriate niche is located		
<i>Persicaria decipens</i>	Slender Knotweed	■	■			C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Persicaria praetermissa</i>	Spotted Knotweed	■	■			L	●	●				Can establish if appropriate niche is located		
<i>Persicaria subsessilis</i>	Hairy Knotweed	■	■			O	●	●	●			Can establish if appropriate niche is located		
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	■				D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	River Club-sedge	■				D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
1 ■ Bed	L Limited	These columns show the species expected to be present in areas of vegetation at five different quality levels.	Plants listed in this column are species which are readily cultivated in nurseries with indigenous plant propagation skills, reliable in revegetation with an expected survival rate of 95% or greater three years post planting – assumes that a high quality plant was supplied (refer to plant standard) and that weed management and planting is undertaken with appropriate skill and diligence.	EVC benchmarks have been developed as standard reference points that are applied in carrying out vegetation assessments. An EVC benchmark represents the average characteristics of a mature and apparently long-undisturbed stand of the same vegetation type.
2 ■ Lower Bank	O Occasional	1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values		
3 ■ Upper Bank	C Common	2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements		
4 ■ Verge	D Dominant	3 Medium Fragmented remnants		
		4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity		
		5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity		

VEGETATION SPECIES

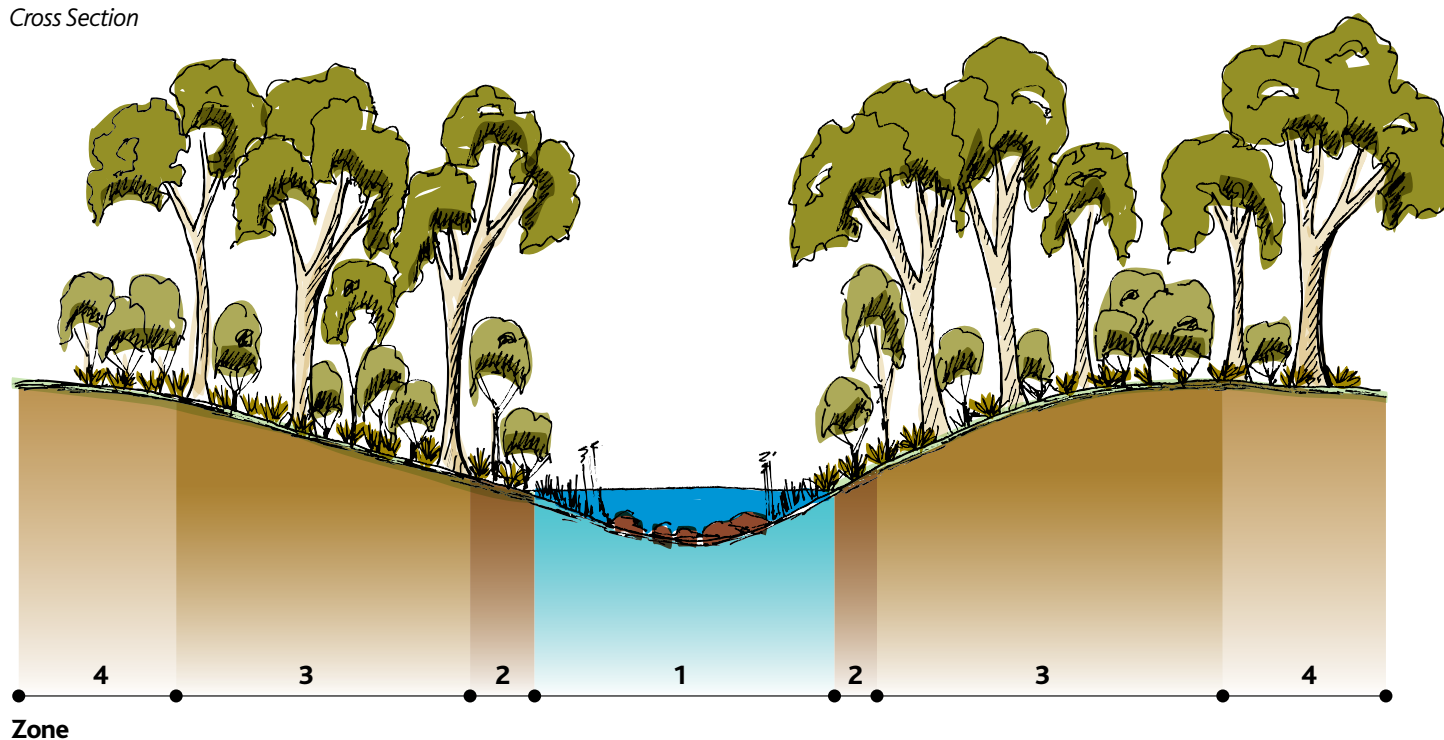
23HSF



EVC 23 HERB-RICH FOOTHILL FOREST HIGHLANDS SOUTHERN FALL

Occurs on relatively fertile, moderately well-drained soils on an extremely wide range of geological types and in areas of moderate to high rainfall. Occupies easterly and southerly aspects mainly on lower slopes and in gullies. A medium to tall open forest or woodland to 25m tall with a small tree layer over a sparse to dense shrub layer. A high cover and diversity of herbs and grasses in the ground layer characterise this EVC.

Cross Section



VEGETATION SPECIES

23HSF

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
TREES														
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> ssp. <i>bicostata</i>	Eurabbie		■	■	■	L	●	●			Reliable and robust but restricted distribution			
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate Stringybark		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	Broad-leaved Peppermint		■	■	■	O	●	●	●		Reliable and robust but restricted distribution			
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> s.l.	Narrow leaf Peppermint		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey-gum		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	Brown Stringybark		■	■	■	L	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust, can overlooked or mistaken for Messamte if fruit is not available.	●		
<i>Eucalyptus fulgens</i>	Green Scentbark		■	■	■	L	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust but restricted distribution	●		
<i>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</i>	Long-leaf Box		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust but restricted distribution	●		
<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>	Red Stringybark		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
SMALL TREES, LARGE - MEDIUM SHRUBS & VINES														
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle		■	■	■	D	●	●	●		Reliable and robust			
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle		■	■	■	L	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust performer in replanting	●		
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Hop Wattle		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	No often planted but can be a reliable and robust performer in replanting given good site management	●		
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust performer in replanting	●		
<i>Acrotriche prostrata</i>	Trailing Ground-berry		■	■	■	C	●	●	●		Propogation very limited can be difficult to establish			
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black Sheoke			■	■	L	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust performer in replanting but not often planted in large numbers	●		
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia		■	■	■	L	●	●	●	●	Propogation limited can be difficult to source in substantial numbers	●		
<i>Billardiera scandens</i> var. <i>scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry		■	■	■	C	●	●			Propogation very limited can be difficult to establish		●	
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust performer in replanting	●		
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust performer in replanting	●	●	
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Mountain Clematis		■	■	■	C	●	●	●		Common coloniser particular after disturbance		●	
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common Heath		■	■	■	C	●	●	●		Difficult to source but can be a prolific coloniser after natural disturbance.		●	
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart		■	■	■	O	●	●	●		Not often planted			
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining Glycine		■	■	■	O	●	●			Not often planted			
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust performer in replanting	●		
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple Coral-pea			■	■	C	●	●	●		Not often planted			
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	Burgan		■	■	■	O	●	●	●		Reliable and robust performer in replanting			
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Common coloniser particular after disturbance can exclude other species in the short term	●		
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snow Daisy-bush		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust performer in replanting	●		
<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i>	Dusty Daisy-bush		■	■	■	C	●	●			Not often planted but important structural component		●	
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust performer in replanting	●		

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
1 Bed	L Limited	These columns show the species expected to be present in areas of vegetation at five different quality levels. 1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values 2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements 3 Medium Fragmented remnants 4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity 5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity	Plants listed in this column are species which are readily cultivated in nurseries with indigenous plant propagation skills, reliable in revegetation with an expected survival rate of 95% or greater three years post planting – assumes that a high quality plant was supplied (refer to plant standard) and that weed management and planting is undertaken with appropriate skill and diligence.	EVC benchmarks have been developed as standard reference points that are applied in carrying out vegetation assessments. An EVC benchmark represents the average characteristics of a mature and apparently long-undisturbed stand of the same vegetation type.
2 Lower Bank	O Occasional			
3 Upper Bank	C Common			
4 Verge	D Dominant			

VEGETATION SPECIES

23HSF

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
SMALL SHRUBS, GRASSES, SEDGES DICOT HERBS and FERNS														
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable with good site preparation however needs appropriate maintenance in replanting sites	●	
<i>Acrotriche prostrata</i>	Trailing Ground-berry			■	■	O	●	●	●			Not available in significant numbers.		
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair		■	■	■	O	●	●				Not available in significant numbers.		
<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i>	Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea		■	■	■	O	●	●				Not available in significant numbers, common recoloniser after fire.		
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparationbut usually not available in significant numbers	●	
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily		■	■		C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable with good site preparation	●	●
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed		■	■	■	D	●	●	●			Easily propagated, can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size.		●
<i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i>	Grey Parrot-pea		■	■	■	O	●	●				Not available in significant numbers, common recoloniser after fire.		
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	Common Hedgehog-grass		■	■	■	L	●	●	●			Easy to propagate but limited availability.		
<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge		■	■	■	D	●	●	●			Not propagated		●
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge		■	■		C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust with good site preparation	●	●
<i>Galium propinquum</i>	Maori Bedstraw		■	■	■	L	●	●				Easy to propagate but limited availability.		●
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort		■	■	■	D	●	●	●			Not available in significant numbers limited propagation		●
<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>	Button Everlasting		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Needs substantial maintenance in replanting sites		
<i>Hovea heterophylla</i>	Common Hovea		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Not available in significant numbers limited propagation		
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking Pennywort		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Not available in significant numbers limited propagation		
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John's Wort		■	■	■	C	●	●	●			Not available in significant numbers limited propagation		
<i>Joycea pallida</i>	Silvertop Wallaby-grass			■	■	L	●	●				Not available in significant numbers limited propagation		
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> var. <i>laterale</i>	Variable Sword-sedge		■	■		O	●	●	●	●		Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability	●	
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> ssp. <i>coriacea</i>	Wattle Mat-rush		■	■	■	D	●	●	●			Not available in significant numbers limited propagation		●
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> ssp. <i>longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Luzula meridionalis</i> var. <i>flaccida</i>	Common Woodrush		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Rarely propagated.		
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Needs substantial maintenance in replanting sites	●	●
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common Rice-flower		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Not available in significant numbers limited propagation		
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>	Sword Tussock-grass		■	■		L	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation however needs substantial maintenance in replanting sites		
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation however needs substantial maintenance in replanting sites		
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken		■	■	■	D	●	●	●			Difficult to establish and very difficult to propagate but an important and significant species that should be further utilised in the future if propagation can be efficiently achieved.		●
<i>Pultenaea gunnii</i>	Golden Bush-pea		■	■	■	O	●	●				Not available in significant numbers, common recoloniser after fire.		
<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Shrubby Fireweed		■	■	■	L	●	●	●			Not available in significant numbers, common recoloniser after fire.		
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Fireweed		■	■	■	L	●	●	●			Not available in significant numbers, common recoloniser after fire.		
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i> s.l.	Grass Trigger-plant		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Not available in significant numbers limited propagation	●	●
<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>	Forest Wire-grass		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Not available in significant numbers limited propagation but important structural component		

Key

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3 Upper Bank	C Common			
4 Verge	D Dominant			

VEGETATION SPECIES

23HSF

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Needs substantial maintenance in replanting sites	●	
<i>Veronica calycina</i>	Hairy Speedwell		■	■	■	C	●	●				Not available in significant numbers limited propagation		●
<i>Viola hederacea</i> sensu Willis (1972)	Ivy-leaf Violet		■	■	■	D	●	●	●			Easily propagated, can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size.		●
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i> s.L.	Sprawling Bluebell		■	■	■	L	●	●	●			Not available in significant numbers limited propagation		
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>	Tall Bluebell		■	■	■	L	●	●	●			Not available in significant numbers limited propagation		

Key

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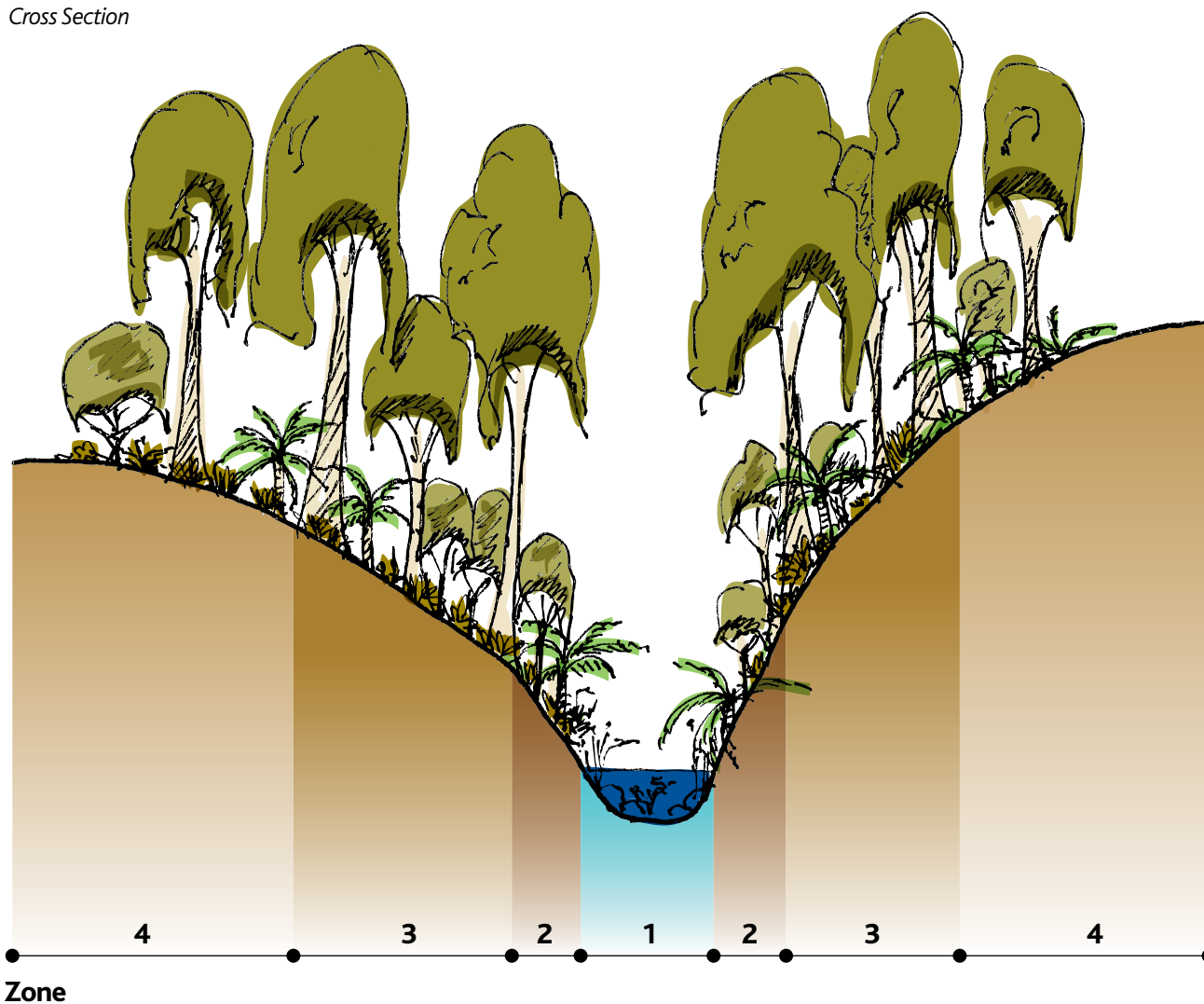
VEGETATION SPECIES

29HSF

EVC 29 DAMP FOREST HIGHLANDS SOUTHERN FALL

Grows on a wide range of geologies on well-developed generally colluvial soils on a variety of aspects, from sea level to montane elevations. Dominated by a tall eucalypt tree layer to 30 m tall over a medium to tall dense shrub layer of broadleaved species typical of wet forest mixed with elements from dry forest types. The ground layer includes herbs and grasses as well as a variety of moisture-dependent ferns including occasional tree ferns.

Cross Section



VEGETATION SPECIES

29HSF

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
TREES														
<i>Eucalyptus cytellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey-gum Mountain Grey Gum		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust.	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate Stringybark Messmate		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust.	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	Brown Stringybark		■	■	■	O	●					Reliable and robust, can overlooked or mistaken for Messamte if fruit is not avaiable.		
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> ssp. <i>Bicostata</i>	Eurabbie		■	■	■	L	●					Uncommon in this bioregion - site-specific use may be appropriate in limited circumstances.		
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i>	Narrow-leaf Peppermint		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust.	●	
SMALL TREES/LARGE - MEDIUM SHRUBS & VINES														
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle		■	■	■	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Reliable and robust.	●	●
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood		■	■	■	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Reliable and robust.	●	
<i>Acacia mucronata</i>	Narrow-leaf Wattle		■	■	■	C	Y	Y	Y			Can establish if appropriate niche is located		
<i>Acacia obliquinervia</i>	Mountain Hickory Wattle		■	■	■	L	Y	Y				Can establish if appropriate niche is located		
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Hop Wattle		■	■	■	C	Y	Y	Y			Can establish if appropriate niche is located		
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses		■	■	■	C	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Reliable and robust.	●	
<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i>	Blanket-leaf		■	■		D	Y	Y	Y			Can establish if appropriate niche is located		
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria		■	■	■	C	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Reliable and robust.	●	
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia		■	■	■	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Reliable and robust.	●	
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush		■	■	■	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Reliable and robust.	●	●
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart		■	■	■	O	Y	Y	Y			Can not be propagated in quantities suitable for large scale replanting		
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia		■	■	■	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Reliable and robust.	●	●
<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>	Austral Mulberry		■	■	■	C	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Can establish if appropriate niche is located	●	
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	Burgan		■	■	■	C	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Reliable and robust.	●	
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree		■	■	■	C	Y	Y	Y			Reliable and robust.		
<i>Leptospermum grandifolium</i>	Mountain Tea-tree		■	■	■	L	Y	Y				Can establish if appropriate niche is located		
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	Musk Daisy-bush		■	■	■	C	Y	Y	Y			Can establish if appropriate niche is located		
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting		■	■	■	C	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Reliable and robust.	●	
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine		■	■	■	C	Y	Y				Can establish if appropriate niche is located		
<i>Pimelea axiflora</i>	Bootlace Bush		■	■	■	D	Y	Y	Y			Often not planted but a reliable coloniser post-disturbance.		●
<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>	Banyalla		■	■	■	O	Y	Y	Y			Can not be propagated in quantities suitable for large scale replanting		
<i>Platylobium formosum</i>	Handsome Flat-pea		■	■	■	C	Y	Y	Y			Often not planted but a reliable coloniser post-disturbance. Can establish if appropriate niche is located		●
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax		■	■	■	O	Y	Y	Y			Not available in significant numbers limited propagation		
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	Hazel Pomaderris		■	■	■	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Reliable and robust.	●	●
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	Victorian Christmas-bush		■	■	■	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Reliable and robust.	●	
<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i>	Dusty Miller		■	■	■	C	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Easy to propagate but limited availability	●	

Key

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2 Lower Bank	O Occasional			
3 Upper Bank	C Common			
4 Verge	D Dominant			

VEGETATION SPECIES

29HSF

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
GRASSES,SEDGES DICOT HERBS and FERNS														
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Easily propagated, can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size.	●	
<i>Acrotriche prostrata</i>	Trailing Ground-berry			■	■	O	●					Not available in significant numbers limited propagation		●
<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>	Honey-pots			■	■	L	●					Not available in significant numbers limited propagation		
<i>Billiardiera scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry		■	■		C	●	●				Not available in significant numbers limited propagation		●
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Gristle Fern		■	■		O	●					Not available in significant numbers limited propagation		
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	Fishbone Water-fern		■	■		C	●	●				Not available in significant numbers limited propagation		
<i>Blechnum watti</i>	Hard Water-fern		■	■		C	●	●				Not available in significant numbers limited propagation		●
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	Common Ground-fern		■	■		C	●	●				Not available in significant numbers limited propagation		●
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge	■	■			C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust.	●	●
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Mountain Clematis		■	■	■	D	●	●	●			Often not planted but a reliable coloniser post-disturbance.		●
<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Tree-fern		■	■		D	●	●				Not suited to large scale reveg as plant material is sourced from wild populations and divided - not readily propagated and expensive to purchase.		
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable but requires moist cool conditions.	●	
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed		■	■	■	C	●	●	●			Easily propagated, but not often planted, can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size.		●
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Soft Tree-fern		■	■	■	C	●	●				Not suited to large scale reveg as plant material is sourced from wild populations and divided - not readily propagated and expensive to purchase.		●
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Soft Cranesbill		■	■	■	C	●	●				Can be propagated, but not often planted, can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size.		
<i>Gonocarpus humilis</i>	Shade Raspwort		■	■	■	C	●	●				Can be propagated, but not often planted, can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size.		●
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort		■	■	■	O	●	●				Can be propagated, but not often planted, can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size.		
<i>Gonocarpus teucrioides</i> s.l.	Germander Raspwort		■	■	■	O	●	●				Can be propagated, but not often planted, can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size.		
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort		■	■	■	O	●	●				Not available in significant numbers limited propagation		
<i>Hypericum japonicum</i>	Matted St John's Wort		■	■	■	L	●	●				Not available in significant numbers limited propagation		
<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>	Common Bottle-daisy		■	■	■	C	●	●				Not available in significant numbers limited propagation		●
<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i>	Tall Sword-sedge		■	■		C	●	●	●	●	●	Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability	●	
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> var. <i>majus</i>	Variable Sword-sedge		■	■		O	●	●				Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability		
<i>Lobelia pedunculata</i> s.l.	Matted Pratia		■	■		L	●					Not available in significant numbers limited propagation		
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust.	●	
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass		■	■	■	C	●	●	●			Needs substantial maintenance in replanting sites.		●
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snow Daisy-bush		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust.	●	
<i>Oxalis exilis</i>	Shady Wood-sorrel		■	■	■	O	●	●				Not propagated		●
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust in more open areas.	●	●
<i>Poa tenera</i>	Slender Tussock-grass		■	■	■	O	●	●				Not available in significant numbers limited propagation.		
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Mother Shield-fern		■	■		D	●	●	●			Not available in significant numbers, limited propagation but established reliably in moist shady sites		
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Not available in significant numbers limited propagation.		

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
1 ■ Bed	L Limited	These columns show the species expected to be present in areas of vegetation at five different quality levels.	Plants listed in this column are species which are readily cultivated in nurseries with indigenous plant propagation skills, reliable in revegetation with an expected survival rate of 95% or greater three years post planting – assumes that a high quality plant was supplied (refer to plant standard) and that weed management and planting is undertaken with appropriate skill and diligence.	EVC benchmarks have been developed as standard reference points that are applied in carrying out vegetation assessments. An EVC benchmark represents the average characteristics of a mature and apparently long-undisturbed stand of the same vegetation type.
2 ■ Lower Bank	O Occasional			
3 ■ Upper Bank	C Common			
4 ■ Verge	D Dominant			
		1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values		
		2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements		
		3 Medium Fragmented remnants		
		4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity		
		5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity		

VEGETATION SPECIES

29HSF

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken		■	■	■	D	●	●	●			Difficult to establish and very difficult to propagate but an important and significant species that should be further utilised in the future if propagation can be efficiently achieved.		
<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Shrubby Fireweed		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Not available in significant numbers, common recoloniser after fire and disturbance.		
<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>	Forest Wire-grass		■	■	■	C	●	●	●			Not available in significant numbers limited propagation but important structural component		●

Key

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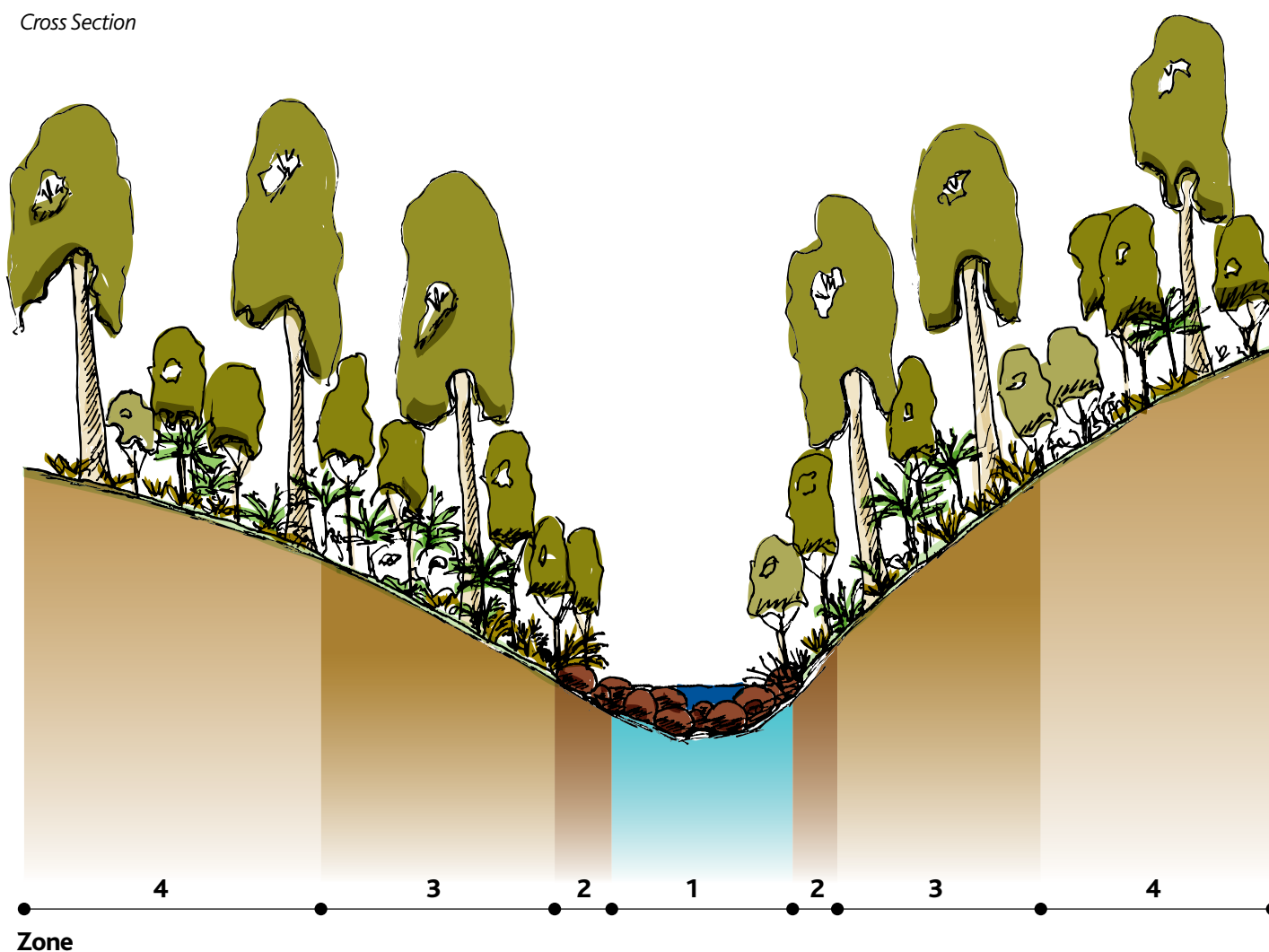
VEGETATION SPECIES

30HSF

EVC 30 WET FOREST HIGHLANDS SOUTHERN FALL

Grows on fertile, well-drained loamy soils on a range of geologies and elevation levels. It is largely restricted to protected sites in gullies and on southern aspects of hills and mountains where rainfall is high and cloud cover at ground level is frequent. Characterised by a tall eucalypt overstorey to 30 m tall with scattered understorey trees over a tall broad-leaved shrubby understorey and a moist, shaded, fern-rich ground layer that is usually dominated by tree-ferns.

Cross Section



VEGETATION SPECIES

30HSF

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
TREES														
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> ssp. <i>dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle		■	■	■	D	●	●	●			Usually able to regenerate and often planted in limited numbers	●	●
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey-Gum		■	■		L	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>	Mountain Ash		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Consideration may need to be given to limiting this species in reveg due to the size of mature trees. It is however a reliable and very important component of this EVC	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum		■	■	■	L	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
SMALL TREES/LARGE - MEDIUM SHRUBS & VINES														
<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i>	Blanket-leaf		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable but requires moist cool conditions	●	
<i>Billardiera longiflora</i> var. <i>longiflora</i>	Purple Apple-berry		■	■	■	L	●	●				Limited availability		●
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry		■	■	■	L	●	●				Limited availability		
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Shiny Cassinia		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Mountain Clematis		■	■	■	C	●	●	●			Limited availability		●
<i>Comesperma volubile</i>	Love Creeper		■	■	■	L	●	●				Limited availability		
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia			■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>	Austral Mulberry		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust but not as easily propagated as many other species	●	●
<i>Lomatia fraseri</i>	Tree Lomatia		■	■	■	L	●	●	●			Reliable and robust but not as easily propagated as many other species		
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	Musk Daisy-bush		■	■	■	C	●	●	●			Reliable and robust but not as easily propagated as many other species	●	●
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine		■	■	■	O	●	●				Not available in high numbers		
<i>Parsonsia brownii</i>	Twining Silkpod		■	■	■	O	●	●				Rarely propagated		
<i>Pimelea axiflora</i> ssp. <i>axiflora</i>	Bootlace Bush		■	■	■	O	●	●				Propagation very difficult but responds to disturbance and regenerates en mass		
<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>	Banyalla		■	■	■	O	●	●				Propagation very difficult and rarely planted		
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i> subsp. 1	Broad-leaf Panax		■	■	■	C	●	●	●			Not available in high numbers, common recoloniser after fire		●
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	Hazel Pomaderris		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Zieria arborescens</i>	Stinkwood			■	■	L	●	●				Propagation limited can be difficult to establish		
<i>Correa lawrenceana</i>	Mountain Correa		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Propagation limited can be difficult to establish	●	●
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snowy Daisy-bush		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
SMALL SHRUBS, GRASSES, SEDGES DICOT HERBS and FERNS														
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i> ssp. <i>gracillimum</i>	Mother Spleenwort		■	■	■	L	●	●				Uncommon fern found in high quality sites		
<i>Australina pusilla</i> ssp. <i>muelleri</i>	Shade Nettle		■	■	■	O	●	●				Usually not planted		●
<i>Austrocynoglossum latifolium</i>	Forest Hound's-tongue		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Usually not planted but often an important component of groundflora and competitive after disturbance		

Key

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VEGETATION SPECIES

30HSF

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Gristle Fern		■	■	■	L	●	●				Usually on Damp Forest fringe		
<i>Blechnum fluviatile</i>	Ray Waterfern		■	■	■	L	●					Restricted to moist environments and riparian edge an uncommon fern found in high quality sites		
<i>Blechnum wattsii</i>	Hard Water-fern		■	■	■	C	●					Generally not propagated.		●
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	Common Ground-fern		■	■	■	L	●					Generally not propagated.		
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Correa lawrenceana</i>	Mountain Correa		■	■	■	O	●	●				Propagation very limited can be difficult to establish		
<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Tree-fern		■	■	■	C	●	●				Not suited to large scale reveg as plants are sourced from natural environments not readily propagated and expensive to purchase		●
<i>Cyperus lucidus</i>	Leafy Flat-sedge		■	■	■	L	●	●				Easy to propagate but limited availability.		
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed		■	■	■	L	●	●	●	●	●	Easily propagated can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size	●	
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Soft Tree-fern		■	■	■	C	●	●				Not suited to large scale reveg as plants are sourced from natural environments, not readily propagated and expensive to purchase		●
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge		■	■		L	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Cinquefoil Cranesbill		■	■	■	O	●					Easy to propagate but limited availability.		
<i>Gonocarpus teucrioides</i> s.l.	Germander Raspwort		■	■	■	O	●	●				Easy to propagate but limited availability.		
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort		■	■	■	O	●	●				Generally not propagated.		
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i> var. <i>elatius</i>	Tall Sword-sedge		■	■	■	C	●	●				Can not be propagated in useable quantities		●
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Mentha laxiflora</i>	Forest Mint			■	■	O	●	●				Generally not propagated.		
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Can become dominant particular in open areas	●	
<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i>	Kangaroo Fern		■	■	■	L	●					Requires sheltered shady sites not appropriate for revegetation		
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> s.l.	Yellow Wood-sorrel		■	■	■	L	●					Generally not propagated		
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>	Sword Tussock-grass		■	■	■	L	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust and a better performer in the shade than <i>Poa labillardierei</i>	●	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust in more open areas	●	
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Mother Shield-fern		■	■	■	C	●	●	●			Easy to propagate but limited availability		●
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Common Bracken			■	■	C	●	●				Can not be propagated in useable quantities		●
<i>Sambucus gaudichaudiana</i>	White Elderberry		■	■	■	O	●	●				Generally not propagated.		●
<i>Senecio glomeratus</i>	Annual Fireweed		■	■	■	O	●	●				Post fire coloniser		
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i> sens. lat.	Fireweed Groundsel			■	■	O	●	●				Post fire coloniser		
<i>Senecio velleioides</i>	Forest Groundsel		■	■	■	O	●	●				Post fire coloniser		
<i>Sticherus lobatus</i>	Spreading Fan-fern		■	■	■	L	●					Restricted to moist environments and riparian edge an uncommon fern found in high quality sites		
<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>	Forest Wire-grass		■	■	■	C	●	●	●			Often not planted but reliable dominant post disturbance		●
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	Scrub Nettle		■	■	■	O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Viola hederacea</i> sensu Willis (1972)	Ivy-leaf Violet		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Easily propagated, can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size.	●	●

Key

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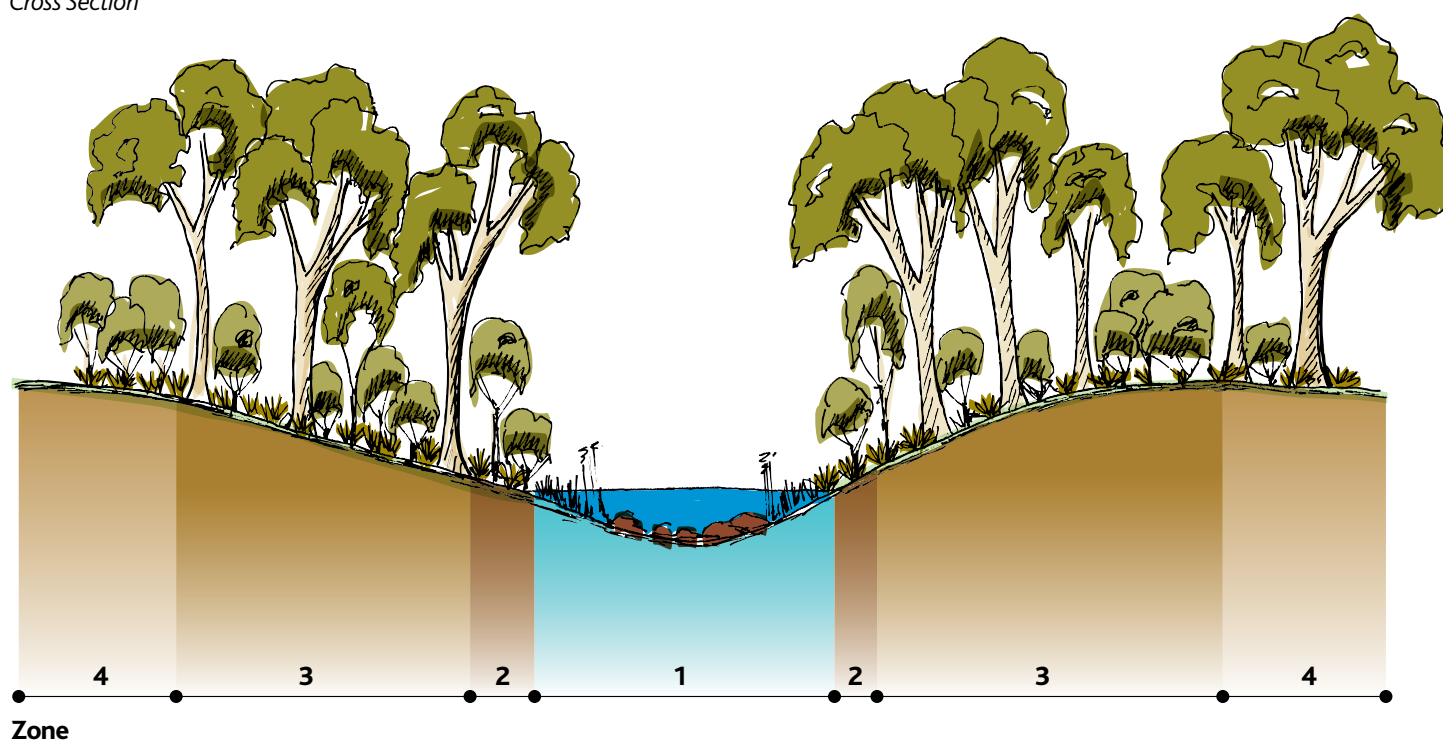
VEGETATION SPECIES

16GIP

EVC 16 LOWLAND FOREST GIPPSLAND PLAIN

Open Eucalypt forest to 20 m tall. It grows on a wide variety of geology and soils mostly on north and north westerly aspects. Characterised by an often heathy understorey with a variety of other life forms including shrubs, grasses and herbs.

Cross Section



VEGETATION SPECIES

16GIP

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
TREES														
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate Stringybark			■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> s.l.	Narrow-leaf Peppermint			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus cephalocarpa</i>	Silver-leaf Stringybark			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust - check local occurrence	●	
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum	■	■			O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Manna Gum		■	■		O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey-gum			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust - check local occurrence		
SMALL TREES/LARGE - MEDIUM SHRUBS & VINES														
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Spreading Wattle			■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Acacia mucronata</i> ssp. <i>longifolia</i>	Narrow-leaf Wattle			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle			■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Hop Wattle		■	■		C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses		■	■		C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black Sheoak			■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Allocasuarina paludosa</i>	Scrub Sheoak			■	■	O		●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia			■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i> var. <i>cunninghamii</i>	Hairpin Banksia			■	■	L	●	●	●			Reliable and robust - available in limited numbers		
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation and follow up weed control.		●
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea			■	■	O	●	●				Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> subsp. <i>spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Shiny Cassinia			■	■	C		●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Mountain Clematis			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Coprosma hirtella</i>	Rough Coprosma		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Available in limited numbers	●	
<i>Dillwynia sericea</i>	Showy Parrot-pea			■	■	O	●	●	●			Available in limited numbers		
<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common Heath			■	■	C	●	●	●			Usually not planted		●
<i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart			■	■	O	●	●				Parasitic on roots of other plants - not available		
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia			■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Goodia lotifolia</i>	Golden Tip			■	■	L	●	●				Available in limited numbers		
<i>Hakea nodosa</i>	Yellow Hakea			■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Available in limited numbers	●	
<i>Hakea ulicina</i>	Furze Hakea			■	■	L	●	●	●			Available in limited numbers		
<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>	Erect Guinea-flower			■	■	O	●	●	●			Available in limited numbers		
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Austral Indigo			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	Burgan		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i>	Heath Tea-tree			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Lomatia ilicifolia</i>	Holly Lomatia			■	■	O	●	●	●			Available in limited numbers		
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp Paperbark			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
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4 ■ Verge	D Dominant			
		1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values		
		2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements		
		3 Medium Fragmented remnants		
		4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity		
		5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity		

VEGETATION SPECIES

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Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snowy Daisy-bush		■	■		C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy Daisy-bush			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting			■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> subsp. <i>linifolia</i>	Slender Rice-flower			■	■	O	●	●				Generally not available		
<i>Platylobium formosum</i>	Handsome Flat-pea			■	■	O	●	●				Available in limited numbers		
<i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i>	Common Flat-pea			■	■	C	●	●	●			Available in limited numbers		
<i>Pultenaea gunnii</i>	Golden Bush-pea			■	■	O	●	●	●			Available in limited numbers		
<i>Pultenaea hispidula</i>	Rusty Bush-pea			■	■	C	●	●				Available in limited numbers		
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	Golden Spray		■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
GRASSES, SEDGES DICOT HERBS and FERNS														
<i>Acrotriche prostrata</i>	Trailing Ground-berry			■	■	O	●	●				Not usually planted		
<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>	Honey-pots			■	■	O	●	●				Not usually planted		●
<i>Amperea xiphioclada</i> var. <i>xiphioclada</i>	Broom Spurge		■	■		C	●	●	●	●		Reliable but usually not propagated - increase use if in occurs local area	●	●
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i> s.l.	Chocolate Lily			■	■	C		●	●			Maintain remnants by controlling grassy weeds		
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Cranberry Heath			■	■	O	●	●				Not usually planted		
<i>Austrodanthonia racemosa</i> var. <i>racemosa</i>	Stiped Wallaby-grass			■	■	C	●	●	●			Maintain remnants by controlling grassy weeds		
<i>Austrostipa densiflora</i>	Dense Spear-grass			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust - limited availability		
<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	Wiry Bauera			■	■	O	●	●	●			Not usually planted		
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge	■	■			C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	Clustered Everlasting			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Comesperma volubile</i>	Love Creeper			■	■	O	●	●				Not usually planted		
<i>Dampiera stricta</i>	Blue Dampiera			■	■	O	●	●				Not usually planted		
<i>Dianella admixta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparation	●	
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed		■	■	■	C	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Drosera peltata</i> ssp. <i>auriculata</i>	Tall Sundew			■	■	O	●	●				Not usually planted		●
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	Common Hedgehog-grass			■	■	C	●	●	●			Maintain remnants by controlling grassy weeds		
<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge			■	■	C	●	●	●			Cannot be propagated in useable quantities		●
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge		■			O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Geranium solanderi</i> s.l.	Austral Cranesbill			■	■	O	●	●				Not usually planted		
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining Glycine			■	■	O	●	●				Not usually planted		
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparation	●	●
<i>Goodenia lanata</i>	Trailing Goodenia			■	■	O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple Coral-pea			■	■	C	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>	Button Everlasting			■	■	C	●	●	●			Usually not planted		
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking Pennywort		■	■		O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John's Wort		■	■		O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass		■	■		O	●	●				Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Joycea pallida</i>	Silvertop Wallaby-grass			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Maintain remnants by controlling grassy weeds	●	
<i>Juncus amabilis</i>	Rush	■	■			C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	

Key

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VEGETATION SPECIES

16GIP

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
<i>Juncus sarophorus</i>	Broom Rush	■	■			C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>	Common Bottle-daisy			■	■	O	●	●	●			Usually not planted		
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword-sedge		■			C	●	●	●	●		Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability	●	
<i>Lepyrodia muelleri</i>	Common Scale-rush		■	■		O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	Screw Fern		■	■		O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> ssp. <i>filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush			■	■	C	●	●	●			Not generally available		●
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass		■	■	■	C	●	●	●			Maintain remnants by controlling grassy weeds.		●
<i>Opercularia varia</i>	Variable Stinkweed		■	■		L	●	●				Usually not planted		●
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common Rice-flower			■	■	O	●	●				Usually not planted	●	
<i>Poa australis</i> spp. agg.	Tussock Grass			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust if used in damp area		●
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass		■	■		C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust if used in damp area		
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken			■	■	D	●	●	●			Not available - may be present via natural regeneration		●
<i>Pterostylis longifolia</i> s.l.	Tall Greenhood			■	■	O	●	●				Not available		
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Fireweed			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Disturbance and post fire coloniser	●	
<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i>	Dusty Miller			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Available in limited numbers	●	
<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	Creamy Stackhousia			■	■	O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i> s.l.	Grass Triggerplant			■	■	O	●	●				Available in limited numbers		
<i>Stypania glauca</i>	Nodding Blue-lily			■	■	O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>	Forest Wire-grass			■	■	O	●	●	●			Available in limited numbers		
<i>Tetratheca ciliata</i>	Pink-bells			■	■	O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Viola hederacea</i> sensu Willis (1972)	Ivy-leaf Violet			■	■	C	●	●	●			Not usually planted		●
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i>	Tall Bluebell			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Wurmbea dioica</i>	Common Early Nancy			■	■	O	●	●				Not available		
<i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i> ssp. <i>lutea</i>	Small Grass-tree			■	■	C	●	●	●			Not available		●
SEMI AQUATIC AND AQUATIC HERBS														
<i>Bolboschoenus medianus</i>	River Club-sedge	■				O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust - Dormant in Winter	●	
<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Tassel Sedge	■				C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Swamp Crassula	■				C	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Cyperus lucidus</i>	Leafy Flat-sedge	■				O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Common Spike-rush	■				C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	Swamp Club-rush	■				C	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Juncus procerus</i>	Tall Rush	■				O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Lycopus australis</i>	Australian Gipsywort	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Persicaria decipens</i>	Slender Knotweed	■	■			C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Potamogeton ochreatus</i>	Blunt Pond-weed	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Triglochin procerum</i> sens. lat.	Upright Water-ribbons	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		

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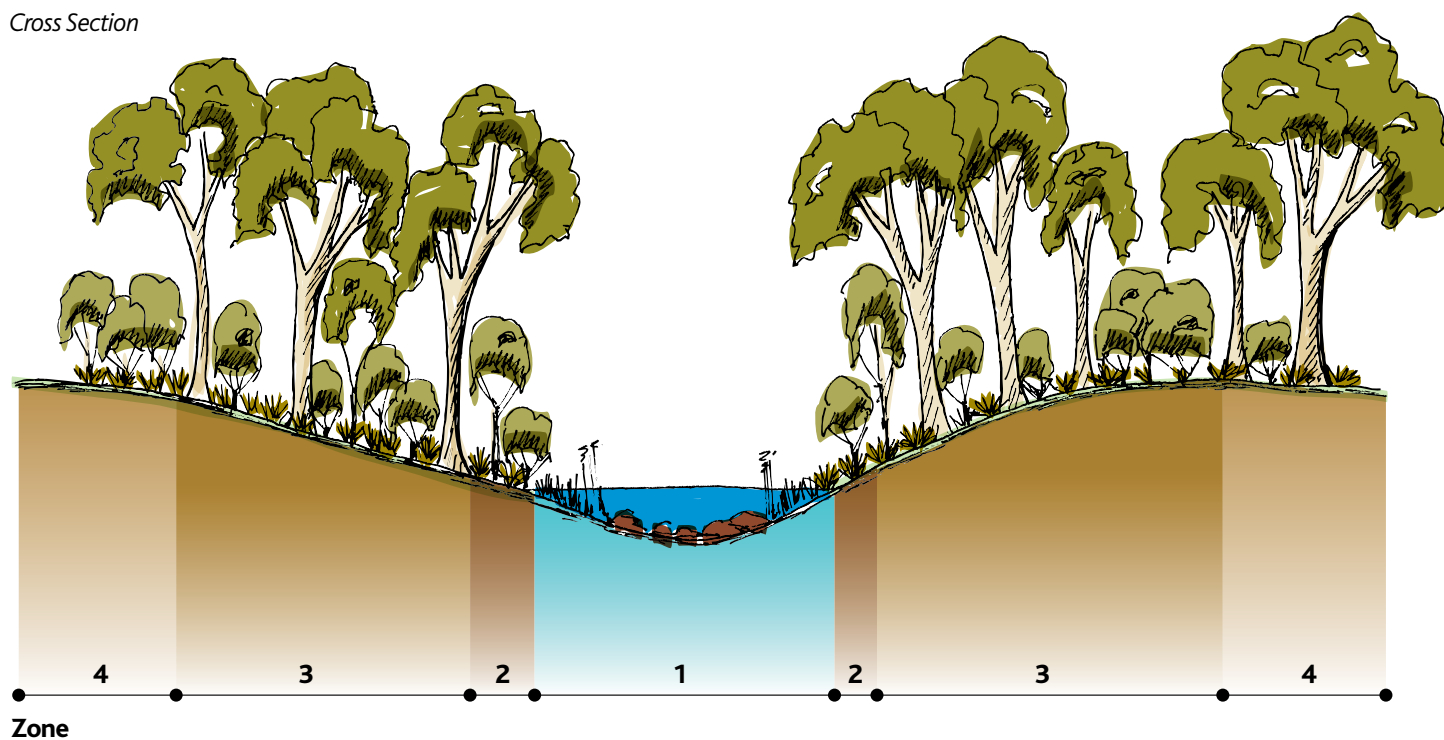
VEGETATION SPECIES

18GIP

EVC 18 RIPARIAN FOREST GIPPSLAND PLAIN

A tall forest to 30 m tall along river banks and associated alluvial terraces with occasional occurrences in the heads of gullies leading into creeks and rivers. The soil is fertile alluvium, regularly inundated and permanently moist. Dominated by tall eucalypts but also has an open to sparse secondary tree layer of wattles and scattered dense patches of shrubs, ferns, grasses and herbs.

Cross Section



VEGETATION SPECIES

18GIP

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
TREES														
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> ssp. <i>dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle				■	L	●	●	●		Usually able to regenerate - avoid planting or use in limited numbers		●	
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey Gum			■	■	L	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust - check local occurrence	●		
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box				■	L			●	●	Not common in this bioregion - useful where waterway has incised and the banks are now drier	●		
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> var. <i>ovata</i>	Swamp Gum	■	■			O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> ssp. <i>radiata</i>	Narrow-leaf Peppermint			■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust - useful where waterway has incised and the banks are now drier	●	●	
<i>Eucalyptus rubida</i>	Candlebark				■	L	●	●			Reliable and robust - check local occurrence			
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
SMALL TREES/LARGE - MEDIUM SHRUBS & VINES														
<i>Acacia verticillata</i> ssp. <i>verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses			■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ssp. <i>spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria		■	■	■	C	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Callistemon sieberi</i>	River Bottlebrush		■			L	●	●	●		Associated with rocky streambeds and streambanks			
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Mountain Clematis		■	■	■	O	●	●	●		Limited availability		●	
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush		■	■		O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Gynatrix pulchella</i>	Hemp Bush		■	■		O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust and a better performer in sheltered sites with available moisture	●		
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i> s.l.	Burgan		■	■		O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust, can dominate sites	●		
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree	■	■			C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust and a better performer in sheltered sites with available moisture	●		
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Manuka		■	■	■	C	●	●	●		Reliable and robust			
<i>Lomatia myricoides</i>	River Lomatia		■	■		O	●	●	●		Limited availability			
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp paperbark	■	■			C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Melicytas dentata</i>	Tree Violet		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Myrsine howittiana</i>	Muttonwood		■	■		O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i>	Privet Mock-olive			■	■	L	●	●			Reliable and robust			
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snow Daisy-bush		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine		■	■	■	O	●	●			Limited availability			
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	Hazel Pomaderris		■	■		C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Pomaderris racemosa</i>	Cluster pomoderris		■	■		L	●	●			Limited availability			
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i> ssp. <i>lasianthos</i>	Victorian Christmas-bush		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		

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18GIP

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GRASSES,SEDGES DICOT HERBS and FERNS														
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable with good site preparation	●	●	
<i>Acrotriche prostrata</i>	Trailing Ground-berry			■	■	O	●	●			Not usually planted			
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair		■	■		O	●	●			Not usually planted		●	
<i>Austrocynoglossum latifolium</i>	Forest Hound's-tongue		■	■		C	●	●	●	●	Coloniser of disturbed sites - reliable with good site preparation	●		
<i>Blechnum minus</i>	Soft Water-fern		■	■		O	●	●			Usually not planted		●	
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	Fishbone Water-fern		■	■		O	●	●			Usually not planted		●	
<i>Blechnum watsii</i>	Hard Water-fern		■	■		O	●	●			Usually not planted			
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge		■			C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Tassel Sedge		■			C	●	●	●		Reliable and robust			
<i>Carex gaudichaudiana</i>	Fen Sedge		■			L	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparation			
<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Tree-fern		■	■		L	●	●			Not suited to large scale reveg as plants are sourced from natural environments, not readily propagated and expensive to purchase		●	
<i>Cyperus lucidus</i>	Leafy Flat-sedge		■			O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed			■	■	C	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparation		●	
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Soft Tree-fern		■			L	●	●			Not suited to large scale reveg as plants are sourced from natural environments, not readily propagated and expensive to purchase		●	
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	Common Hedgehog-grass			■	■	L	●	●			Usually not planted		●	
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge		■	■		C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Galium propinquum</i>	Maori Bedstraw			■	■	O	●	●	●		Usually not planted		●	
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Cinquefoil Cranesbill			■	■	O	●	●	●		Usually not planted			
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort			■	■	O	●	●	●		Usually not planted		●	
<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	Swamp Club-sedge	■	■			C	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparation			
<i>Juncus amabilis</i>	Hollow Rush	■	■			O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Juncus procerus</i>	Tall Rush	■	■			O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Juncus sarophorus</i>	Broom Rush	■	■			O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i>	Tall Sword-sedge		■			O	●	●			Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability			
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> var. <i>majus</i>	Variable Sword-sedge		■	■		C	●	●	●		Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability		●	
<i>Leptinella filicula</i>	Mountain Cotula		■			L	●	●			Usually not planted			
<i>Lobelia pedunculata</i> s.l.	Matted Pratia		■			L	●	●			Usually not planted			
<i>Lobelia pratioides</i>	Poison Lobelia		■			O	●	●	●		Reliable and robust in moist location			
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> ssp. <i>longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Lycopus australis</i>	Australian Gipsy-wort		■			O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust in moist location	●		
<i>Mentha australis</i>	River Mint		■	■		O	●	●	●		Reliable and robust in moist location			
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass		■	■	■	O	●	●	●		Maintain remnants by controlling grassy weeds		●	
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> s.l.	Yellow Wood-sorrel			■	■	O	●	●			Usually not planted		●	
<i>Poa australis</i> spp. agg.	Tussock Grass			■	■	C	●	●	●		Ideally suited to moist shaded sites		●	

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
1 ■ Bed	L Limited	These columns show the species expected to be present in areas of vegetation at five different quality levels.	Plants listed in this column are species which are readily cultivated in nurseries with indigenous plant propagation skills, reliable in revegetation with an expected survival rate of 95% or greater three years post planting – assumes that a high quality plant was supplied (refer to plant standard) and that weed management and planting is undertaken with appropriate skill and diligence.	EVC benchmarks have been developed as standard reference points that are applied in carrying out vegetation assessments. An EVC benchmark represents the average characteristics of a mature and apparently long-undisturbed stand of the same vegetation type.
2 ■ Lower Bank	O Occasional	1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values		
3 ■ Upper Bank	C Common	2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements		
4 ■ Verge	D Dominant	3 Medium Fragmented remnants		
		4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity		
		5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity		

VEGETATION SPECIES

18GIP

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>	Sword Tussock-grass		■	■		C	●	●	●	●		Ideally suited to moist shaded sites	Y	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass		■			O	●	●	●	●		Confine location to river terraces where soil moisture levels are higher	Y	
<i>Poa tenera</i>	Slender Tussock-grass		■	■		O	●	●				Usually not planted		Y
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Mother Shield-fern		■	■		O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Common Bracken			■	■	C	●	●	●			Not available - may be present via natural regeneration		Y
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Small-leaf Bramble		■	■		O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust provides good low habitat.	Y	
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>	Fireweed Groundsel			■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Disturbance and post fire coloniser	Y	Y
<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Shrubby Fireweed			■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Disturbance and post fire coloniser	Y	
<i>Stellaria pungens</i>	Prickly Starwort			■	■	O	●	●				Usually not planted but often a significant component of ground flora and competitive after disturbance		
<i>Solanum prinifolium</i>	Forest Nightshade		■	■		C	●	●	●			Usually not planted but often a significant component of ground flora and competitive after disturbance		
<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>	Forest Wire-grass			■	■	C	●	●	●			Often not planted but reliable dominant post disturbance		Y
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	Scrub Nettle		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Usually not planted but often a significant component of ground flora and competitive after disturbance		
<i>Viola hederacea</i> sensu Willis (1972)	Ivy-leaf Violet		■	■	■	O	●	●				Usually not planted		Y
SEMI AQUATIC AND AQUATIC HERBS														
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water Plantain	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Baumea articulata</i>	Jointed Twig-sedge		■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	Y	
<i>Baumea rubiginosa</i> sens. lat.	Soft Twig-rush		■			O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Bolboschoenus medianus</i>	Marsh Club-sedge	■	■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	Y	
<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Common Spike-sedge	■				D	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	Y	
<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i>	Tall Spike-sedge	■				O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	Y	
<i>Myriophyllum crispatum</i>	Upright Water-milfoil	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Persicaria decipens</i>	Slender Knotweed	■	■			C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	Y	
<i>Persicaria praetermissa</i>	Spotted Knotweed	■	■			C	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Persicaria subsessilis</i>	Hairy Knotweed	■	■			C	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	River Club-sedge	■				D	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	Y	

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
1 ■ Bed	L Limited	These columns show the species expected to be present in areas of vegetation at five different quality levels.	Plants listed in this column are species which are readily cultivated in nurseries with indigenous plant propagation skills, reliable in revegetation with an expected survival rate of 95% or greater three years post planting – assumes that a high quality plant was supplied (refer to plant standard) and that weed management and planting is undertaken with appropriate skill and diligence.	EVC benchmarks have been developed as standard reference points that are applied in carrying out vegetation assessments. An EVC benchmark represents the average characteristics of a mature and apparently long-undisturbed stand of the same vegetation type.
2 ■ Lower Bank	O Occasional	1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values		
3 ■ Upper Bank	C Common	2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements		
4 ■ Verge	D Dominant	3 Medium Fragmented remnants		
		4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity		
		5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity		



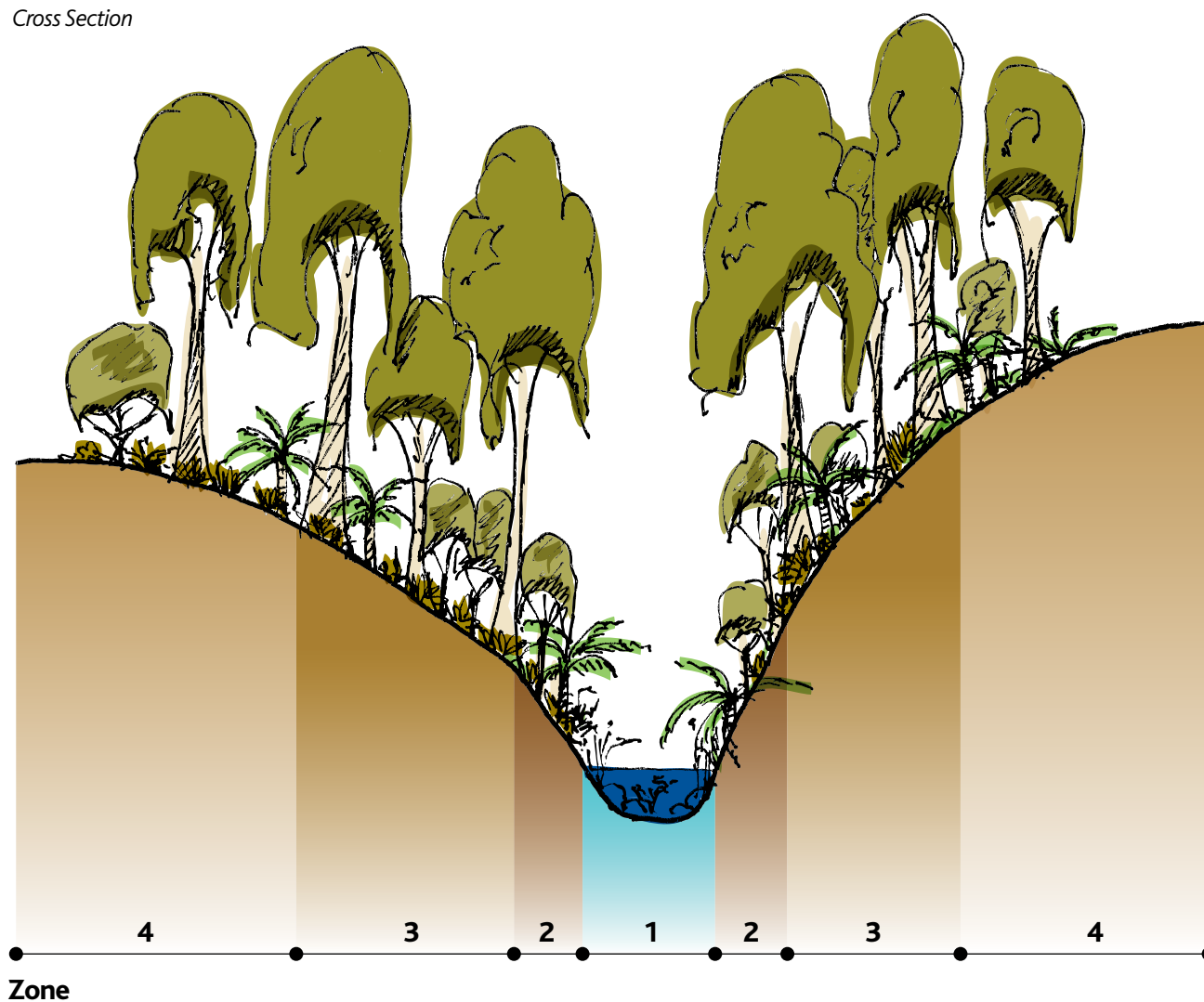
VEGETATION SPECIES

29GIP

EVC 29 DAMP FOREST GIPPSLAND PLAIN

Grows on a wide range of geologies on well-developed generally colluvial soils on a variety of aspects, from sea level to montane elevations. Dominated by a tall eucalypt tree layer to 30 m tall over a medium to tall dense shrub layer of broad-leaved species typical of wet forest mixed with elements from dry forest types. The ground layer includes herbs and grasses as well as a variety of moisture-dependent ferns.

Cross Section



VEGETATION SPECIES

29GIP

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
TREES														
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle		■	■	■	C	●	●	●			Usually able to regenerate - exclude or only plant in limited numbers		
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	Y	
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey-gum		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	Y	Y
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate Stringybark			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	Y	Y
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Manna Gum		■	■		O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	Y	
SMALL TREES/LARGE - MEDIUM SHRUBS & VINES														
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i>	Blanket-leaf		■	■		C	●	●	●			Reliable but requires moist cool conditions		●
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia			■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>	Austral Mulberry		■	■		C	●	●	●			Limited availability		
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i> var. <i>lanceolatus</i>	Lance Beard-heath		■	■		L	●	●				Restricted distribution on Mornington Peninsula		●
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	Musk Daisy-bush		■	■		C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snow Daisy-bush		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine		■	■		O	●	●				Not available in high numbers		●
<i>Pimelea axiflora</i>	Bootlace Bush		■	■		D	●	●	●			Not generally available		
<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>	Banyalla		■	■		O	●	●				Reliable and robust - limited availability		
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax			■	■	O	●	●	●			Not available in high numbers, common recoloniser after fire		●
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	Hazel Pomaderris		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	Victorian Christmas-bush		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Requires good conditions to establish	●	
<i>Zieria arborescens</i>	Stink-wood		■	■		O	●	●				Propagation limited can be difficult to establish		
GRASSES,SEDGES DICOT HERBS and FERNS														
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable with good site preparation	●	
<i>Acrotriche prostrata</i>	Trailing Ground-berry			■	■	R	●					Not usually planted		
<i>Austrocynoglossum latifolium</i>	Forest Hounds Tongue		■	■		C	●	●	●			Usually not planted but often a dominant component of ground flora and competitive after disturbance		
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		●
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Gristle Fern		■			O	●	●				Usually not planted		●
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	Fishbone Water-fern		■			O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Blechnum wattsi</i>	Hard Water-fern		■			C	●	●	●			Usually not planted		
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	Common Ground-fern		■			O	●	●				Usually not planted		●
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge	■	■			C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Mountain Clematis			■	■	C	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		●
<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Tree-fern		■			C	●	●				Not suited to large scale reveg as plants are sourced from natural environments, not readily propagated and expensive to purchase		●

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
1 ■ Bed	L Limited	These columns show the species expected to be present in areas of vegetation at five different quality levels.	Plants listed in this column are species which are readily cultivated in nurseries with indigenous plant propagation skills, reliable in revegetation with an expected survival rate of 95% or greater three years post planting – assumes that a high quality plant was supplied (refer to plant standard) and that weed management and planting is undertaken with appropriate skill and diligence.	EVC benchmarks have been developed as standard reference points that are applied in carrying out vegetation assessments. An EVC benchmark represents the average characteristics of a mature and apparently long-undisturbed stand of the same vegetation type.
2 ■ Lower Bank	O Occasional			
3 ■ Upper Bank	C Common			
4 ■ Verge	D Dominant			
		1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values		
		2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements		
		3 Medium Fragmented remnants		
		4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity		
		5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity		

VEGETATION SPECIES

29GIP

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>	Paroo Lily			■	■	L	●					Not common in the EVC		●
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily		■	■		O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed			■	■	C	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Soft Tree-fern		■			C	●	●				Not suited to large scale reveg as plants are sourced from natural environments, not readily propagated and expensive to purchase		
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Cinquefoil Cranesbill			■	■	O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Gonocarpus teucrioides</i> s.l.	Germander Raspwort			■	■	C	●	●	●			Reliable but usually not propagated		●
<i>Hierochloa rariflora</i>	Cane Holy-grass			■	■	L	●					Found in East Gippsland - Not in MW region		●
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort			■	■	O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Hypericum japonicum</i>	Matted St John's Wort		■	■		O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	Swamp Club-rush	■	■			O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>	Common Bottle-daisy			■	■	O	●	●				Usually not planted		●
<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i>	Tall Sword-sedge	■	■			D	●	●	●			Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability		
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword-sedge		■			D	●	●	●			Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability		●
<i>Lobelia pedunculata</i> s.l.	Matted Pratia	■	■			L	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass			■	■	D	●	●	●			Maintain remnants by controlling grassy weeds		●
<i>Oxalis exilis</i>	Shady Wood-sorrel			■	■	O	●	●				Generally not propagated		
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>	Sword Tussock-grass			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass		■			D	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust if used in damp area	●	●
<i>Poa tenera</i>	Slender Tussock-grass			■	■	O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Mother Shield-fern		■			D	●	●	●			Usually not planted		●
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera			■	■	O	●	●				Usually not planted		●
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken			■	■	D	●	●	●			Not available - may be present via natural regeneration		●
<i>Sambucus gaudichaudiana</i>	White Elderberry			■	■	O	●	●	●			Disturbance and post fire coloniser		
<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Shrubby Fireweed		■	■		C	●	●	●			Disturbance and post fire coloniser		
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	Indian Weed		■	■		O	●	●	●			Disturbance and post fire coloniser		
<i>Solanum prinophyllum</i>	Forest Nightshade		■	■		C	●	●	●			Usually not planted but often a dominant component of ground flora and competitive after disturbance		
<i>Smilax australis</i>	Austral Sarsaparilla		■	■		R	●					Found in East Gippsland - Not in MW region		●
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>	Forest Starwort		■	■		O	●	●	●			Usually not planted but often a dominant component of ground flora and competitive after disturbance		
<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>	Forest Wire-grass		■	■	■	C	●	●	●			Often not planted but reliable dominant post disturbance		●
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	Scrub Nettle		■	■	■	C	●	●	●			Usually not planted but often a dominant component of ground flora and competitive after disturbance		
<i>Viola hederacea</i> sensu Willis (1972)	Ivy-leaf Violet		■	■		C	●	●	●			Usually not planted		●

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
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2 ■ Lower Bank	O Occasional	1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values		
3 ■ Upper Bank	C Common	2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements		
4 ■ Verge	D Dominant	3 Medium Fragmented remnants		
		4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity		
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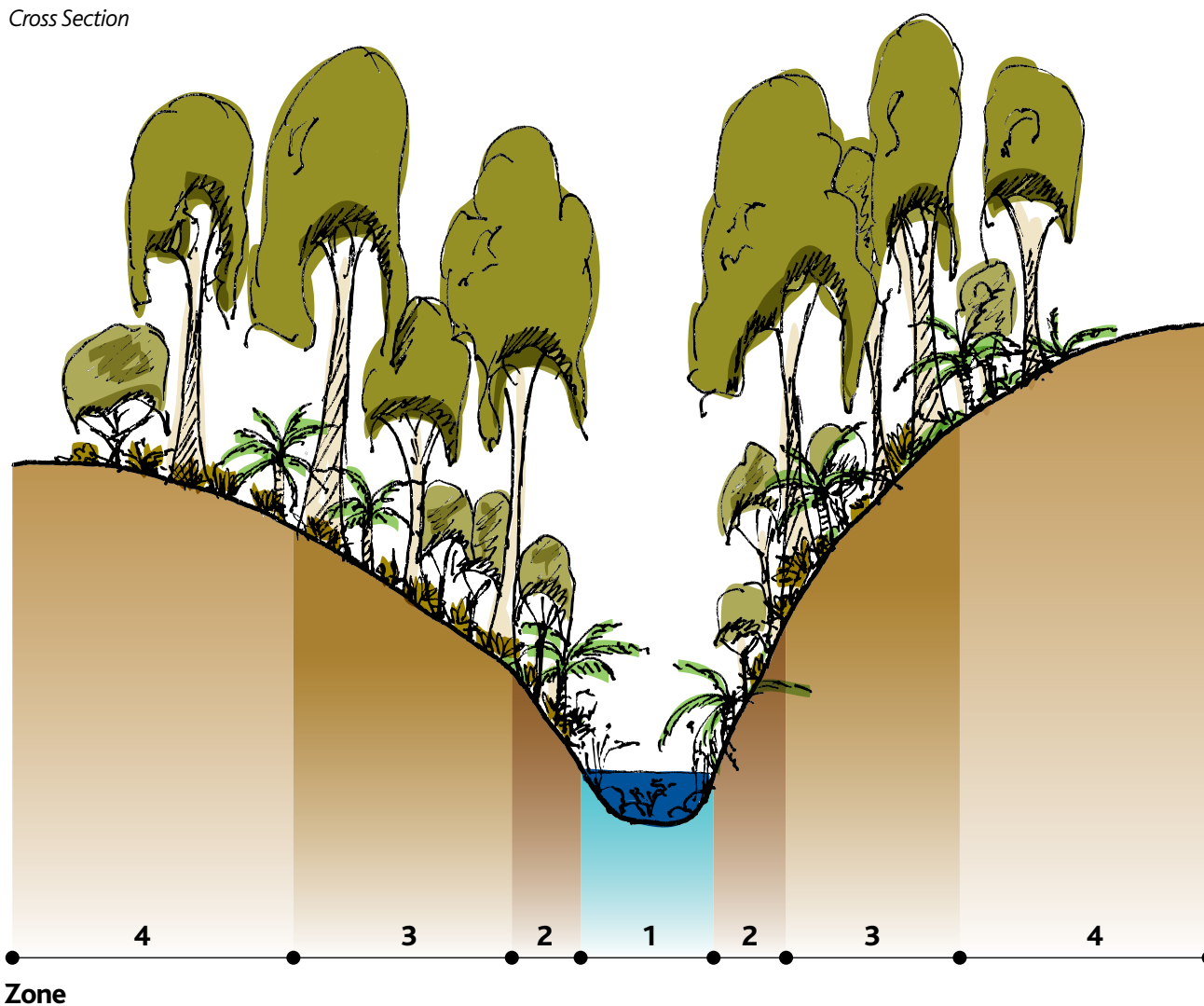
VEGETATION SPECIES

29STZ

EVC 29 DAMP FOREST STRZELECKI RANGES

Grows on a wide range of geologies on well-developed generally colluvial soils on a variety of aspects, from sea level to montane elevations. Dominated by a tall eucalypt tree layer to 30 m tall over a medium to tall dense shrub layer of broad-leaved species typical of wet forest mixed with elements from dry forest types. The ground layer includes herbs and grasses as well as a variety of moisture-dependent ferns.

Cross Section



VEGETATION SPECIES

29STZ

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
TREES														
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle		■	■	■	C	●	●	●			Usually able to regenerate - exclude or only plant in limited numbers		
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey-gum		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust - check local occurrence	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> ssp. <i>bicostata</i>	Eurabbie			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust - check local occurrence	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate Stringybark			■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
SMALL TREES/LARGE - MEDIUM SHRUBS & VINES														
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i>	Blanket-leaf		■	■		C	●	●	●			Reliable but requires moist cool conditions		
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia			■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>	Austral Mulberry		■	■		C	●	●	●			Limited availability		
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	Musk Daisy-bush		■	■		C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snow Daisy-bush		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine		■	■		O	●	●				Not available in high numbers		●
<i>Pimelea axiflora</i>	Bootlace Bush		■	■		D	●	●	●			Not generally available		
<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>	Banyalla			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust - limited availability		
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Pana		■	■		O	●	●	●			Not available in high numbers, common recoloniser after fire		
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	Hazel Pomaderris		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	Victorian Christmas-bush		■	■	■	D	●	●	●	●	●	Requires good conditions to establish	●	
<i>Zieria arborescens</i>	Stink-wood		■	■		O	●	●				Propagation limited, can be difficult to establish		
GRASSES,SEDGES DICOT HERBS and FERNS														
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable with good site preparation	●	●
<i>Acrotriche prostrata</i>	Trailing Ground-berry			■	■	L	●					Not usually planted		
<i>Austrocynoglossum latifolium</i>	Forest Hounds-tongue		■	■		C	●	●	●			Usually not planted but often a dominant component of ground flora and competitive after disturbance		
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Gristle Fern		■			O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	Fishbone Water-fern		■			O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Blechnum wattsi</i>	Hard Water-fern		■			C	●	●	●			Usually not planted		
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	Common Ground-fern		■			O	●	●				Usually not planted		●
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge	■	■			C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Mountain Clematis			■	■	C	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		●
<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Tree-fern		■			C	●	●				Not suited to large scale reveg as plants are sourced from natural environments, not readily propagated and expensive to purchase		●

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
1 ■ Bed	L Limited	These columns show the species expected to be present in areas of vegetation at five different quality levels. 1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values 2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements 3 Medium Fragmented remnants 4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity 5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity	Plants listed in this column are species which are readily cultivated in nurseries with indigenous plant propagation skills, reliable in revegetation with an expected survival rate of 95% or greater three years post planting – assumes that a high quality plant was supplied (refer to plant standard) and that weed management and planting is undertaken with appropriate skill and diligence.	EVC benchmarks have been developed as standard reference points that are applied in carrying out vegetation assessments. An EVC benchmark represents the average characteristics of a mature and apparently long-undisturbed stand of the same vegetation type.
2 ■ Lower Bank	O Occasional			
3 ■ Upper Bank	C Common			
4 ■ Verge	D Dominant			

VEGETATION SPECIES

29STZ

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily		■	■		O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed			■	■	C	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Soft Tree-fern		■			C	●	●				Not suited to large scale reveg as plants are sourced from natural environments, not readily propagated and expensive to purchase		
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge		■	■		O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Cinquefoil Cranesbill			■	■	O	●	●				Usually not planted		●
<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i> s.l.	Germander Raspwort			■	■	C	●	●	●			Reliable but usually not propagated		
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort			■	■	O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Hypericum japonicum</i>	Matted St John's Wort		■	■		O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	Swamp Club-rush	■	■			O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	Burgan		■	■		C	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>	Common Bottle-daisy			■	■	O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i>	Tall Sword-sedge	■	■			D	●	●	●			Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability		
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword-sedge		■			D	●	●	●			Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability		●
<i>Lobelia pedunculata</i> s.l.	Matted Pratia	■	■			L	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass			■	■	D	●	●	●			Maintain remnants by controlling grassy weeds		●
<i>Oxalis exilis</i>	Shady Wood-sorrel			■	■	O	●	●				Generally not propagated		
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>	Sword Tussock-grass		■	■		D	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass		■			D	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust if used in damp area	●	
<i>Poa tenera</i>	Slender Tussock-grass			■	■	O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Mother Shield-fern		■			D	●	●	●			Usually not planted		●
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera			■	■	O	●	●				Usually not planted		
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken			■	■	D	●	●	●			Not available - may be present via natural regeneration		●
<i>Sambucus gaudichaudiana</i>	White Elderberry		■	■		O						Disturbance and post fire coloniser		
<i>Secencio linearifolius</i>	Fireweed Groundsel			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Common coloniser, particularly after disturbance	●	●
<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Shrubby Fireweed		■	■		C	●	●	●			Disturbance and post fire coloniser		
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	Indian Weed			■	■	O						Disturbance and post fire coloniser		
<i>Solanum prinophyllum</i>	Forest Nightshade		■	■		C	●	●	●			Usually not planted but often a dominant component of ground flora and competitive after disturbance		
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>	Forest Starwort		■	■		O	●	●	●			Usually not planted but often a dominant component of ground flora and competitive after disturbance		●
<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>	Forest Wire-grass		■	■	■	C	●	●	●			Often not planted but reliable dominant post disturbance		●
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	Scrub Nettle		■	■	■	C	●	●	●			Usually not planted but often a dominant component of ground flora and competitive after disturbance		
<i>Viola hederacea</i> sensu Willis (1972)	Ivy-leaf Violet		■	■		C	●	●	●			Usually not planted		●

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
1 ■ Bed	L Limited	These columns show the species expected to be present in areas of vegetation at five different quality levels.	Plants listed in this column are species which are readily cultivated in nurseries with indigenous plant propagation skills, reliable in revegetation with an expected survival rate of 95% or greater three years post planting – assumes that a high quality plant was supplied (refer to plant standard) and that weed management and planting is undertaken with appropriate skill and diligence.	EVC benchmarks have been developed as standard reference points that are applied in carrying out vegetation assessments. An EVC benchmark represents the average characteristics of a mature and apparently long-undisturbed stand of the same vegetation type.
2 ■ Lower Bank	O Occasional	1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values		
3 ■ Upper Bank	C Common	2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements		
4 ■ Verge	D Dominant	3 Medium Fragmented remnants		
		4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity		
		5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity		



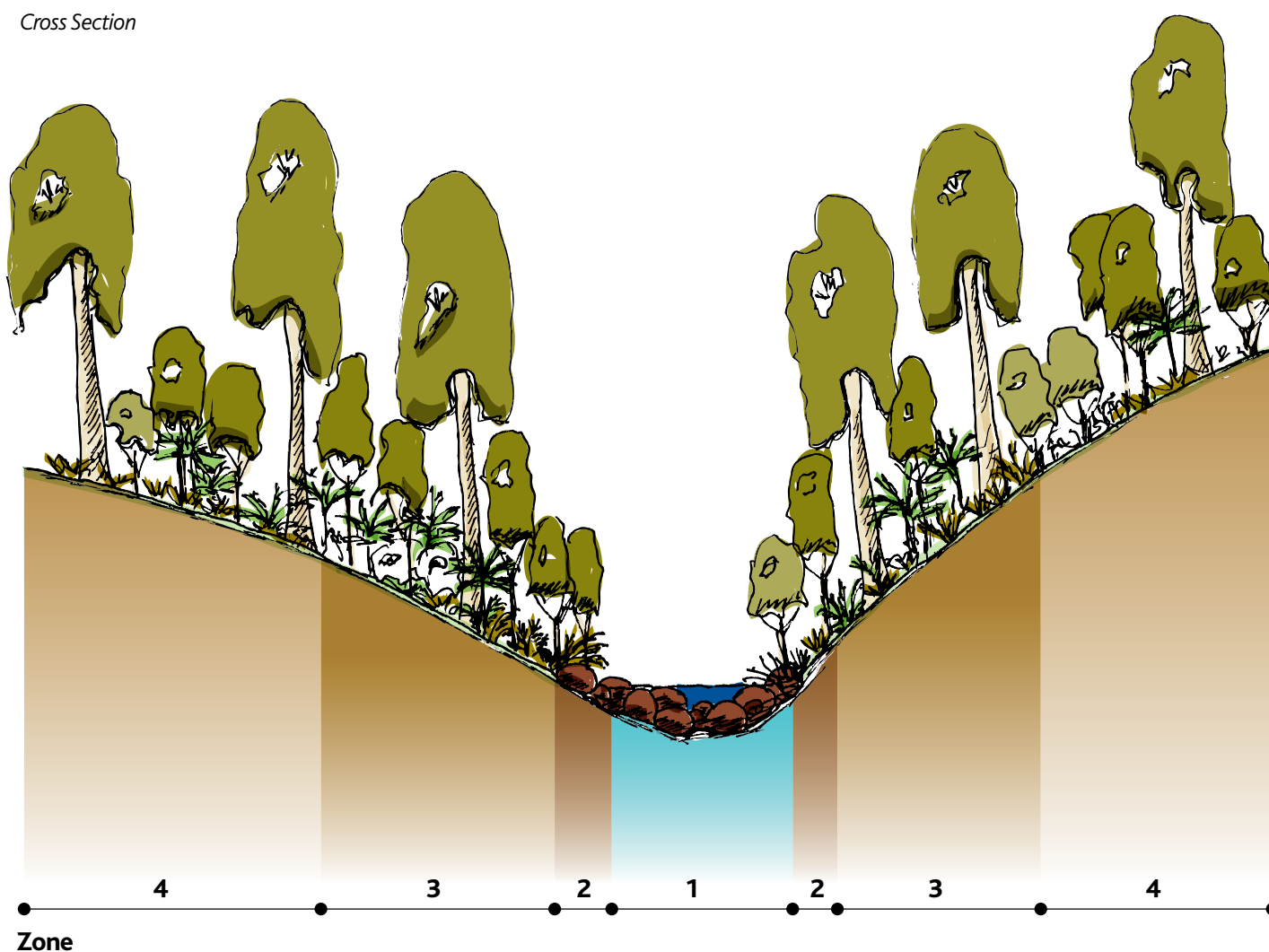
VEGETATION SPECIES

30GIP

EVC 30 WET FOREST GIPPSLAND PLAINS

Grows on fertile, well-drained loamy soils on a range of geologies and elevation levels. It is largely restricted to protected sites in gullies and on southern aspects of hills and mountains where rainfall is high and cloud cover at ground level is frequent. Characterised by a tall eucalypt overstorey to 30 m tall with scattered understorey trees over a tall broad-leaved shrubby understorey and a moist, shaded, fern-rich ground layer that is usually dominated by tree-ferns.

Cross Section



VEGETATION SPECIES

30GIP

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
TREES														
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> ssp. <i>dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle		■	■	■	L	●	●	●		●	Usually able to regenerate - avoid planting or use in limited numbers		●
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i> ssp. <i>moschatum</i>	Southern Sassafras		■	■		O	●	●	●			Limited availability		
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey-gum			■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>	Mountain Ash		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Consideration may need to be given to limiting this species in reveg due to the size of mature trees	●	
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> ssp. <i>pseudoglobulus</i>	Gippsland Blue-gum					-	-	-	-	-	-	Not usually found in West Gippsland		●
SMALL TREES/LARGE - MEDIUM SHRUBS & VINES														
<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i>	Blanket-leaf		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Reliable but requires moist cool conditions	●	
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Limited availability		●
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Shiny Cassinia		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Mountain Clematis		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Limited availability	●	●
<i>Comesperma volubile</i>	Love Creeper		■	■		O	●	●	●			Rarely propagated		●
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Current-bush		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Correa lawrenceana</i>	Mountain Correa			■	■	L	●	●	●			Reliable and robust but not as easily propagated as many other species		
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia			■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>	Austral Mulberry		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust but not as easily propagated as many other species	●	
<i>Lomatia fraseri</i>	Tree Lomatia		■	■	■	O	●	●				Reliable and robust but not as easily propagated as many other species		
<i>Myrsine howittiana</i>	Mutton-wood		■	■		O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	Musk Daisy-bush		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust but not as easily propagated as many other species	●	●
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snowy Daisy-bush		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Not available in high numbers		
<i>Parsonsia brownii</i>	Twining Silkpod		■	■	■	L	●	●				Rarely propagated		
<i>Pimelea axiflora</i> ssp. <i>axiflora</i>	Bootlace Bush		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Propagation very difficult but responds to disturbance and regenerates en mass		
<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>	Banyalla		■	■	■	O	●	●				Propagation very difficult and rarely planted		
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i> ssp. 1	Broad-leaf Panax		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Not available in high numbers, common recoloniser after fire	●	
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	Hazel Pomaderris		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Rhytidosporum procumbens</i>	White Marianth			■	■	L	●					Rarely propagated		●
<i>Zieria arborescens</i>	Stinkwood			■	■	O	●	●	●			Propagation limited, can be difficult to establish		

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
1 Bed	L Limited	These columns show the species expected to be present in areas of vegetation at five different quality levels.	Plants listed in this column are species which are readily cultivated in nurseries with indigenous plant propagation skills, reliable in revegetation with an expected survival rate of 95% or greater three years post planting – assumes that a high quality plant was supplied (refer to plant standard) and that weed management and planting is undertaken with appropriate skill and diligence.	EVC benchmarks have been developed as standard reference points that are applied in carrying out vegetation assessments. An EVC benchmark represents the average characteristics of a mature and apparently long-undisturbed stand of the same vegetation type.
2 Lower Bank	O Occasional	1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values		
3 Upper Bank	C Common	2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements		
4 Verge	D Dominant	3 Medium Fragmented remnants		
		4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity		
		5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity		

VEGETATION SPECIES

30GIP

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
SMALL SHRUBS, GRASSES, SEDGES DICOT HERBS and FERNS														
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i> ssp. <i>gracillimum</i>	Mother Spleenwort		■	■		D	●	●			Usually not planted			
<i>Australina pusilla</i> ssp. <i>muelleri</i>	Shade Nettle		■	■	■	O	●	●			Usually not planted			
<i>Austrocynoglossum latifolium</i>	Forest Hound's-tongue		■	■	■	O	●	●	●		Usually not planted but often a dominant component of ground flora and competitive after disturbance			
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Gristle Fern		■	■		C	●	●	●		Usually not planted		●	
<i>Blechnum fluviatile</i>	Ray Waterfern		■	■	■	O	●	●			Usually not planted			
<i>Blechnum wattsii</i>	Hard Water-fern		■	■	■	L	●	●			Usually not planted			
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	Common Ground-fern		■	■		O	●	●			Usually not planted		●	
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Tree-fern		■	■		O	●	●	●		Not suited to large scale revegetation as plants are sourced from natural environments, not readily propagated and expensive to purchase		●	
<i>Cyperus lucidus</i>	Leafy Flat-sedge	■	■			O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Easily propagated can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size	●	●	
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Soft Tree-fern		■	■		O	●	●	●		Not suited to large scale revegetation as plants are sourced from natural environments, not readily propagated and expensive to purchase		●	
<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge			■	■	O	●	●	●		Can not be propagated in useable quantities		●	
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge		■	■		C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Gonocarpus teucrioides</i> s.l.	Germander Raspwort		■	■	■	O	●	●	●		Usually not planted		●	
<i>Grammitis billardierei</i>	Common Finger-fern		■	■		L	●				Usually not planted			
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort		■	■		L	●	●			Usually not planted			
<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	Swamp Club-rush	■	■			O	●	●			Usually not planted			
<i>Juncus gregiflorus</i>	Green Rush	■	■			O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush	■	■			O	●	●	●		Reliable and robust		●	
<i>Juncus procerus</i>	Tall Rush	■	■			O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>	Common Bottle-daisy		■	■		L	●				Can not be propagated in useable quantities		●	
<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i> var. <i>elatius</i>	Tall Sword-sedge		■	■	■	C	●	●	●		Can not be propagated in useable quantities			
<i>Leptostigma reptans</i>	Dwarf Nertera			■	■	L	●				Can not be propagated in useable quantities			
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●	
<i>Mentha laxiflora</i>	Forest Mint			■	■	O	●	●			Usually not planted			
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass		■	■	■	O	●	●	●		Maintain remnants by controlling grassy weeds		●	
<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i>	Kangaroo Fern		■	■	■	O	●	●			Requires sheltered shady sites not appropriate for revegetation			
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> s.l.	Yellow Wood-sorrel		■	■		O	●	●			Generally not propagated		●	
<i>Poa australis</i> spp. agg.	Tussock Grass		■	■	■	O	●	●			Reliable		●	
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>	Sword Tussock-grass		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust and a better performer in the shade than <i>Poa labillardierei</i>	●		
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust in more open areas	●	●	

Key

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VEGETATION SPECIES

30GIP

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Mother Shield-fern		■	■	■	D	●	●	●			Easy to propagate but limited availability		
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Common Bracken			■	■	O	●	●	●			Can not be propagated in useable quantities		●
<i>Rhytidosporum procumbens</i>	White Marianth		■	■	■	L	●	●				Not available - may be present via natural regeneration		●
<i>Sambucus gaudichaudiana</i>	White Elderberry		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Disturbance and post fire coloniser		
<i>Senecio glomeratus</i>	Annual Fireweed			■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Disturbance and post fire coloniser	●	●
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i> sens. lat.	Fireweed Groundsel			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Disturbance and post fire coloniser	●	
<i>Senecio velleioides</i>	Forest Groundsel			■	■	O	●	●				Disturbance and post fire coloniser		●
<i>Solanum prinifolium</i>	Forest Nightshade		■	■		C	●	●	●			Usually not planted but often a significant component of ground flora and competitive after disturbance		
<i>Sticherus lobatus</i>	Spreading Fan-fern		■	■		O	●					Usually not planted		●
<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>	Forest Wire-grass		■	■	■	C	●	●	●			Often not planted but reliable dominant post disturbance		●
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	Scrub Nettle		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Usually not planted but often a dominant component of ground flora and competitive after disturbance		
<i>Viola hederacea</i> sensu Willis (1972)	Ivy-leaf Violet		■	■		O	●	●	●			Reliable		●

Key

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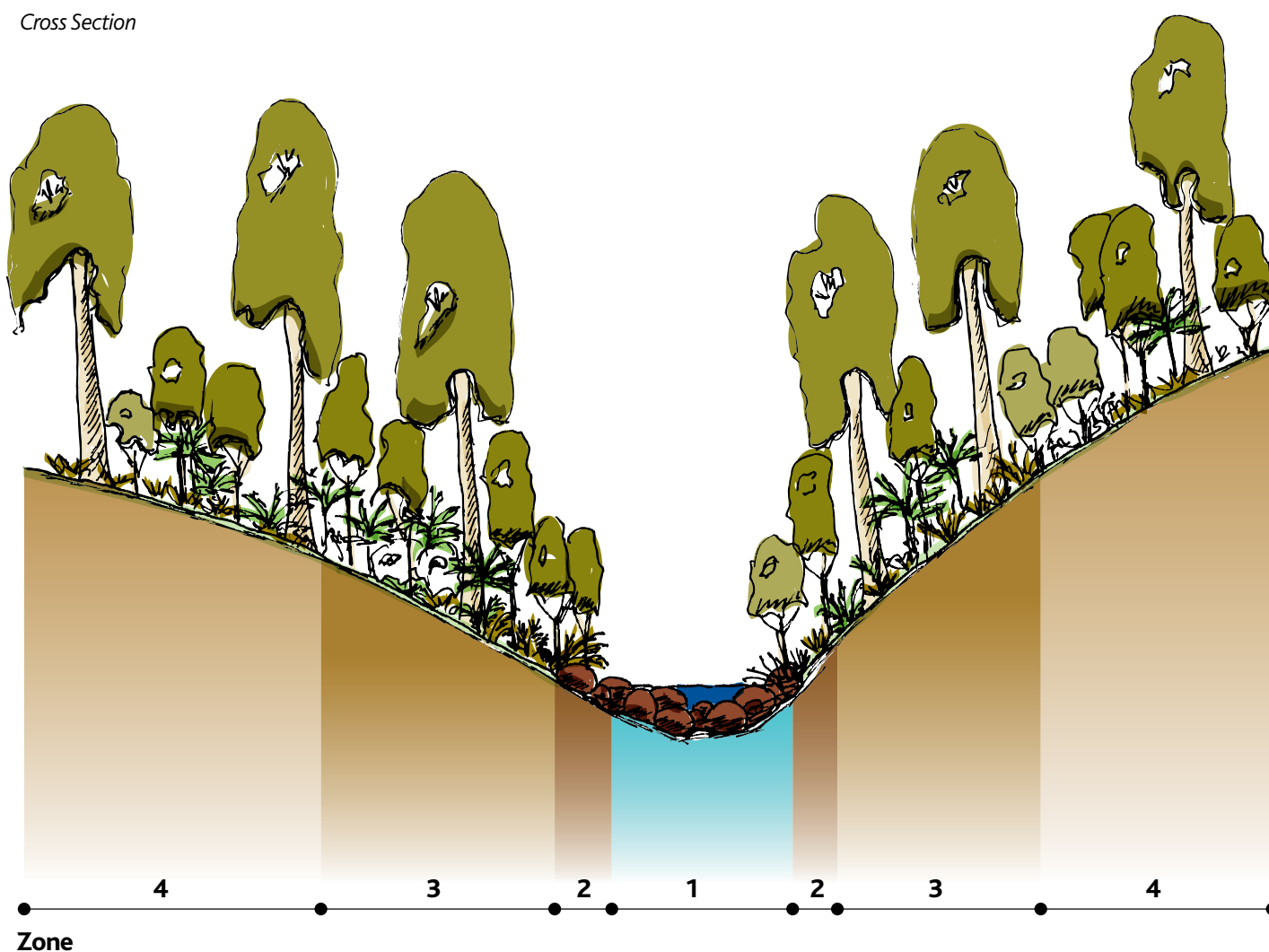
VEGETATION SPECIES

30STZ

EVC 30 WET FOREST STRZELECKI RANGES

Grows on fertile, well-drained loamy soils on a range of geologies and elevation levels. It is largely restricted to protected sites in gullies and on southern aspects of hills and mountains where rainfall is high and cloud cover at ground level is frequent. Characterised by a tall eucalypt overstorey to 30 m tall with scattered understorey trees over a tall broad-leaved shrubby understorey and a moist, shaded, fern-rich ground layer that is usually dominated by tree-ferns.

Cross Section



VEGETATION SPECIES

30STZ

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
TREES														
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> ssp. <i>dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle		■	■	■	L	●	●	●			Usually able to regenerate and often planted in limited numbers		●
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i> ssp. <i>moschatum</i>	Southern Sassafras		■	■		O	●	●	●			Limited availability		
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey Gum			■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>	Mountain Ash		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Consideration may need to be given to limiting this species in revegetation due to the size of mature trees. It is however a reliable and very important component of this EVC	●	●
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> ssp. <i>pseudoglobulus</i>	Gippsland Blue Gum					-	-	-	-	-	-	Not usually found in West Gippsland		●
SMALL TREES/LARGE - MEDIUM SHRUBS & VINES														
<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i>	Blanket-leaf		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Reliable but requires moist cool conditions	●	●
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Limited availability		
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Shiny Cassinia		■	■	■		●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Mountain Clematis		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Limited availability	●	●
<i>Comesperma volubile</i>	Love Creeper		■	■		O	●	●				Rarely propagated		
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Correa lawrenceana</i>	Mountain Correa			■	■	L	●	●				Reliable and robust but not as easily propagated as many other species		
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>	Austral Mulberry		■	■	■	O	●	●				Reliable and robust but not as easily propagated as many other species		●
<i>Lomatia fraseri</i>	Tree Lomatia		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust but not as easily propagated as many other species	●	
<i>Myrsine howittiana</i>	Mutton-wood		■	■		O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	Musk Daisy-bush		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snowy Daisy-bush		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Not available in high numbers		
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine		■	■	■	L	●	●				Rarely propagated		●
<i>Parsonsia brownii</i>	Twining Silkpod		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Propagation very difficult but responds to disturbance and regenerates en mass		
<i>Pimelea axiflora</i> ssp. <i>axiflora</i>	Bootlace Bush		■	■	■	O	●	●				Propagation very difficult and rarely planted		
<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>	Banyalla		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Not available in high numbers, common recoloniser after fire	●	
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i> ssp. 1	Broad-leaf Panax		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	Hazel Pomaderris		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Zieria arborescens</i>	Stinkwood		■	■		O	●	●	●			Propagation limited, can be difficult to establish		

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
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2 ■ Lower Bank	O Occasional	1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values		
3 ■ Upper Bank	C Common	2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements		
4 ■ Verge	D Dominant	3 Medium Fragmented remnants		
		4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity		
		5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity		

VEGETATION SPECIES

30STZ

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
SMALL SHRUBS, GRASSES, SEDGES DICOT HERBS and FERNS														
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee			■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i> ssp. <i>gracillimum</i>	Mother Spleenwort		■	■			●	●			Usually not planted		●	
<i>Australina pusilla</i> ssp. <i>muelleri</i>	Shade Nettle		■	■	■	O	●	●	●		Usually not planted		●	
<i>Austrocynoglossum latifolium</i>	Forest Hound's-tongue		■	■	■	O	●	●	●		Usually not planted but often a dominant component of ground flora and competitive after disturbance			
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Gristle Fern		■	■		C	●	●	●		Usually not planted			
<i>Blechnum fluviatile</i>	Ray Water-fern		■	■	■	O	●	●			Usually not planted			
<i>Blechnum wattsii</i>	Hard Water-fern		■	■	■	L	●	●			Usually not planted			
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	Common Ground-fern		■	■		O	●	●			Usually not planted			
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Tree-fern		■	■		O	●	●	●		Not suited to large scale reveg as plants are sourced from natural environments, not readily propagated and expensive to purchase		●	
<i>Cyperus lucidus</i>	Leafy Flat-sedge	■	■			O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●	Easily propagated can be difficult to establish due to diminutive size	●		
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Soft Tree-fern		■	■		O	●	●	●		Not suited to large scale reveg as plants are sourced from natural environments, not readily propagated and expensive to purchase		●	
<i>Fieldia australis</i>	Fieldia			■	■	L	●				Epiphyte or climber not suitable for reveg.		●	
<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge			■	■	O	●	●	●		Can not be propagated in useable quantities			
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge		■	■		C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Gonocarpus teucrioides</i> s.l.	Germander Raspwort		■	■	■	O	●	●	●		Usually not planted			
<i>Grammitis billardierei</i>	Common Finger-fern		■	■		L	●				Usually not planted		●	
<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	Bat's Wing Fern		■	■		L	●				Usually not planted			
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort		■	■		L	●	●			Usually not planted		●	
<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	Swamp Club-rush	■	■			O	●	●			Usually not planted			
<i>Juncus gregiflorus</i>	Green Rush	■	■			O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush	■	■			O	●	●	●		Reliable and robust			
<i>Juncus procerus</i>	Tall Rush	■	■			O	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>	Common Bottle-daisy		■	■		L	●				Can not be propagated in useable quantities			
<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i> var. <i>elatius</i>	Tall Sword-sedge		■	■	■	C	●	●	●		Can not be propagated in useable quantities		●	
<i>Leptostigma reptans</i>	Dwarf Nertera			■	■	L	●				Can not be propagated in useable quantities			
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●		
<i>Mentha laxiflora</i>	Forest Mint			■	■	O	●	●			Usually not planted			
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass		■	■	■	O	●	●	●		Can become dominant particularly in open areas			
<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i> ssp. <i>pustulatum</i>	Kangaroo Fern		■	■	■	O	●	●			Requires sheltered shady sites, not appropriate for revegetation		●	
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> s.l.	Yellow Wood-sorrel		■	■		O	●	●			Generally not propagated			
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>	Sword Tussock-grass		■	■	■	C	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust and a better performer in the shade than Poa lab	●		

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
1 ■ Bed	L Limited	These columns show the species expected to be present in areas of vegetation at five different quality levels.	Plants listed in this column are species which are readily cultivated in nurseries with indigenous plant propagation skills, reliable in revegetation with an expected survival rate of 95% or greater three years post planting – assumes that a high quality plant was supplied (refer to plant standard) and that weed management and planting is undertaken with appropriate skill and diligence.	EVC benchmarks have been developed as standard reference points that are applied in carrying out vegetation assessments. An EVC benchmark represents the average characteristics of a mature and apparently long-undisturbed stand of the same vegetation type.
2 ■ Lower Bank	O Occasional			
3 ■ Upper Bank	C Common			
4 ■ Verge	D Dominant			
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		2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements		
		3 Medium Fragmented remnants		
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		5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity		

VEGETATION SPECIES

30STZ

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	Common Tussock-grass		■	■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust in more open areas	●	
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Mother Shield-fern		■	■	■	D	●	●	●			Easy to propagate but limited availability		●
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Common Bracken			■	■	O	●	●	●			Not available - may be present via natural regeneration		●
<i>Sambucus gaudichaudiana</i>	White Elderberry			■	■	O	●	●	●	●		Disturbance and post fire coloniser	●	●
<i>Senecio glomeratus</i>	Annual Fireweed			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Disturbance and post fire coloniser	●	
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i> sens. lat.	Fireweed Groundsel			■	■	C	●	●	●	●		Disturbance and post fire coloniser	●	
<i>Senecio velleioides</i>	Forest Groundsel			■	■	O	●	●				Disturbance and post fire coloniser		
<i>Solanum prinifolium</i>	Forest Nightshade		■	■		C	●	●	●			Usually not planted but often a significant component of ground flora and competitive after disturbance.		
<i>Sticheris lobatus</i>	Spreading Fan-fern		■	■	■		●	●	●			Often not planted but reliable dominant post disturbance		
<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>	Forest Wire-grass		■	■	■	O	●	●				Usually not planted		●
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	Scrub Nettle		■	■	■	O	●	●	●			Usually not planted but often a dominant component of ground flora and competitive after disturbance		
<i>Viola hederacea</i> sensu Willis (1972)	Ivy-leaf Violet		■	■		O	●	●	●			Reliable		●

Key

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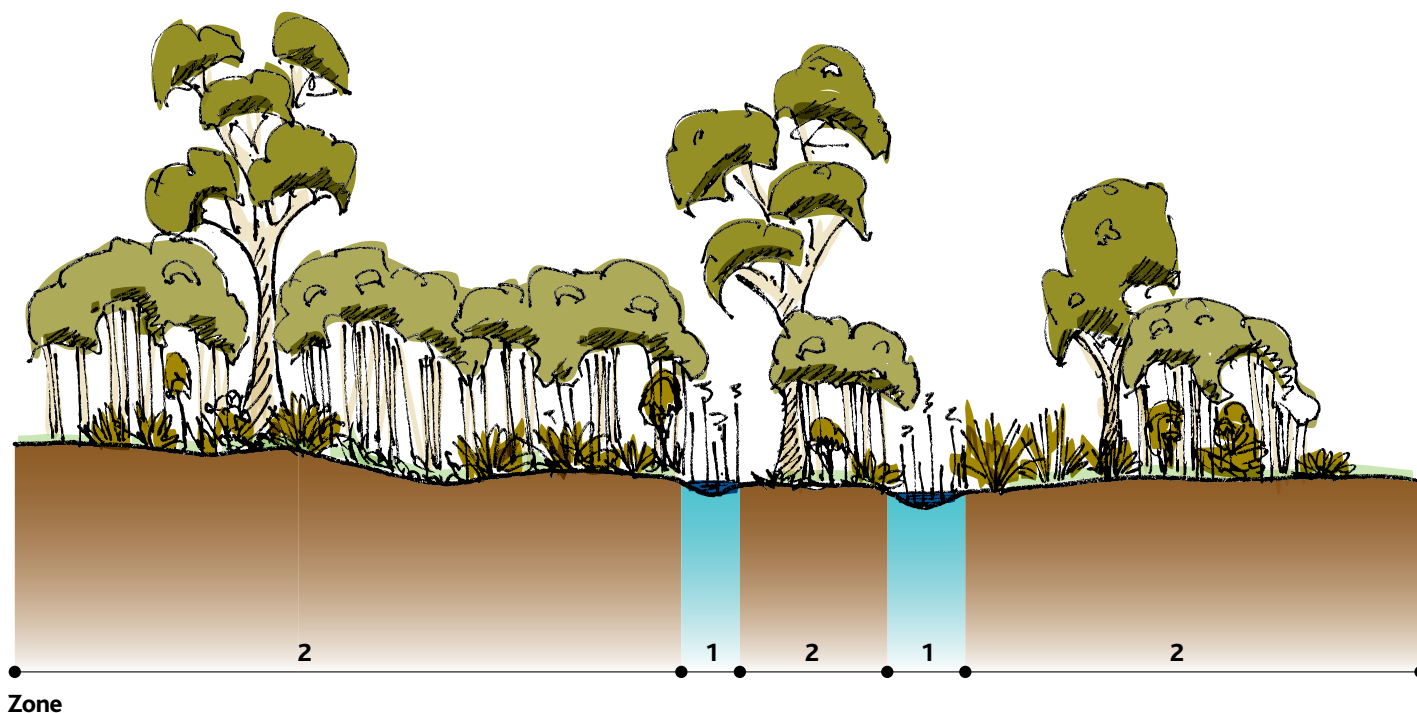
VEGETATION SPECIES

53-61GIP

EVC 53-61 SWAMP SCRUB GIPPSLAND PLAINS

Closed scrub to 8 m tall at low elevations on alluvial deposits along streams or on poorly drained sites with higher nutrient availability. The EVC is dominated by Swamp Paperbark *Melaleuca ericifolia* (or sometimes Woolly Tea-tree *Leptospermum lanigerum*) which often forms a dense thicket, out-competing other species. Occasional emergent eucalypts may be present. Where light penetrates to ground level, a moss/lichen/liverwort or herbaceous ground cover is often present. Dry variants have a grassy/herbaceous ground layer.

Cross Section



VEGETATION SPECIES

53-61GIP

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
TREES														
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood		■			O	●	●	●	●	●	Occurs at low numbers on slightly raised ground	●	
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> var. <i>ovata</i>	Swamp Gum		■			L	●	●	●	●	●	Occurs at low numbers on slightly raised ground	●	
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree	■	■			D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp Paperbark	■	■			D	●	●	●	●	●	Dominant plant in this EVC providing habitat structure	●	●
SMALL TREES/LARGE - MEDIUM SHRUBS & VINES														
<i>Acacia verticillata</i> ssp. <i>verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses		■			O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Large Bindweed		■			L	●	●	●			Not usually planted		●
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush		■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree		■			O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting		■			C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
GRASSES,SEDGES DICOT HERBS and FERNS														
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee		■			D	●	●	●	●		Reliable with good site preparation	●	
<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	Lesser Joyweed	■	■			O	●	●	●			Coloniser		
<i>Notodanthonia semiannularis</i>	Wetland Wallaby grass		■	■		O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Apium prostratum</i> ssp. <i>prostratum</i> var. <i>prostratum</i>	Sea Celery	■	■			O	●	●				Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Gristle Fern		■			O	●	●				Not usually planted		●
<i>Blechnum minus</i>	Soft Water fern		■			L	●	●				Not usually planted		
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge	■	■			D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Tassel Sedge	■				C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Carex gaudichudiana</i>	Fen Sedge		■			O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Centella cordifolia</i>	Centella		■			O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>	Reed Bent-grass		■			O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed			■	■	O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Epilobium pallidiflorum</i>	Showy Willow-herb		■	■		O	●	●	●			Coloniser - Not usually planted		
<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge		■	■		O	●	●				Cannot be propagated in useable quantities		●
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge		■			O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Goodenia humilis</i>	Swamp Goodenia	■	■			C	●	●				Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Hydrocotyle pterocarpa</i>	Wing Pennywort	■	■			O	●	●				Not usually planted		●
<i>Juncus gregiflorus</i>	Green Rush	■	■			C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Juncus australis</i>	Astral Rush	■	■			C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i> (perennial variety)	Wetland Blown-grass	■	■			O	●	●	●			Coloniser - Not usually planted		
<i>Lobelia pedunculata</i> s.l.	Matted Pratia	■	■			O	●	●				Not usually planted		
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass		■	■		O	●	●	●	●		Maintain remnants by controlling grassy weeds.	●	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass		■			O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust if used in damp area	●	●
<i>Poa tenera</i>	Slender Tussock-grass		■			O	●	●				Not usually planted		

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
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VEGETATION SPECIES

53-61GIP

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Small-leaf Bramble		■			C	●	●				Reliable and robust provides good low habitat.		
<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Shrubby Groundsel		■			O	●	●	●			Disturbance and post fire coloniser		
<i>Stellaria angustifolia</i>	Swamp Starwort		■			O	●	●				Not usually planted		●
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	Scrub Nettle		■			O	●	●	●			Usually not planted but often a dominant component of ground flora and competitive after disturbance		
SEMI AQUATIC AND AQUATIC HERBS														
<i>Baumea rubiginosa</i>	Soft Twig-rush	■				O	●	●	●			Often confused with <i>Baumea arthropylla</i> - use local material - reliable and robust.		●
<i>Bolboschoenus medianus</i>	River Club-sedge	■				O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust - Dormant in winter	●	
<i>Cladium procerum</i>	Leafy Twig-sedge	■				O	●	●				Reliable and robust		
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Swamp Crassula	■				C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Cyperus lucidus</i>	Leafy Flat Sedge	■				O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Common Spike-rush	■				C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Gratiola peruviana</i>	Austral Brooklime	■	■			O	●	●				Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i>	Shining Pennywort	■				O	●	●				Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Hydrocotyle tripartita</i>	Slender Pennywort	■				O	●	●				Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Juncus procerus</i>	Tall Rush	■				D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>	Pithy Sword-sedge	■				O	●	●	●			Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability		
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Angled Lobelia	■				O	●	●				Reliable with good site preparation		●
<i>Lycopus australis</i>	Australian Gipsywort	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		●
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		●
<i>Myriophyllum crispatum</i>	Upright Water-milfoil	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Slender Knotweed	■				O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Persicaria praetermissa</i>	Spotted Knotweed	■				O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Persicaria subsessilis</i>	Hairy Knotweed	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	■				O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	River Club-rush	■				C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Triglochin procerum</i> sens. lat. (broad erect leaves)	Upright Water Ribbons	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		●
<i>Villarsia reniformis</i>	Running Marsh-flower	■				C	●	●				Reliable but requires good site preparation		

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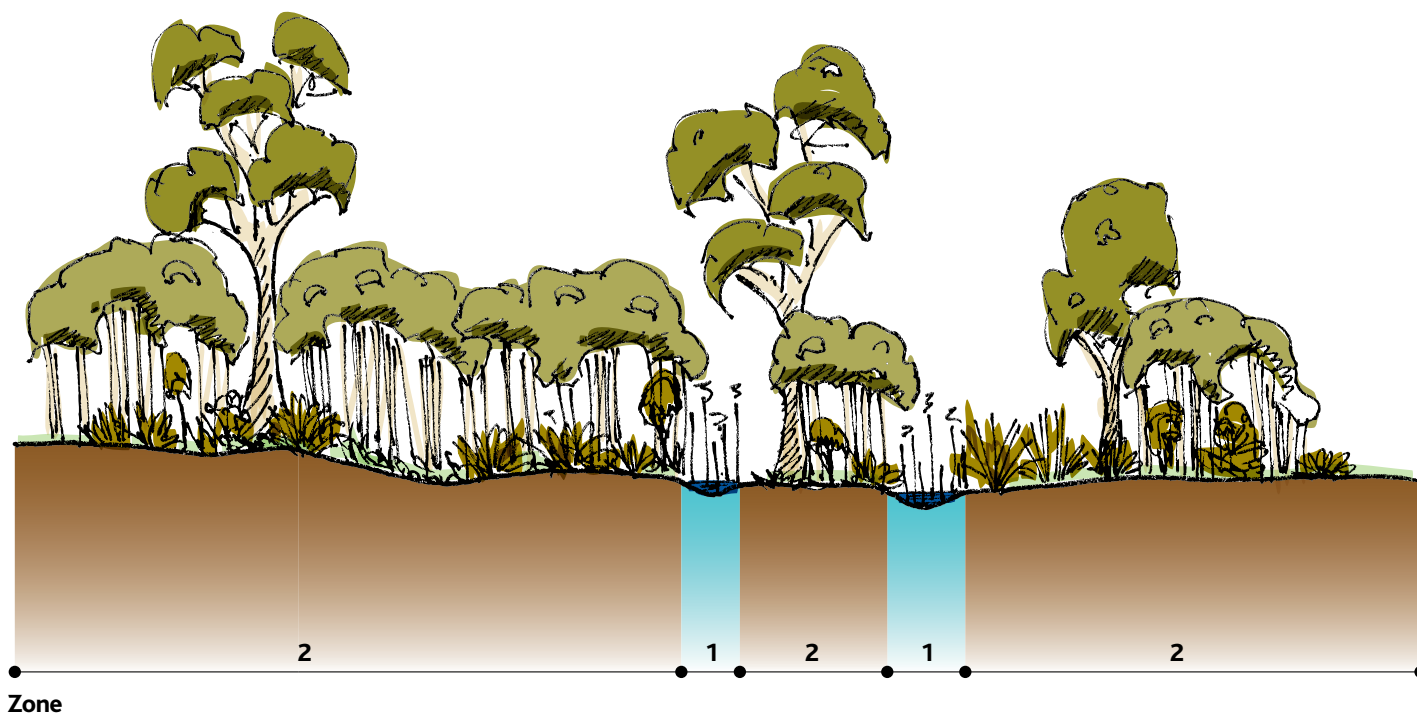
VEGETATION SPECIES

53-61STZ

EVC 53-61 SWAMP SCRUB STRZELECKI RANGES

Closed scrub to 8 m tall at low elevations on alluvial deposits along streams or on poorly drained sites with higher nutrient availability. The EVC is dominated by Swamp Paperbark *Melaleuca ericifolia* (or sometimes Woolly Tea-tree *Leptospermum lanigerum*) which often forms a dense thicket, out-competing other species. Occasional emergent eucalypts may be present. Where light penetrates to ground level, a moss/lichen/liverwort or herbaceous ground cover is often present. Dry variants have a grassy/herbaceous ground layer.

Cross Section



VEGETATION SPECIES

53-61STZ

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
TREES														
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood		■			O	●	●	●	●	●	Occurs in low numbers on slightly raised ground	●	
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> var. <i>ovata</i>	Swamp Gum		■			O	●	●	●	●	●	Occurs in low numbers on slightly raised ground	●	
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree	■	■			D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp Paperbark	■	■			D	●	●	●	●	●	Dominant plant in this EVC providing habitat structure	●	●
SMALL TREES/LARGE - MEDIUM SHRUBS & VINES														
<i>Acacia verticillata</i> ssp. <i>verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses		■			O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Large Bindweed	■				L	●	●	●			Not usually planted		●
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush		■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree		■			O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting		■			C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
GRASSES,SEDGES DICOT HERBS and FERNS														
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee		■			D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable with good site preparation	●	
<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	Lesser Joyweed	■	■			O	●	●	●			Coloniser - Not usually planted		
<i>Notodanthonia semiannularis</i>	Wetland Wallaby grass		■	■		O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Apium prostratum</i> ssp. <i>prostratum</i> var. <i>prostratum</i>	Sea Celery	■	■			O	●	●				Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Gristle Fern		■			O	●	●				Not usually planted		●
<i>Blechnum minus</i>	Soft Water fern		■			L	●	●				Not usually planted		
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge	■	■			D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Tassel Sedge	■				C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Carex gaudichudiana</i>	Fen Sedge		■			O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Centella cordifolia</i>	Centella		■			O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>	Reed Bent-grass		■	■		O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed		■		■	O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Epilobium pallidiflorum</i>	Showy Willow-herb		■	■		O	●	●	●			Coloniser - Not usually planted		
<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge		■	■		O	●	●				Cannot be propagated in useable quantities		●
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge		■			O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Goodenia humilis</i>	Swamp Goodenia	■	■			C	●	●				Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Hydrocotyle pterocarpa</i>	Wing Pennywort	■	■			O	●	●				Not usually planted		●
<i>Juncus gregiflorus</i>	Green Rush	■	■			C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Juncus australis</i>	Astral Rush	■	■			C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i> (perennial variety)	Wetland Blown-grass	■	■			O	●	●	●			Coloniser - Not usually planted		
<i>Lobelia pedunculata</i> s.l.	Matted Pratia	■	■			O	●	●				Not usually planted		
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass		■	■		O	●	●	●	●		Maintain remnants by controlling grassy weeds	●	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass		■			O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust if used in damp area	●	●
<i>Poa tenera</i>	Slender Tussock-grass		■			O	●	●				Not usually planted		

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
1 ■ Bed	L Limited	These columns show the species expected to be present in areas of vegetation at five different quality levels.	Plants listed in this column are species which are readily cultivated in nurseries with indigenous plant propagation skills, reliable in revegetation with an expected survival rate of 95% or greater three years post planting – assumes that a high quality plant was supplied (refer to plant standard) and that weed management and planting is undertaken with appropriate skill and diligence.	EVC benchmarks have been developed as standard reference points that are applied in carrying out vegetation assessments. An EVC benchmark represents the average characteristics of a mature and apparently long-undisturbed stand of the same vegetation type.
2 ■ Lower Bank	O Occasional	1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values		
3 ■ Upper Bank	C Common	2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements		
4 ■ Verge	D Dominant	3 Medium Fragmented remnants		
		4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity		
		5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity		

VEGETATION SPECIES

53-61STZ

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Small-leaf Bramble		■			C	●	●				Reliable and robust, provides good low habitat		
<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Shrubby Groundsel		■			O	●	●	●			Disturbance and post fire coloniser		
<i>Stellaria angustifolia</i>	Swamp Starwort		■			O	●	●				Not usually planted		●
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	Scrub Nettle		■			O	●	●	●			Usually not planted but often a dominant component of ground flora and competitive after disturbance		
SEMI AQUATIC AND AQUATIC HERBS														
<i>Baumea rubiginosa</i> s.l.	Soft Twig-rush	■				O	●	●	●			Often confused with <i>Baumea arthropylla</i> - use local material - reliable and robust.		●
<i>Bolboschoenus medianus</i>	River Club-sedge	■				O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust - Dormant in winter	●	
<i>Cladium procerum</i>	Leafy Twig-sedge	■				O	●	●				Reliable and robust		
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Swamp Crassula	■				C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Cyperus lucidus</i>	Leafy Flat Sedge	■				O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Common Spike-rush	■				C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Gratiola peruviana</i>	Austral Brooklime	■	■			O	●	●				Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i>	Shining Pennywort	■				O	●	●				Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Hydrocotyle tripartita</i>	Slender Pennywort	■				O	●	●				Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Juncus procerus</i>	Tall Rush	■				D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>	Pithy Sword-sedge	■				O	●	●	●			Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability		
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Angled Lobelia	■				O	●	●				Reliable with good site preparation		●
<i>Lycopus australis</i>	Australian Gipsywort	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		●
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		●
<i>Myriophyllum crispatum</i>	Upright Water-milfoil	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Slender Knotweed	■				O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Persicaria praetermissa</i>	Spotted Knotweed	■				O	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Persicaria subsessilis</i>	Hairy Knotweed	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	■				O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	River Club-rush	■				C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Triglochin procerum</i> sens. lat. (broad erect leaves)	Upright Water Ribbons	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		●
<i>Villarsia reniformis</i>	Running Marsh-flower	■				C	●	●				Reliable but requires good site preparation		

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
1 ■ Bed	L Limited	These columns show the species expected to be present in areas of vegetation at five different quality levels.	Plants listed in this column are species which are readily cultivated in nurseries with indigenous plant propagation skills, reliable in revegetation with an expected survival rate of 95% or greater three years post planting – assumes that a high quality plant was supplied (refer to plant standard) and that weed management and planting is undertaken with appropriate skill and diligence.	EVC benchmarks have been developed as standard reference points that are applied in carrying out vegetation assessments. An EVC benchmark represents the average characteristics of a mature and apparently long-undisturbed stand of the same vegetation type.
2 ■ Lower Bank	O Occasional	1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values		
3 ■ Upper Bank	C Common	2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements		
4 ■ Verge	D Dominant	3 Medium Fragmented remnants		
		4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity		
		5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity		



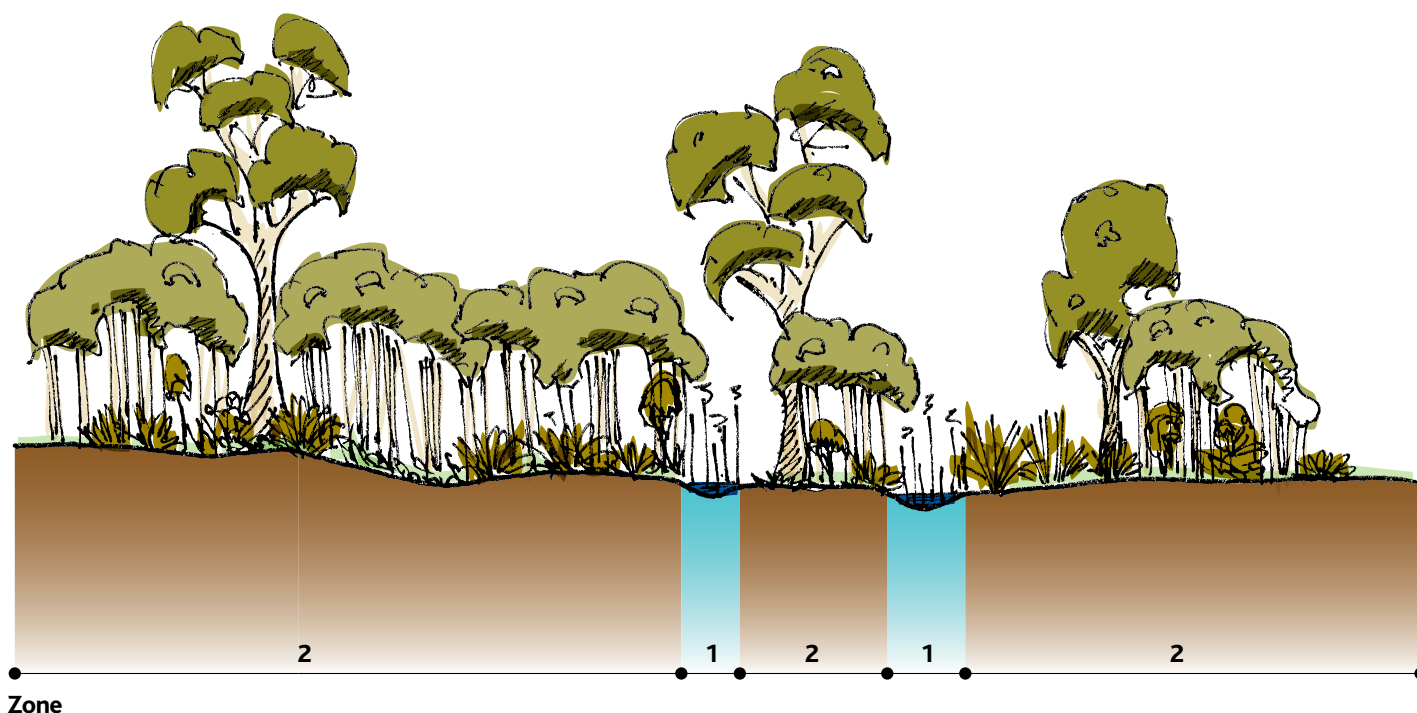
VEGETATION SPECIES

53-62GIP

EVC 53-62 SWAMP SCRUB (ESTUARINE) GIPPSLAND PLAINS

Closed scrub to 6 m tall growing on the edge of estuarine waterbodies such as creeks, rivers and lagoons with intermediate salinity and poor drainage conditions. Dominated by Swamp Paperbark *Melaleuca ericifolia* with a halophytic (succulent) ground layer dominated by graminoids and herbs. Often occurs in close association with Estuarine Wetland.

Cross Section



VEGETATION SPECIES

53-62GIP

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
LARGE SHRUB														
Melaleuca ericifolia	Swamp Paperbark					D						Reliable and robust		
MEDIUM SHRUBS & VINES														
Rhagodia candolleana ssp. candolleana	Seaberry Saltbush					C						Reliable and robust		
Atriplex cinerea	Coast Saltbush					O						Reliable and robust		
SMALL SHRUBS, GRASSES, SEDGES DICOT HERBS and FERNS														
Apium prostratum ssp. prostratum	Sea Celery					O						Reliable with good site preparation		
Apodasmia brownii	Coarse Twine-rush					L						Reliable but slow growing - limited availability		
Atriplex paludosa	Marsh Saltbush					O						Reliable and robust - limited availability		
Austrostipa stipoides	Prickly Spear-grass					O						Reliable and robust - limited availability		
Baumea juncea	Bare Twig-sedge					L						Reliable but slow growing - limited availability		
Chenopodium glaucum	Glaucous Goosefoot					O						Not generally available		
Clematis microphylla	Small-leaf Clematis					O						Reliable - best growing over another plant		
Dianella brevicaulis	Small-flower Flax-lily					L						Reliable and robust - use in fresher margins		
Dispyma crassifolium	Rounded Noon-flower					C						Reliable and robust		
Distichlis distichophylla	Australian Salt-grass					C						Reliable and robust		
Ficinia nodosa	Knobby Club-sedge					C						Reliable and robust		
Gahnia filum	Chaffy Saw-sedge					O						Reliable and robust - limited availability		
Gahnia trifida	Coast Saw-sedge					O						Reliable and robust - limited availability		
Juncus kraussi	Sea Rush					L						Reliable and robust		
Isolepis cernua	Nodding Club-sedge					L						Reliable with good site preparation		
Lachnagrostis billardierei	Coast Blown-grass					C						Coloniser - Not usually planted		
Poa labillardierei	Common Tussock-grass					O						Reliable and robust		
Poa poiformis	Blue Tussock-grass					C						Reliable and robust		
Samolus repens	Creeping Brookweed					C						Reliable with good site preparation		
Sarcocornia quinqueflora	Beaded Glasswort					C						Reliable and robust		
Selliera radicans	Shiny Swamp-mat					C						Reliable and robust		
Suaeda australis	Austral Seablite					C						Reliable and robust		
Tetragonia implexicoma	Bower Spinach					O						Reliable and robust - limited availability		
Triglochin striatum	Streaked Arrow-grass					C						Reliable and robust		

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
1 Bed	L Limited	These columns show the species expected to be present in areas of vegetation at five different quality levels. 1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values 2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements 3 Medium Fragmented remnants 4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity 5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity	Plants listed in this column are species which are readily cultivated in nurseries with indigenous plant propagation skills, reliable in revegetation with an expected survival rate of 95% or greater three years post planting – assumes that a high quality plant was supplied (refer to plant standard) and that weed management and planting is undertaken with appropriate skill and diligence.	EVC benchmarks have been developed as standard reference points that are applied in carrying out vegetation assessments. An EVC benchmark represents the average characteristics of a mature and apparently long-undisturbed stand of the same vegetation type.
2 Lower Bank	O Occasional			
3 Upper Bank	C Common			
4 Verge	D Dominant			



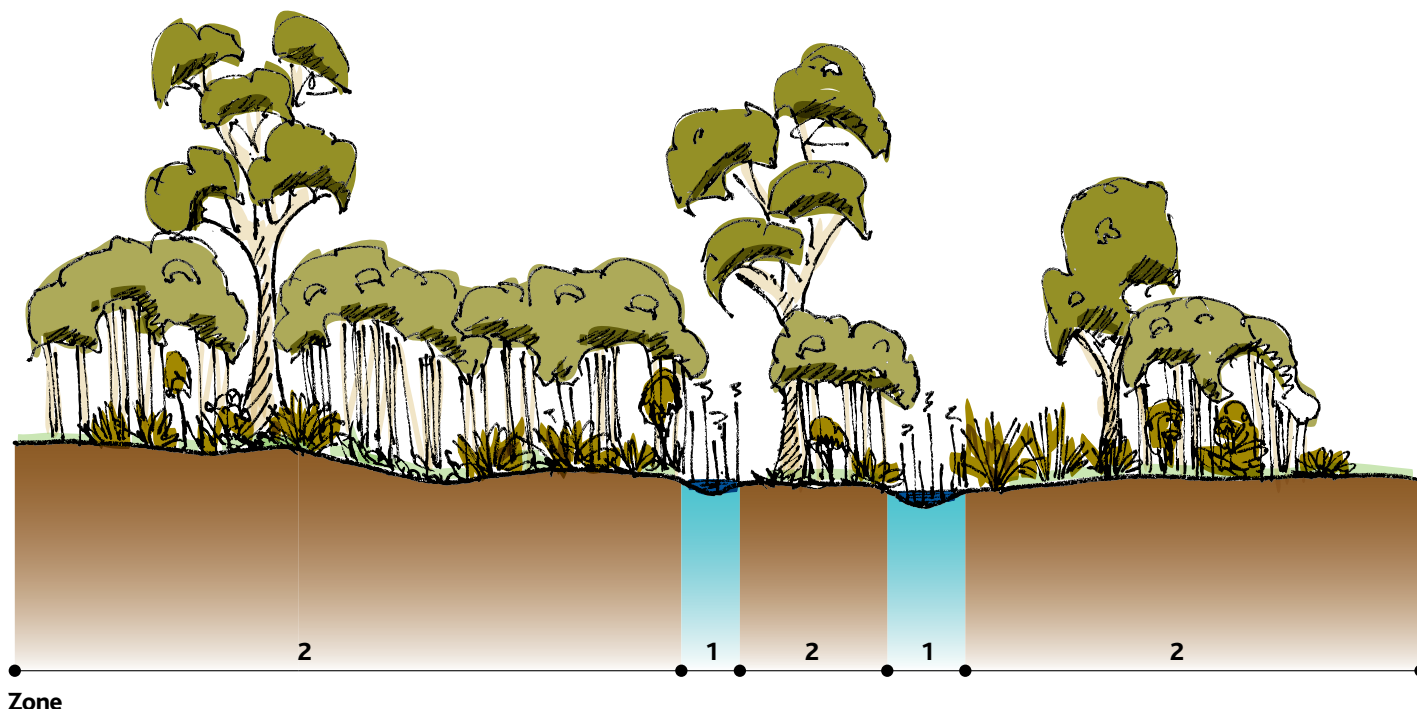
VEGETATION SPECIES

191GIP

EVC 191 RIPARIAN SCRUB GIPPSLAND PLAIN

A dense shrubland to 6 m tall with occasional eucalypt emergents growing on waterlogged substrates often with a peaty surface horizon. Emergent eucalypts may be occasionally present. The understorey is often species-poor and consists typically of sedges tolerant of seasonal waterlogging. Occurs along creeks and minor stream tributaries of the lowland plains.

Cross Section



VEGETATION SPECIES

191GIP

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
LARGE SHRUBS														
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree		■	■		C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree		■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Scented Paperbark	■	■			D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
MEDIUM SHRUBS & VINES														
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses		■			C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia			■		L	●	●	●			Reliable and robust - increase use if in occurs local area		
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry			■		O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		●
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ssp. <i>spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria		■	■		O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia		■	■		C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Cassytha glabella</i>	Slender Dodder-laurel		■	■		O	●	●				Parasitic plant - not propagated		●
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush		■	■		C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>	Scrambling Coral-fern	■	■			C	●	●				Not usually planted		●
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia		■	■		C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Hakea nodosa</i>	Yellow Hakea			■		L	●	●	●			Reliable and robust - increase use if in occurs local area		
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Showy Daisy-bush			■		C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting			■		C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Ozothamnus rosmarinifolius</i>	Rosemary Everlasting			■		O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
SMALL SHRUBS, GRASSES, SEDGES DICOT HERBS and FERNS														
<i>Amperea xiphioclada</i> var. <i>xiphioclada</i>	Broom Spurge		■	■		OD	●	●	●			Reliable but usually not propagated - increase use if in occurs local area		●
<i>Baloskion tetraphyllum</i> ssp. <i>tetraphyllum</i>	Tassel Cord-rush	■	■			OD	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust - increase use if in occurs local area	●	
<i>Baumea tetragona</i>	Square Twig-rush	■	■			O	●	●				Reliable but usually not propagated - increase use if in occurs local area		●
<i>Bolboschoenus medianus</i>	River Club-sedge	■				O	●	●	●	●	●	Dormant in winter	●	
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge	■	■			C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Tassel Sedge	■	■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Carex tereticaulis</i>	Hollow Sedge	■	■			O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Cyperus lucidus</i>	Leafy Flat-sedge	■				O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Common Spike-rush	■				C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Empodisma minus</i>	Spreading Rope-rush		■	■		O	●	●				Reliable but usually not planted - increase use if in occurs local area		●
<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>	Tall Saw-sedge	■	■			L	●	●				Reliable and robust - increase use if in occurs local area		
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge		■	■		D	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort			■		O	●	●	●			Reliable but usually not propagated - increase use if in occurs local area		●
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush	■	■			O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>	Pithy Sword-sedge		■			D	●	●	●			Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability		●
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> var. <i>majus</i>	Variable Sword-sedge		■	■		C	●	●	●			Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability		
<i>Luzula meridionalis</i>	Common Woodrush	■	■			L	●	●	●			Reliable but usually not propagated - increase use if in occurs local area		
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass		■	■		C	●	●	●			Maintain remnants by controlling grassy weeds		

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
1 ■ Bed	L Limited	These columns show the species expected to be present in areas of vegetation at five different quality levels.	Plants listed in this column are species which are readily cultivated in nurseries with indigenous plant propagation skills, reliable in revegetation with an expected survival rate of 95% or greater three years post planting – assumes that a high quality plant was supplied (refer to plant standard) and that weed management and planting is undertaken with appropriate skill and diligence.	EVC benchmarks have been developed as standard reference points that are applied in carrying out vegetation assessments. An EVC benchmark represents the average characteristics of a mature and apparently long-undisturbed stand of the same vegetation type.
2 ■ Lower Bank	O Occasional	1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values		
3 ■ Upper Bank	C Common	2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements		
4 ■ Verge	D Dominant	3 Medium Fragmented remnants		
		4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity		
		5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity		

VEGETATION SPECIES

191GIP

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
<i>Notodanthonia semiannularis</i>	Wetland Wallaby-grass		■			O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Oxalis exilis</i>	Shady Wood-sorrel		■	■		O	●	●				Not usually planted		
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	■	■			D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust - will dominate area so use sparingly in degraded sites	●	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass		■			C	●	●	●			Reliable and robust if used in damp area		
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken			■		C	●	●	●	●	●	Not usually planted		●
<i>Schoenus brevifolius</i>	Zig-zag Bog-sedge	■	■			O	●	●	●			Reliable but usually not propagated - increase use if in occurs local area		●
<i>Selaginella uliginosa</i>	Swamp Selaginella		■			O	●	●				Not usually planted		●
SEMI AQUATIC AND AQUATIC HERBS														
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Swamp Crassula	■				C	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i>	Shining Pennywort	■				O	●	●				Reliable but requires good site preparation.		
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Angled Lobelia	■				O	●	●				Reliable but requires good site preparation.		
<i>Myriophyllum crispatum</i>	Upright Water-milfoil	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable but requires good site preparation.		
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Slender Knotweed	■				O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Persicaria subsessilis</i>	Hairy Knotweed	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Triglochin striatum</i>	Streaked Arrowgrass	■				C	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Villarsia reniformis</i>	Running Marsh-flower	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable but requires good site preparation.		

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
1 ■ Bed	L Limited	These columns show the species expected to be present in areas of vegetation at five different quality levels.	Plants listed in this column are species which are readily cultivated in nurseries with indigenous plant propagation skills, reliable in revegetation with an expected survival rate of 95% or greater three years post planting – assumes that a high quality plant was supplied (refer to plant standard) and that weed management and planting is undertaken with appropriate skill and diligence.	EVC benchmarks have been developed as standard reference points that are applied in carrying out vegetation assessments. An EVC benchmark represents the average characteristics of a mature and apparently long-undisturbed stand of the same vegetation type.
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4 ■ Verge	D Dominant			
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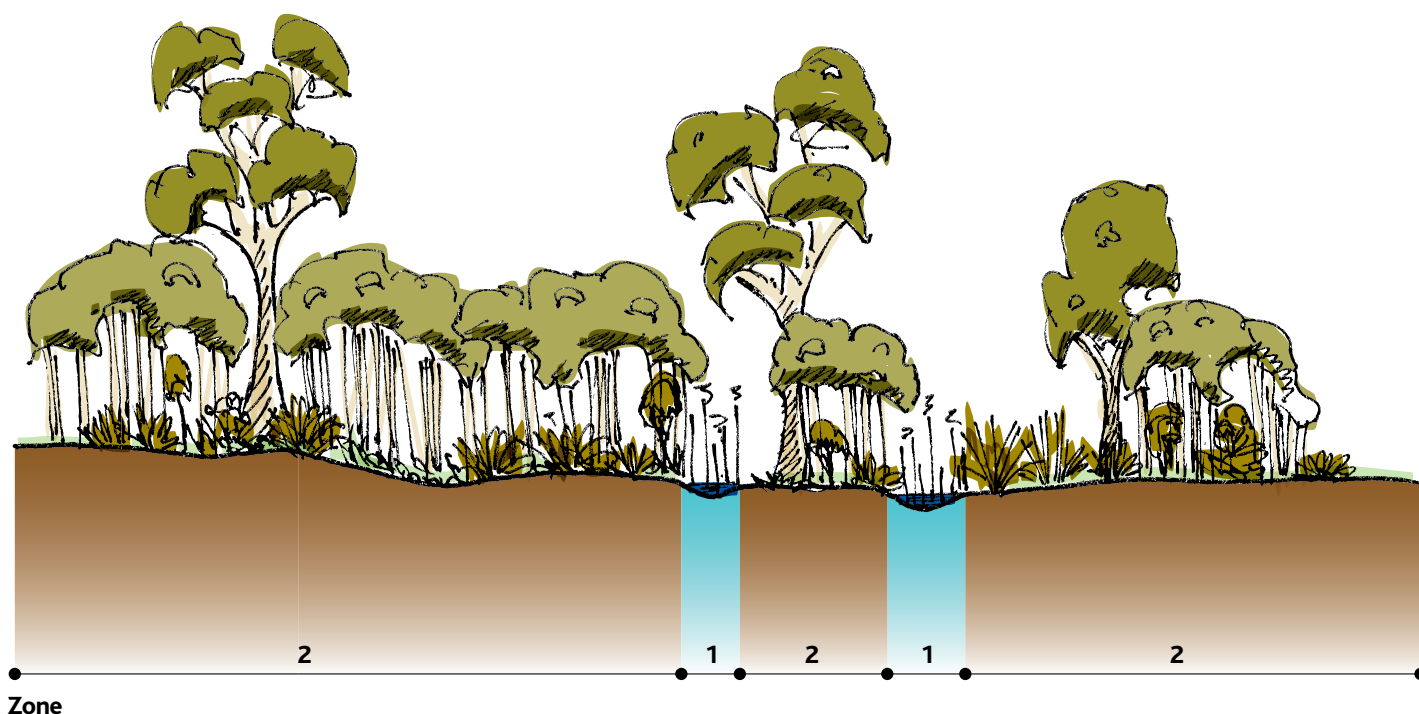
VEGETATION SPECIES

191STZ

EVC 191 RIPARIAN SCRUB STRZELECKI RANGES

A dense shrubland to 6 m tall growing on waterlogged substrates often with a peaty surface horizon. Emergent eucalypts may be occasionally present. The understorey is often species-poor and consists typically of sedges tolerant of seasonal waterlogging. Occurs along creeks and minor stream tributaries of the lowland plains.

Cross Section



VEGETATION SPECIES

191STZ

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
LARGE SHRUBS														
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree		■	■		C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree		■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Scented Paperbark	■	■			D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	●
MEDIUM SHRUBS & VINES														
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses		■			C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia			■		L	●	●	●			Reliable and robust - increase use if in occurs local area		●
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry			■		O	●	●	●			Reliable with good site preparation		
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ssp. <i>spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria		■	■		O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia		■	■		C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Cassytha glabella</i>	Slender Dodder-laurel		■	■		O	●	●				Parasitic plant - not propagated		●
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush		■	■		C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>	Scrambling Coral-fern	■	■	■		C	●	●				Not usually planted		
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia		■	■		C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Hakea nodosa</i>	Yellow Hakea			■		L	●	●	●			Reliable and robust - increase use if in occurs local area		
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Showy Daisy-bush			■		C	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting			■		C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Ozothamnus rosmarinifolius</i>	Rosemary Everlasting			■		O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
SMALL SHRUBS, GRASSES, SEDGES DICOT HERBS and FERNS														
<i>Amperea xiphioclada</i> var. <i>xiphioclada</i>	Broom Spurge		■	■		OD	●	●	●			Reliable but usually not propagated - increase use if in occurs local area		
<i>Baloskion tetraphyllum</i> ssp. <i>tetraphyllum</i>	Tassel Cord-rush	■	■			OD	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust - increase use if in occurs local area	●	●
<i>Baumea tetragona</i>	Square Twig-rush	■	■			O	●	●				Reliable but usually not propagated - increase use if in occurs local area		●
<i>Bolboschoenus medianus</i>	River Club-sedge	■				O	●	●	●	●	●	Dormant in winter	●	
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge	■	■			C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Tassel Sedge	■	■			O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Carex tereticaulis</i>	Hollow Sedge	■	■			O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Cyperus lucidus</i>	Leafy Flat Sedge	■				O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Common Spike-rush	■				C	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Empodisma minus</i>	Spreading Rope-rush		■	■		O	●	●				Reliable but usually not planted - increase use if in occurs local area		●
<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>	Tall Saw-sedge	■	■			L	●	●				Reliable and robust - increase use if in occurs local area		●
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge		■	■		D	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	●
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort			■		O	●	●	●			Reliable but usually not propagated - increase use if in occurs local area		
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush	■	■			O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>	Pithy Sword-sedge		■			D	●	●	●			Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability		●
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> var. <i>majus</i>	Variable Sword-sedge		■	■		C	●	●	●			Previously not available, recent advances in propagation may see an increase in availability		
<i>Luzula meridionalis</i>	Common Woodrush	■	■			L	●	●	●			Reliable but usually not propagated - increase use if in occurs local area		
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass		■	■		C	●	●	●			Maintain remnants by controlling grassy weeds		

Key

Planting Zone	Dominance	Vegetation Quality	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
1 ■ Bed	L Limited	These columns show the species expected to be present in areas of vegetation at five different quality levels. 1 Very low Highly degraded with limited social and amenity values 2 Low Highly modified, fragmented and meets social and amenity requirements 3 Medium Fragmented remnants 4 High Relatively intact, structural vegetation elements present with high connectivity 5 Very high Intact with all structural vegetation elements present and high connectivity	Plants listed in this column are species which are readily cultivated in nurseries with indigenous plant propagation skills, reliable in revegetation with an expected survival rate of 95% or greater three years post planting – assumes that a high quality plant was supplied (refer to plant standard) and that weed management and planting is undertaken with appropriate skill and diligence.	EVC benchmarks have been developed as standard reference points that are applied in carrying out vegetation assessments. An EVC benchmark represents the average characteristics of a mature and apparently long-undisturbed stand of the same vegetation type.
2 ■ Lower Bank	O Occasional			
3 ■ Upper Bank	C Common			
4 ■ Verge	D Dominant			

VEGETATION SPECIES

191STZ

Botanical name	Common name	Planting zone				Dominance	Vegetation Quality					Comments	Most suitable for replanting	EVC Benchmark
		1	2	3	4		5	4	3	2	1			
<i>Notodanthonia semiannularis</i>	Wetland Wallaby-grass		■			O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Oxalis exilis</i>	Shady Wood-sorrel		■	■		O	●	●				Not usually planted		
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	■	■			D	●	●	●	●	●	Reliable and robust - will dominate area so use sparingly in degraded sites	●	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass		■			C	●	●	●			Reliable and robust if used in damp area		
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken			■		C	●	●	●	●	●	Not usually planted		
<i>Schoenus brevifolius</i>	Zig-zag Bog-sedge	■	■			O	●	●	●			Reliable but usually not propagated - increase use if in occurs local area		●
<i>Selaginella uliginosa</i>	Swamp Selaginella		■			O	●	●				Not usually planted		
SEMI AQUATIC AND AQUATIC HERBS														
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Swamp Crassula	■				C	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i>	Shining Pennywort	■				O	●	●				Reliable but requires good site preparation		
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Angled Lobelia	■				O	●	●				Reliable but requires good site preparation		
<i>Myriophyllum crispatum</i>	Upright Water-milfoil	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable but requires good site preparation		
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Slender Knotweed	■				O	●	●	●	●		Reliable and robust	●	
<i>Persicaria subsessilis</i>	Hairy Knotweed	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Triglochin striatum</i>	Streaked Arrowgrass	■				C	●	●	●			Reliable and robust		
<i>Villarsia reniformis</i>	Running Marsh-flower	■				O	●	●	●			Reliable but requires good site preparation		●

Key

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