

Mid-Mitta Mitta Native Plant Lists

Including Eskdale, Mitta Mitta, Dartmouth, Granite Flat, Little Snowy Creek

About this brochure



This brochure provides lists of plant species that are locally native (indigenous) to the **Mid Mitta Mitta** area (see inside the back page for map). These species are grouped into lists for different profiles of the landscape/topography, representing the different vegetation types (Ecological Vegetation Classes, EVCs) that occur there. The species in **bold** are those which are more common, and underlined species are those that are more likely to be available from nurseries that sell indigenous plants. The lists are cross-referenced with **EVC benchmarks** (see references).

Why restore and revegetate?



These activities provide for: shelter for stock, pasture or crops; creating/ enhancing the habitat for native species; improving water quality; land protection; farm forestry (including firewood, sawlogs); meeting legislative requirements (eg. offsets), and aesthetics.

What do you want to achieve?



The purpose of your works helps dictate the following; *where*, eg. extend existing native vegetation, link between patches, corner of paddock, along drainage line, in gully etc; *how*, eg. planting, direct seeding or natural regeneration; the *on going management* required; *what species* you revegetate with; the *density* (how many plants); and the *arrangement*, eg. rows versus random, shrubs around existing trees.

Make the most of your efforts!



The long term survival, effective regeneration and other benefits can easily be optimised, whatever the purpose of your efforts. Expanding the range of plant types to include shrubs, grasses and wildflowers helps keep your native trees healthy and provides the building materials, furniture and food needed by local native animals. These improve the chance of restoring plant-animal interactions such as pollination and insect control, assisting your restoration site and surrounding areas to be self-sustaining.

How do I go about it?



Preparing the ground, undertaking pest and weed control, selection of plants, spacing and arrangement of plants, method of planting, watering in, mulching, guarding, fencing and monitoring are all factors which will vary according to your site and purpose. The book *Revegetation Techniques A guide to establishing native vegetation in Victoria* (Greening Australia 2003) is available from the website: www.greeningaustralia.com.au

Order in advance



To maximise your range of species, order at least 12 months in advance. Nurseries can grow many species if they know you want them. They can also ensure that the seed is local to your site (plants genetically adapted to your conditions survive the best). So plan and order. If you collect your own seed, this can be given to nurseries to grow. Then you can be sure of how local your plants are! A list of nurseries supplying indigenous plants in the NE Region can be found in *Revegetation Resources Directory*, DSE (2005) on the NECMA website: www.necma.vic.gov.au

Choosing the best list for a site



Selecting the appropriate list will ensure that the species are suited to the conditions. Consider: *where* you are in the landscape/ topography (eg. floodplain, flats, rises); the soil type and remnant vegetation near by. Based on this and current site conditions, select the best suited profile/s, using species descriptions as a guide.

More Information



The following references are available on the DPI & DSE websites (www.dpi.vic.gov.au; www.dse.vic.gov.au) and at their offices
Wodonga McKoy St (02) 60437900
Wangaratta Cnr Ovens and Ford St (03) 57238600

General: DSE (2006) *Native Vegetation Revegetation planting standards - Guidelines for establishing native vegetation for net gain accounting*, DSE, East Melbourne.
Perry, D and Butler, M. (2004) *Tree planting and aftercare*, LC0104, DPI, Melbourne.

Biodiversity: Platt, S. (2002) *How to Plan Wildlife Landscapes*, DNRE, Melbourne.

Riparian Revegetation: Price, P. & Lovett, S. (2002) 'Managing riparian land', 1, Land & Water Australia Canberra.

Farm Forestry: Hajek, C. (2002) *Farm forestry / agroforestry: What is it?*, AG0790, DPI, Horsham.

Shelter Belts: Johnson H. and Brandle, James (2003) *Shelterbelt design*, LC 0136, DPI, Stawell.

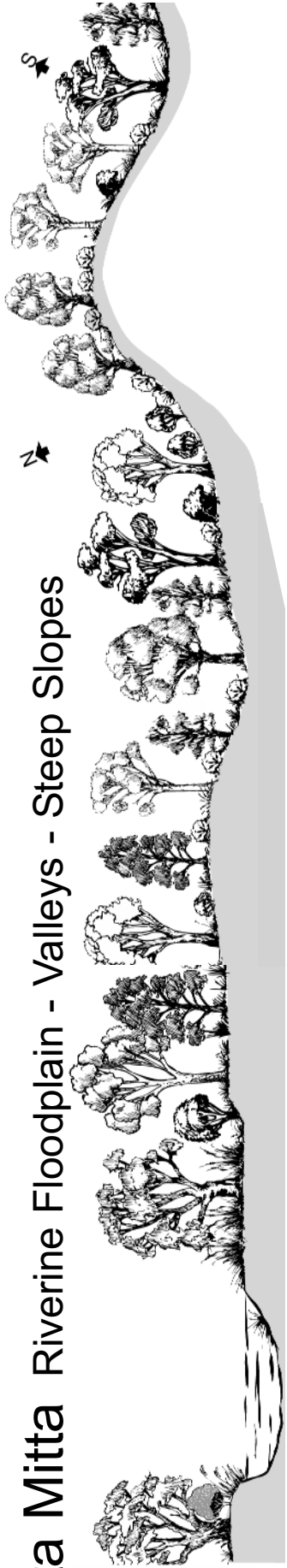
Salinity: DPI (2005) *Frequently Asked Question About Salinity Tree Planting Incentive Projects* NESSI

EVC Descriptions and Benchmarks: www.dse.vic.gov.au under 'Conservation and Environment' go to 'Native Vegetation Information for Victoria'.

DNRE (2002), *Managing Your Patch of Bush*, Wodonga.

Species Descriptions: www.csu.edu.au/herbarium/riverina

Mid Mitta Mitta Riverine Floodplain - Valleys - Steep Slopes



| Landform | Floodplain, terraces | Valleys, Hills | Foothills, Mountains |
|--|---|--|---|
| Landform Description | Active riverine floodplain with frequent, short duration flooding | Broad valley bottoms, footslopes and moderate hill slopes | Moderate to steep dry slopes generally south and east facing, or north west at higher altis |
| Geology & Soils | Alluvial sediments: red-brown loams to sandy clay loams; grey | Colluvium derived from various geologies; well-drained red-brown gradational soils to loam soils | Sedimentary or granitic; typically shallow soils |
| EVC | Floodplain Riparian Woodland | Valley Grassy Forest | Grassy Dry Forest |
| Location Example | Mitta Mitta River, downstream of Mitta Mitta township | Holloways Log Road | Horsefall Road |
| Legend | Trees > 5m | Trees > 5m | Trees > 5m |
| Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries | <u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT) | <u>Silver Wattle</u> (UT) | <u>Silver Wattle</u> (UT) |
| Bold text = more common in EVC | <u>Acacia melanoxylon</u> (UT) | <u>Blackwood</u> (UT) | Broad-leaved Peppermint |
| Trees | <u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u> | Eucalyptus dives | <u>Bundy / Long-leaf box</u> |
| Woody plants (include large shrubs) > 5m (UT) Understorey Trees = trees or large shrubs > 5m that do not form part of the canopy | <u>Bursaria spinosa</u> sbsp. <u>lasiophylla</u> | <u>Eucalyptus goniacalyx</u> | <u>Red Stringybark</u> |
| | <u>Callistemon sieberi</u> (MS) | <u>Eucalyptus mannifera</u> | <u>Brittle Gum</u> |
| | <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> ¹ (MS) | <u>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</u> | Red Box |
| | <u>Kunzea ericoides</u> ¹ (MS) | <u>Eucalyptus radiata</u> | Shrubs |
| | <u>Leptospermum brevipes</u> | <u>Exocarpos cupressiformis</u> (UT) | <u>Acacia rubida</u> (MS) |
| | <u>Meliclytus dentatus</u> ¹ (MS) | Shrubs | <u>Acacia siculiformis</u> (MS) |
| | Groundcovers | <u>Acacia rubida</u> (MS) | <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> ¹ (MS) |
| | <u>Amphibromus fluitans</u> (M) | <u>Acrotriche serrulata</u> (PS) | <u>Dodonaea viscosa</u> sbsp. <u>angustissima</u> |
| | <u>Carex appressa</u> (L) | <u>Boronia nana</u> var. <u>hyssopifolia</u> | <u>Grevillea lanigera</u> (MS) |
| | <u>Carex gaudichaudiana</u> (M) | <u>Bursaria spinosa</u> sbsp. <u>lasiophylla</u> | <u>Hibbertia obtusifolia</u> (SS) |
| | <u>Carex inversa</u> (M) | <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> ¹ (MS) | <u>Meliclytus dentatus</u> ¹ (MS) |
| | <u>Centipeda minima</u> (SH) | <u>Hibbertia obtusifolia</u> (SS) | <u>Pimelea curviflora</u> (SS) |
| | <u>Cyperus lucidus</u> (L) | <u>Mirbelia oxylobioides</u> (MS) | <u>Pultenaea spinosa</u> (MS) |
| | <u>Eleocharis gracilis</u> (M) | Groundcovers | Groundcovers |
| | <u>Elymus scaber</u> (M) | <u>Acacena novae-zelandiae</u> (MH) | <u>Billardiera scandens</u> (SC) |
| | <u>Eragrostis parviflora</u> (L) | <u>Austrodanthonia penicillata</u> (M) | <u>Bothriochloa macra</u> (M) |
| | <u>Juncus australis</u> (L) | <u>Austrodanthonia pilosa</u> (M) | <u>Chellanthus austroenuifolia</u> (GF) |
| | <u>Juncus flavidus</u> (L) | <u>Carex breviculmis</u> (M) | Chrysocephalum semipapposum (L-H) Clustered Everlasting |
| | <u>Juncus homalocalis</u> (M) | <u>Cymbonotus preissianus</u> (SH) | <u>Dianella revoluta</u> (M) |
| | <u>Lachnagrostis filiformis</u> (M) | <u>Desmodium gunnii</u> (SH) | <u>Dichelachne rara</u> (M) |
| | <u>Microlaena stipoides</u> (M) | <u>Deyeuxia quadrifida</u> (L) | <u>Elymus scaber</u> (M) |
| | <u>Pericaria prostrata</u> (MH) | <u>Dichelachne crinita</u> (M) | <u>Geranium solanderi</u> (MH) |
| | <u>Rubus parvifolius</u> (SC) | <u>Dichelachne rara</u> (M) | <u>Joycea pallida</u> (L) |
| | <u>Rumex brownii</u> (MH) | <u>Elymus scaber</u> (M) | <u>Poa sieberiana</u> (M) |
| | Poa tabillarderei (M) | <u>Geranium retrorsum</u> (MH) | Senecio quadridentatus (LH) |
| | | <u>Glycine clandestina</u> (SC) | <u>Themeda triandra</u> (M) |
| | | <u>Lomandra longifolia</u> sbsp. <u>exilis</u> | <u>Wahlenbergia gracilis</u> (LH) |
| | | Microlaena stipoides (M) | <u>Xerochrysum viscosum</u> (LH) |
| | | <u>Poa sieberiana</u> (M) | |
| | | <u>Senecio linearifolius</u> (LH) | |
| | | <u>Themeda triandra</u> (M) | |
| | | <u>Fireweed</u> Groundsel | |
| | | <u>Kangaroo Grass</u> | |
| | | <u>Fireweed</u> Groundsel | |
| | | <u>Woolly Grevillea</u> | |
| | | <u>Grey Guinea-flower</u> | |
| | | <u>Tree Violet</u> ¹ | |
| | | <u>Curved Rice-flower</u> | |
| | | <u>Grey Bush-pea</u> | |
| | | <u>Common Apple-berry</u> | |
| | | <u>Red-leg Grass</u> | |
| | | <u>Green Rock-fern</u> | |
| | | <u>Black-anther Flax-lily</u> | |
| | | <u>Common Plume-grass</u> | |
| | | <u>Common Wheat-grass</u> | |
| | | <u>Austral Cranesbill</u> | |
| | | <u>Stivertop Wallaby-grass</u> | |
| | | <u>Grey Tussock-grass</u> | |
| | | <u>Cotton Fireweed</u> | |
| | | <u>Kangaroo Grass</u> | |
| | | <u>Sprawling Bluebell</u> | |
| | | <u>Shiny Everlasting</u> | |

¹ Potential to spread rapidly

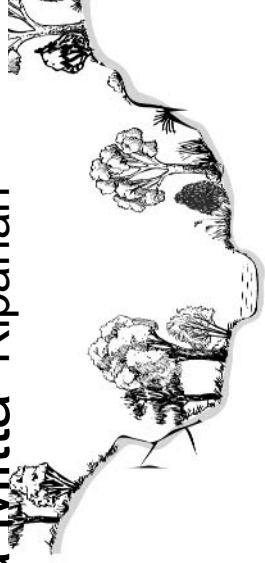
Mid Mitta Mitta Protected Gullies - Steep Dry Slopes



| Landform | Foothills, Mountains & Plateaux | Foothills, Mountains | Hills to Mountains |
|--|---|--|---|
| Landform Description | Valleys with >900mm av.annual rainfall, protected slopes at lower altitude & northerly aspects at higher altitude & rainfall | Ridges and moderate to steep dry slopes generally north and west facing | Moderate to steep upper slopes and ridges, at a higher altitude/rainfall than heathy dry forest |
| Geology & Soils | Various geologies: red/ brown contrast soils to brown/grey gradational soils | Range of geologies: skeletal, sandy to sandy loam soils | Generally sedimentary or granitic: typically shallow, sandy loam soils |
| EVC | Herb-rich Foothill Forest | Heathy Dry Forest | Shrubby Dry Forest |
| Location Example | Spring Creek Track | Intersection of Dartmouth and Mitta North Road | Upper sections of Horsefall Road |
| Legend | <p>Trees > 5m Acacia dealbata (UT) Silver Wattle (UT) Acacia melanoxylon (UT) Blackwood (UT) <i>Eucalyptus dives</i> Broad-leaved Peppermint Eucalyptus glob. sbsp. bicosata Eurabbie <i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i> Brittle Gum Eucalyptus radiata Narrow-leaf Peppermint <i>Eucalyptus rubida</i> Candlebark <i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i> (UT) Cherry Ballart (UT) <i>Lomatia fraseri</i> (UT) Tree Lomatia (UT) <i>Olearia argophylla</i> (UT) Musk Daisy-bush (UT)</p> <p>Shrubs <i>Acrotriche serrulata</i> (PS) Honey-pots <i>Bursaria spinosa sbsp. lasiophylla</i> (MS) Hairy Bursaria Cassinia longifolia ¹(MS) Shiny Cassinia¹ Coprosma quadrifida (MS) Prickly Currant-bush <i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i> (SS) Grey Guinea-bush <i>Olearia erubescens</i> (SS) Moth Daisy-bush <i>Olearia lirata</i> (MS) Dusty Daisy-bush <i>Olearia philopappae</i> (MS) Handsome Flat-pea <i>Tetradlea ciliata</i> (SS) Pink-bells</p> <p>Groundcovers <i>Aluja australis</i> (LH) Austral Bugle <i>Asperula scoparia</i> (MH) Prickly Woodruff <i>Clematis aristata</i> (SC) Mountain Clematis <i>Dianella tasmanica</i> (M) Tasman Flax-lily <i>Echinopogon ovatus</i> (M) Common Hedgehog-grass <i>Geranium potentilloides</i> (MH) Cinquefoil Cranesbill <i>Glycine tabacina</i> (SC) Variable Glycine <i>Helichrysum scorioides</i> (MH) Button Everlasting <i>Lomandra multiflora</i> (M) Many-flowered Mat-rush Microlaena stipoides (M) Weeping Grass <i>Poa sieberiana</i> (M) Grey Tussock-grass <i>Senecio tenuiflorus</i> (LH) Slender Fireweed</p> | | |
| Woody plants (include large shrubs) > 5m (UT) Understorey Trees = trees or large shrubs > 5m that do not form part of the canopy | | <p>Tree > 5m <i>Acacia dealbata</i> (UT) Silver Wattle (UT) <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> (UT) Black Sheoak (UT) <i>Eucalyptus dives</i> Broad-leaved Peppermint Eucalyptus macrohyncha Red Stringybark <i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i> Brittle Gum Eucalyptus polyanthemos Red Box <i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> Narrow-leaf Peppermint</p> <p>Shrubs <i>Acacia gurnii</i> (SS) Ploughshare Wattle <i>Acacia rubida</i> (MS) Red-stem Wattle <i>Acrotriche serrulata</i> (PS) Honey-pots Brachyoloma daphnoides (MS) Daphne Heath <i>Cassinia aculeata</i> (MS) Common Cassinia¹ <i>Daviesia latifolia</i> (MS) Hop Bitter-pea <i>Daviesia leptophylla</i> (MS) Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea Dillwynia phylloides (SS) Small-leaf Parrot-pea <i>Dodonaea viscosa sbsp. angustissima</i> (MS) Slender Hop-bush <i>Leucopogon fletcheri sbsp. brevisepalus</i> (MS) Twin-flower Beard-heath <i>Leucopogon hookeri</i> (SS) Mountain Beard-heath <i>Leucopogon virgatus</i> (SS) Common Beard-heath <i>Monotoca scoparia</i> (MS) Prickly Broom-heath <i>Pimelea limifolia</i> (MS) Slender Rice-flower <i>Pultenaea juniperina</i> (MS) Prickly Bush-pea <i>Tetradlea bauerifolia</i> (SS) Heath Pink-bells</p> <p>Groundcovers <i>Austrodanthonia penicillata</i> (M) Slender Wallaby-grass <i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i> (GF) Green Rock-fern <i>Chysocephalum serripapposum</i> (LH) Clustered Everlasting <i>Dianella revoluta</i> (M) Black-anther Flax-lily <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> (SC) Purple Coral-pea Joycea pallida (L) Silver-top Wallaby-grass <i>Lomandra longifolia sbsp. exilis</i> (L) Spiny-headed Mat-rush <i>Poa sieberiana</i> (M) Grey Tussock-grass <i>Xerochrysum viscosum</i> (LH) Shiny Everlasting</p> | <p>Trees > 5m Acacia dealbata (UT) Silver Wattle (UT) Eucalyptus dives Broad-leaved Peppermint Eucalyptus mannifera Brittle Gum Eucalyptus radiata Narrow-leaf Peppermint</p> <p>Shrubs <i>Acacia rubida</i> (MS) Red-stem Wattle <i>Brachyoloma daphnoides</i> (MS) Daphne Heath Cassinia aculeata ¹(MS) Common Cassinia¹ Daviesia latifolia (MS) Hop Bitter-pea <i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i> (MS) Gorse Bitter-pea <i>Gompholobium huegelii</i> (SS) Common Wedge-pea <i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i> (SS) Grey Guinea-flower <i>Hovea heterophylla</i> (SS) Common Hovea <i>Indigofera australis</i> (MS) Austral Indigo <i>Monotoca scoparia</i> (MS) Prickly Broom-heath <i>Olearia erubescens</i> (SS) Moth Daisy-bush <i>Persoonia chamaepeuce</i> (PS) Dwarf Geebung <i>Persoonia confertiflora</i> (MS) Cluster-flower Geebung <i>Pimelea limifolia</i> (MS) Slender Rice-flower Platylobium formosum (PS) Handsome Flat-pea <i>Pultenaea spinosa</i> (MS) Grey Bush-pea</p> <p>Groundcovers <i>Austrodanthonia pilosa</i> (M) Velvet Wallaby-grass <i>Billardiera scandens</i> (SC) Common Apple-berry <i>Comesperma volubile</i> (SC) Love Creeper <i>Dianella revoluta</i> (M) Black-anther Flax-lily <i>Dichelachne rara</i> (M) Common Plume-grass <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> (SC) Purple Coral-pea Joycea pallida (L) Silver-top Wallaby-grass <i>Lomandra longifolia sbsp. exilis</i> (L) Spiny-headed Mat-rush <i>Poa sieberiana</i> (M) Grey Tussock-grass <i>Senecio tenuiflorus</i> (LH) Slender Fireweed <i>Stylidium graminifolium</i> (M) Grass Triggerplant <i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i> (LH) Sprawling Bluebell</p> |

¹ Potential to spread rapidly

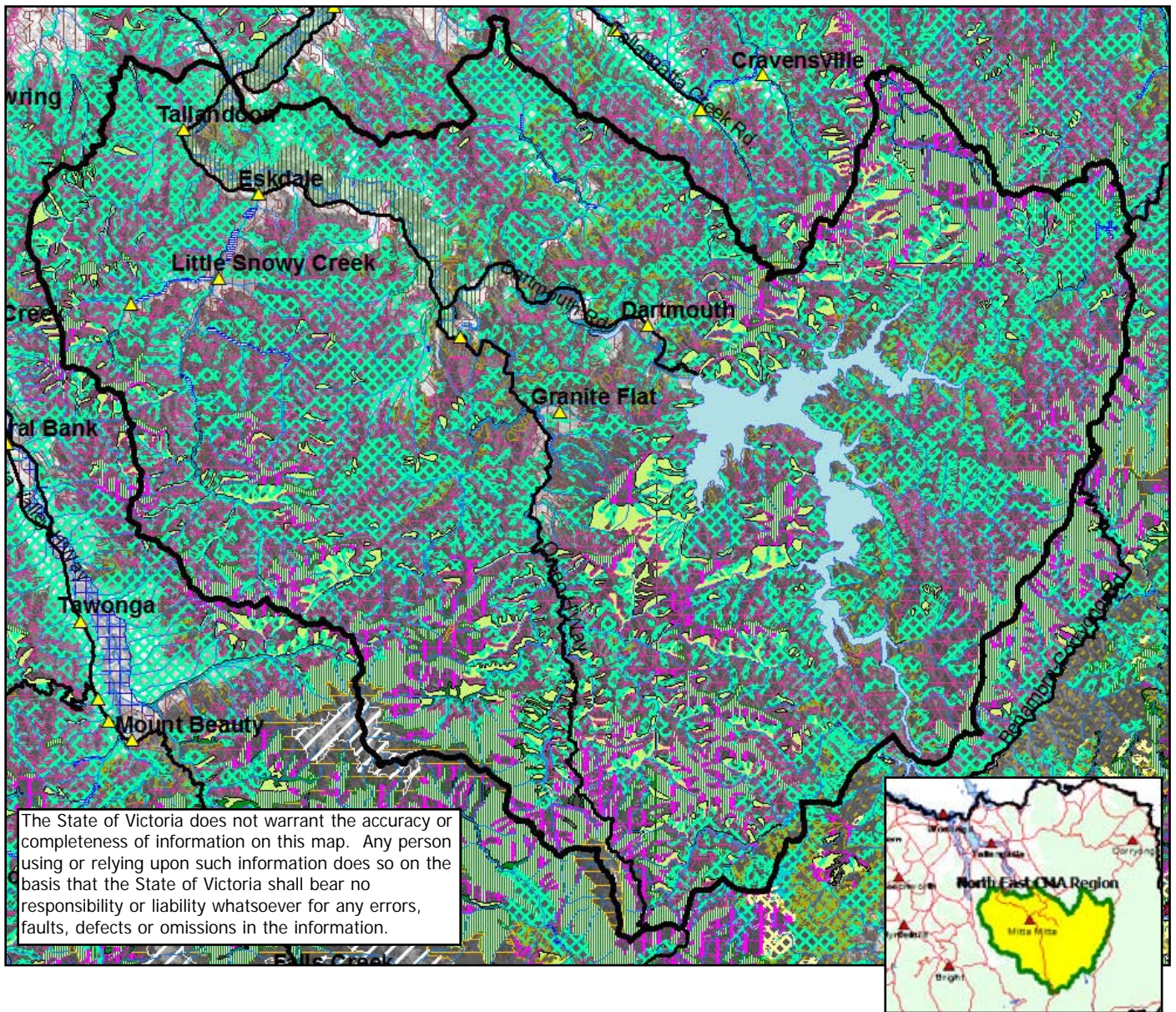
Mid Mitta Mitta Riparian



| Landform | Foothill and Mountain Streams | Streams of Hills to Mountains | Swampy flats in Hills to Mountains |
|--|--|---|---|
| Landform Description | Rocky stream-beds and banks, and adjacent terrace and slopes | Upper catchment streams, swift-flowing | Broad drainage lines above ~300m altitude, including prior stream depressions |
| Geology & Soils | Various geologies, rock bars in-stream: soils are generally infertile coarse sands | Quaternary alluvial sediments: clays, silts and sands | Alluvial: silty sands and gravels, sometimes clays |
| EVC | Riverine Escarpment Scrub | Riparian Forest | Swampy Riparian Woodland |
| Location Example | Mitta North Road, south of intersection with Dartmouth Road | Upper sections of Little Snowy Creek | Diggers Creek |
| Legend | Trees > 5m | Trees > 5m | Trees > 5m |
| Underline text = likely to be available from nurseries | <u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT) | <u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT) | <u>Acacia dealbata</u> (UT) |
| Bold text = more common in EVC | Acacia melanoxylon (UT) | Acacia melanoxylon (UT) | Acacia melanoxylon (UT) |
| Trees | <u>Acacia pravissima</u> (UT) | <u>Eucalyptus camphora</u> | <u>Eucalyptus camphora</u> |
| Woody plants (include large shrubs) > 5m (UT) Understorey Trees = trees or large shrubs > 5m that do not form part of the canopy | <u>Leptospermum grandifolium</u> (UT) | <u>Eucalyptus dives</u> | <u>Eucalyptus globulus</u> sbsp. <u>bicosata</u> |
| | <u>Pomaderris aspera</u> (UT) | <u>Eucalyptus radiata</u> | <u>Eucalyptus radiata</u> |
| | Shrubs | <u>Eucalyptus rubida</u> | <u>Eucalyptus rubida</u> |
| | <u>Acacia dawsonii</u> (MS) | <u>Eucalyptus viminalis</u> | <u>Eucalyptus viminalis</u> |
| | <u>Bursaria spinosa</u> sbsp. <u>lasiophylla</u> ¹ | <u>Leptospermum grandifolium</u> (UT) | <u>Leptospermum grandifolium</u> (UT) |
| | <u>Cassinia aculeata</u> ² (MS) | <u>Lomatia fraseri</u> (UT) | Shrubs |
| | <u>Coprosma quadrifida</u> (MS) | <u>Pomaderris aspera</u> (UT) | <u>Acrotriche serrulata</u> (SS) |
| | <u>Grevillea lanigera</u> ¹ (MS) | Shrubs | <u>Baeckea utilis</u> (MS) |
| | <u>Hakea microcarpa</u> ¹ (MS) | <u>Callistemon sieberi</u> (MS) | <u>Callistemon sieberi</u> (MS) |
| | <u>Kunzea ericoideae</u> (MS) | <u>Cassinia longifolia</u> ² (MS) | <u>Cassinia longifolia</u> ² (MS) |
| | <u>Leptospermum brevipes</u> (MS) | <u>Coprosma quadrifida</u> (MS) | <u>Gynatrix pulchella</u> (MS) |
| | <u>Lomatia myricoides</u> (MS) | <u>Gynatrix pulchella</u> (MS) | <u>Leptospermum continentale</u> (MS) |
| | <u>Meliclytus dentatus</u> ^{1,2} (MS) | <u>Leptospermum obovatum</u> (MS) | Groundcovers |
| | <u>Prostanthera rotundifolia</u> ¹ (MS) | <u>Lomatia myricoides</u> (MS) | <u>Adiantum aethiopicum</u> (GF) |
| | Groundcovers | <u>Meliclytus dentatus</u> ² (MS) | <u>Blechnum minus</u> (GF) |
| | <u>Blechnum minus</u> (GF) | <u>Mirbella oxyloboides</u> (MS) | <u>Blechnum nudum</u> (GF) |
| | <u>Carex appressa</u> (L) | <u>Olearia lirata</u> (MS) | <u>Carex appressa</u> (L) |
| | <u>Carex fascicularis</u> (M) | <u>Olearia phlogopappa</u> (MS) | <u>Cyperus lucidus</u> (L) |
| | <u>Carex polyantha</u> (L) | Groundcovers | <u>Deyeuxia roadwayi</u> (M) |
| | <u>Cyperus lucidus</u> (L) | <u>Adiantum aethiopicum</u> (GF) | <u>Dianella tasmanica</u> (M) |
| | <u>Dianella tasmanica</u> (M) | <u>Blechnum nudum</u> (GF) | <u>Dichondra repens</u> (SH) |
| | <u>Geranium potentilloides</u> ¹ (MH) | <u>Carex appressa</u> (L) | <u>Epilobium gunnianum</u> (LH) |
| | <u>Lomandra longifolia</u> sbsp. <u>exilis</u> (L) | <u>Clematis aristata</u> (SC) | <u>Gahnia siebertiana</u> (L) |
| | <u>Microlaena stipoides</u> (M) | <u>Cyperus lucidus</u> (L) | <u>Hypolepis rugosula</u> (GF) |
| | <u>Pandorea pandorana</u> (SC) | <u>Dianella tasmanica</u> (M) | <u>Mentha laxiflora</u> (LH) |
| | <u>Phragmites australis</u> (L) | <u>Microlaena stipoides</u> (M) | <u>Microlaena stipoides</u> (M) |
| | <u>Poa ensiformis</u> (M) | <u>Phragmites australis</u> (L) | <u>Phragmites australis</u> (L) |
| | <u>Poa siebertiana</u> ¹ (M) | <u>Poa ensiformis</u> (M) | <u>Poa ensiformis</u> (M) |
| | <u>Polystichum proliferum</u> (GF) | <u>Poa labillardierei</u> (M) | <u>Poa labillardierei</u> (M) |
| | <u>Rubus parvifolius</u> (SC) | <u>Polystichum proliferum</u> (GF) | <u>Rubus parvifolius</u> (SC) |
| | | <u>Mother Shield-fern</u> | <u>Senecio minimus</u> (LH) |
| | | <u>Small-leaf Bramble</u> | <u>Shrubby Fireweed</u> |

¹ On rocky slopes above stream

² Potential to spread rapidly



| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| | Species List Boundary | | (30) Wet Forest | | (83) Swampy Riparian Woodland (SRW) |
| | Lakes / Rivers | | (36) Montane Dry Woodland | | (84) RF/SRW/Riparian Shrubland/RES/Disturbed Mos |
| Mid Mitta Mitta EVCs | | | | | |
| | (18) Riparian Forest | | (37) Montane Grassy Woodland | | (186) PGW/Floodplain Riparian Woodland Complex |
| | (20) Heathy Dry Forest | | (38) Montane Damp Forest | | (210) Sub-alpine Wet Heathland |
| | (21) Shrubby Dry Forest | | (41) Montane Riparian Thicket | | |
| | (22) Grassy Dry Forest | | (43) Sub-alpine Woodland | | |
| | (23) Herb-rich Foothill Forest | | (44) Treeless Sub-alpine Mosaic | | |
| | (29) Damp Forest | | (47) Valley Grassy Forest (VGF) | | |
| | | | (56) Floodplain Riparian Woodland | | |
| | | | (82) Riverine Escarpment Scrub | | |

Figure 1. Map of the 'Mid Mitta Mitta' zone. This satellite image has an overlay of the mapped distribution of the Ecological Vegetation Classes for this zone. The mapping should only be used as an *indication* of which EVCs *may* occur there. To decide which EVCs relate to your property, use the Landform Descriptions and Geology & Soils information in the profiles. To view and print an EVC map for your area see the DSE website (www.dse.vic.gov.au) Select 'Interactive Maps' then 'Biodiversity Interactive Map' then choose the appropriate layers.

