

# Native Plants Revegetation Guide – Moira Communities

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This document is to be used as a guide for revegetation activities in Moira towns that are currently underutilised and are already disturbed.

The plantings identified in this document will provide a number of benefits to the community in the long term, including:

1. Improved public amenity
  - a. Shade
  - b. Shelter
  - c. Aesthetics
2. Reduce the work load of operations crews
  - a. Less mowing
  - b. Less weed control
3. Improve the environmental value
  - a. Habitat and food for wildlife
  - b. Reduce pollutants and nutrients
  - c. Cooling effect - creation of micro-climates and abate the heat island effect

## General Tips

Ensure good site preparation prior to planting

1. Rip ground (0.5m)
2. Spray weeds and consider an emergent spray
3. Plant May to August
4. Consider mulching for water saving purposes
5. Consider planting trees first to outcompete weedy grasses. Plants understory vegetation later down the track (e.g. 5 years).

## Planting

1. Seed or tube stock is preferable, larger plants often go into shock
2. Water in plants

3. Guard plants where predation (*e.g.* rabbits or kangaroos) is likely
  - a. Choose cardboard cartons in preference to plastic products
  - b. Don't guard aquatic vegetation or grasses

#### First 12 months following planting

1. Ensure plants receive a good soak on a monthly basis (watering prior to summer is critical)
2. Control weeds to reduce competition for water
3. Consider filling gaps where losses have occurred
  - a. Select planting different species or species that have shown high survivability rates

#### Longer term management

1. Occasional trim as required
2. Removal of rubbish
3. Consider ecological thinning where appropriate
4. Weed control
5. Further revegetation

#### Spray Seed

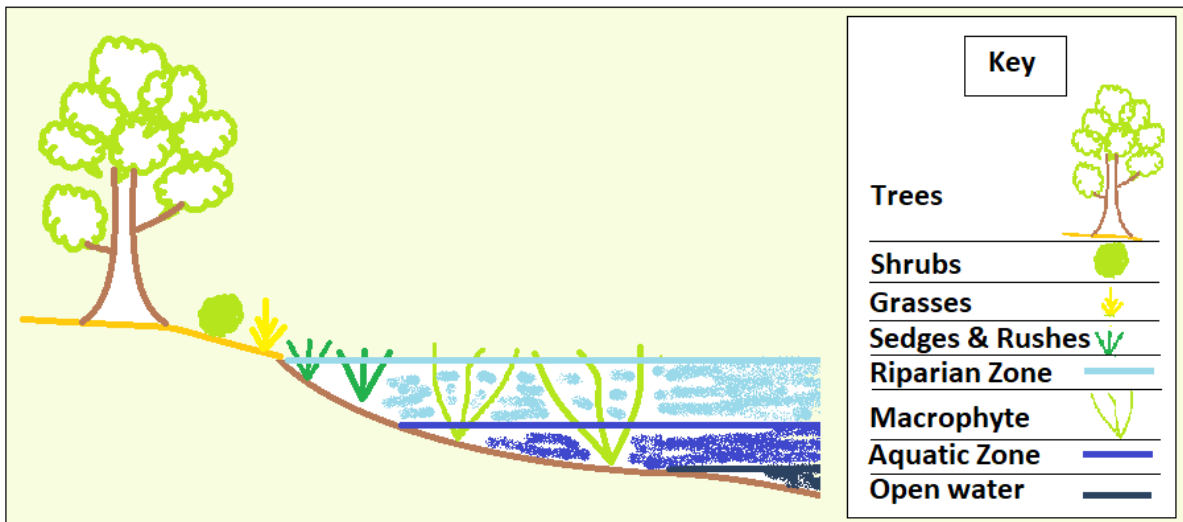
Use a native seed mix used *e.g.* redgrass (*Bothriochloa macra*) and wallaby grass (*Rytidosperma caespitosum* and *R. setaceum*). Exotic grasses should be avoided. These grasses will also tolerate hot and dry conditions, clay and lack of top soil.

Red grass is green in summer (good to minimise fire risks). It also self-seeds and is fairly low cost.

Wallaby grasses (*Rytidosperma caespitosum* and *R. setaceum*) for winter and spring ground cover.

A mix would be advisable in case some seed survives better in some areas and not so well in other.

#### Aquatic Spaces



There are a limited number of plants available for planting in the riparian and aquatic zones. Keep in mind the height that they can grow to and location that the community will be viewing them from.

The aquatic zone is an area that will be wet for long periods of time. This area can periodically dry out and the plants have mechanisms to cope with these changes.

The riparian zone is the area between the aquatic and terrestrial zones. It fluctuates between wet and dry. This zone is highly variable.

Select a minimum of 2 different species for planting. The plants will migrate and survive in areas most suited to them. Plant somewhat randomly within the riparian and aquatic zones.

Riparian and aquatic zones				
Common	Botanical	Height	Position	Density
Common nardoo	<i>Marsilea drummondii</i>	30cm	Riparian – aquatic zone	20cm spacing's
Common water ribbons	<i>Triglochin procerum</i>	50cm	Riparian – aquatic zone	20cm spacing's
Slender monkey flower	<i>Mimulus gracilis</i>	20cm	Riparian – aquatic zone	20cm spacing's
Streaked water ribbons	<i>Triglochin striatum</i>	20cm	Riparian – aquatic zone	20cm spacing's
Jointed leaf rush	<i>Juncus holoschoenus</i>	50cm	Riparian zone	20cm spacing's
Pale rush	<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	1m	Riparian zone	20cm spacing's
Hollow rush	<i>Juncus amabilis</i>	1m	Riparian zone	20cm spacing's
Yellow rush	<i>Juncus flavidus</i>	1m	Riparian zone	20cm spacing's
Common spike sedge	<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	1.5m	Riparian zone	20cm spacing's
Tall spike sedge	<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i>	1.5m	Riparian zone	20cm spacing's
Giant rush	<i>Juncus ingens</i>	4m	Riparian zone	20cm spacing's
Club rush	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	3m	Riparian zone	20cm spacing's

## Reserves

These areas are areas where you do not require a perfectly manicured look. A more natural bushland setting. A space that would benefit from shade and shelter, requiring minimal maintenance.

## Grasses

Consider planting in groups or sporadically. Select 2 or more species from the list below. Consider flax lilies as they are a native long lived flower that will grow in clumps similar to the native grasses.

Grasses and other understory vegetation			
Common Name	Botanical name	Height	Density
Tussock grass	<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	1.5m	20cm spacing's
Grey tussock grass	<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	1m	20cm spacing's
Common wallaby – grass	<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>	70cm	20cm spacing's
Kangaroo grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	1.5m	20cm spacing's
Black-antler flax lily	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	1m	20cm spacing's
Late-flowered Flax-lilly	<i>Dianella tara</i>	50cm	20cm spacing's
Common Eutaxia	<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>	50cm	50 cm spacing's
Spreading Eutaxia	<i>Eutaxia microphylla var. diffusa</i>		
Berry Saltbush	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Prostrate	50cm spacing's
Ruby Saltbush	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	Prostrate	50cm spacing's

## Shrubs

Plant somewhat randomly throughout the space. Provide appropriate gaps between plants. Select 4 or more shrubs from the list below with variable heights and genera (the first word in the botanical name below *e.g.* Acacia).

General rule of thumb – the smaller the plant the shorter the life expectancy.

Shrubs			
Common name	Botanical name	Height	Density
Wedge leaf hop bush	<i>Dodonaea cuneata</i>	2m	1m spacing's
Emu bush	<i>Eremophila glabra</i>	1m	1m spacing's
Emu bush	<i>Eremophila maculate</i>	1m	1m spacing's
Hedge Saltbush	<i>Rhagodia spinescens</i>	1m	1m spacing's
Common Fringe-myrtle	<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	0.5-3m	1m spacing's
Gold-dust wattle	<i>Acacia acinacea</i>	2-3m	1m spacing's
Waterbush	<i>Myoporum montanum</i>		
Varnish wattle	<i>Acacia verniciflua</i>	1-4m	1m spacing's
Mallee wattle	<i>Acacia montana</i>	2-3m	1m spacing's
Hakea wattle	<i>Acacia hakeoids</i>	2-4m	1m spacing's
Hedge Wattle	<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	2-4m	1m spacing's
Grey mulga	<i>Acacia brachbotrya</i>	1-3m	1m spacing's
Desert Cassia	<i>Cassinia arcuata</i>	1-2m	1m spacing's
Austral indigo	<i>Indigofera australis</i>	2.5m	1m spacing's
Desert cassia	<i>Senna artemisioides ssp. Zygophylla</i>	1-3m	1m spacing's
Waterbush	<i>Myoporum montanum</i>	2-3m	1m spacing's
Sweet Quandong	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>		
Northern Sandalwood	<i>Santalum lanceolatum</i>		
Prickly Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon brachyandrus</i>	2-3m	1m spacing's
Scarlet Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon rugulosus</i>	2-3m	1m spacing's
River bottle brush*	<i>Callistemon sieberi</i> <sup>1</sup>	3m	1m spacing's
Spotted Emu-bush	<i>Eremophila maculata</i>	2.5m	1m spacing's
Emubush	<i>Eremophila longifolia</i>	4-8m	2m spacing's
Weeping pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	2-6 m	2m spacing's
Silver banksia	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	1-12m	2m spacing's
Weeping wattle	<i>Acacia salicina</i>	3-13m	2m spacing's
	<i>Melaleuca lanceolate</i> <sup>1</sup>	3-10m	
Golden wattle	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	3-10m	2m spacing's
Sweet bursaria	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	3-8m	2m spacing's
Silver wattle*	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Can grow to 30m, generally 3-5m	3m spacing's
Lightwood	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	3-15m	3m spacing's
River coobah*	<i>Acacia stenophylla</i>	3-20m	3m spacing's
Hooked needlewood	<i>Hakea tephrosperma</i>	8m	3m spacing's

<sup>1</sup>Consider planting in areas where water will sit.

<sup>2</sup>Threatened species

## Trees

When selecting a tree for planting consider the maximum height that the tree may reach within its life. Trees will generally live for 50-250 yrs plus. Plants trees in and amongst the shrub grid. The shrubs depending upon the species will only survive for a short period of time (5yrs to 50yrs).

Tree			
Common name	Botanical name	Height	Density
Congoo mallee	<i>Eucalyptus dumosa</i>	5m	5m spacing's
Pointed mallee	<i>Eucalyptus socialis</i>	5m	
Drooping sheoak	<i>Allocasuarin verticillata</i>	4-10 m	
Buloke <sup>2</sup>	<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>	10-20m	10m spacing's between trees
Swamp Sheoak <sup>1</sup>	<i>Casuarina obesa</i> <sup>1</sup>	10-15	
Black box <sup>1</sup>	<i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i>	10-20m	
Sugarwood	<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i>		
Kurrajong	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	10-20m	
White cypress-pine <sup>3</sup>	<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	10-20m	
Murray cypress Pine <sup>4</sup>	<i>Callitris gracilis</i>	10-20m	
Iron bark	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	15m	
Yellow box <sup>3</sup>	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	30m	20m spacing's between trees
Grey <sup>box1,4</sup>	<i>Eucalyptus macrocarpa</i>	25m	
River Red Gum <sup>1&amp;5</sup>	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	25m	
Yellow Gum	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxyton</i>	20m	
<sup>1</sup> Consider planting in areas where water will sit. <sup>2</sup> Threatened species <sup>3</sup> Sandy soils <sup>4</sup> Clay Soils			

## Well-behaved indigenous plants for urban situations in Moira Shire

W (West) = Barmah, Picola, Nathalia

C (Central) = Numurkah, Cobram, Katamatite

E (East) = Tungamah, Wilby

Scientific Name	Common Name	Regions	Preferred sites	Notes
<b>TALL TREES</b>				
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum	W,C,E	where extra water is available	Locate where branch drop is not an issue
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box	W,C,E	lighter soils, drier sites	Locate where branch drop is not an issue
<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	Grey Box	W,C,E	heavier soils, damp or dry sites	Locate where branch drop is not an issue
<b>MEDIUM TREES</b>				
<i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i>	Black Box	W	heavier soils, damp or dry sites	Smaller than other eucalypts
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	C,E	dry sites	
<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i>	Sugarwood	W	dry sites	
<i>Allocasuarina leuhmannii</i>	Buloke	W,C,E	heavier soils	
<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	White Cypress-pine	W,C,E	lighter soils, drier sites	
<b>SMALL TREES</b>				
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood	W,C,E	lighter soils	
<i>Acacia stenophylla</i>	River Cooba	W	in flood zone	Along watercourses
<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	Weeping Pittosporum	W,C,E	drier heavy soils	
<i>Callistemon seiberi</i>	River Bottlebrush	E	plant in watercourse	Along major watercourses
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	Sweet Quandong	W,C,E	lighter soils, drier sites	Plant with acacias as they are semiparasitic
<i>Santalum lanceolatum</i>	Northern Sandalwood	E	lighter soils, drier sites	Plant with acacias as they are semiparasitic
<b>SHRUBS</b>				
<i>Rhagodia spinescens</i>	Thorny Saltbush	W,C	dry sites	
<i>Myoporum montanum</i>	Waterbush	W,C,E	dry sites	
<i>Dodonaea viscosa ssp. cuneata</i>	Wedge-leaf Hop-bush	W,C,E	dry sites	
<i>Eutaxia microphylla var. diffusa</i>	Spreading Eutaxia	W,C,E	heavy soils	
<i>Senna artemisioides</i>	Cassia	W,C	dry sites	
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria	W,C,E	lighter soils	Prickly
<i>Acacia brachybotrya</i>	Grey Mulga	W,C	lighter soils	
<b>GROUND COVERS</b>				
<i>Eremophila debilis</i>	Amulla	E	heavy soils	Ensure local provenance!
<i>Calocephalus citreus</i>	Lemon Beauty-heads	W,C,E		Requires maintenance*
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting	W,C,E		Requires maintenance*
<i>Dianella revoluta var. revoluta</i>	Black-anthered Flax-lily	W,C,E	most sites	
<i>Dianella tarda</i>	Late-flowered Flax-lily	W,C,E	most sites	

<i>Eutaxia microphyllum</i> var. <i>microphyllum</i>	Common Eutaxia	C,E	dry sites	
<i>Chenopodium desertorum</i> ssp. <i>microphyllum</i>	Frosted Goosefoot	W,C,E	dry sites	Very flat, silvery green
<i>Atriplex semibaccatum</i>	Berry Saltbush	W,C,E	dry sites	
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush	W,C	dry sites	Ensure local provenance!
<i>Teucrium racemosum</i>	Grey Germander	W,C	heavy soils	Plant with other ground covers
<i>Carex tereticaulis</i>	Swamp Sedge		in flood zone	
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge		damp sites	
<i>Carex inversa</i>	Knob Sedge		damp sites	Small but green all year

\*There are other grasses and herbs that can be used as ground covers, but they will take more effort to establish (weed control, watering) and more effort to maintain (weeding, removing dead material).