

CORINELLA FORESHORE LANDSCAPE PLAN



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INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF THE CORINELLA FORESHORE LANDSCAPE PLAN

The Corinella Foreshore Landscape Plan (CFLP) provides the basis for the management of the landscape of the Corinella Foreshore Reserve, specifically in relation to the growth, regeneration, death, and maintenance of vegetation.

The objective of the CFLP is to provide a balance in preserving the natural beauty and rich habitat of the foreshore while also maintaining the amenity with respect to sea views.

The CFLP has been developed following site inspections and public consultation.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FORESHORE

The Corinella Foreshore Reserve Committee of Management Incorporated are appointed by the Minister for Environment as the land manager for the Corinella Foreshore Reserve.

Detailed guidelines for management are set out in the *Committee of Management Guidelines* (DEECA 2021).

HOW TO READ THIS PLAN

In recognition of the diverse landscape of the Corinella Foreshore Reserve, this plan has divided the reserve into five distinct precincts, as follows:

- Western Precinct
- Settlement Point Precinct
- Jetty Precinct
- Northern Precinct
- Southern Precinct

Each precinct contains a section relating to the overview of precinct, the study of vegetation, levels of vegetation management, landscape recommendations, and for some precincts, potential future enhancements.

Appendix 1 contains a maintenance schedule to be used as a general guide of when to undertake activities listed in the landscape recommendations to suit seasonal patterns & use of the foreshore.

Appendix 2 contains a map of the relevant EVCs in each precinct and then a species lists representative of the relevant EVC.

DEFINITIONS

DBH – Diameter of the trunk of a standing tree at breast height, approximately 1.3 metres above ground.

EVC – Ecological Vegetation Class, being the standard unit for classifying vegetation types in Victoria.

Dead wood – means any dead vegetation, including fallen trees and branches.

Middle story vegetation – refers to the space between the understory and canopy. This may include small trees, large shrubs and low branches of larger trees, often around eye level.

Low growing - less than 1m high at full growth.

OVERVIEW OF PRECINCTS



The Corinella Foreshore Reserve is a 30 hectare area of coastal Crown Land located on the eastern side of Western Port. The Reserve encircles the Corinella Peninsula and extends east of Settlement Point to Jamieson Street and south to Norseman road.

It is bound by privately owned property at the southern and eastern boundaries, and by Parks Victoria managed coastal reserve to the western and northern boundary.

The reserve contains significant public values in relation to cultural heritage, natural environment, recreation, and tourism.

Main features of the reserve include the walking track, jetty and boat ramp, lookouts, caravan park, beach and picnic facilities.

The waters of Western Port adjacent to the Reserve are listed on the Ramsar convention as Wetlands of International Importance

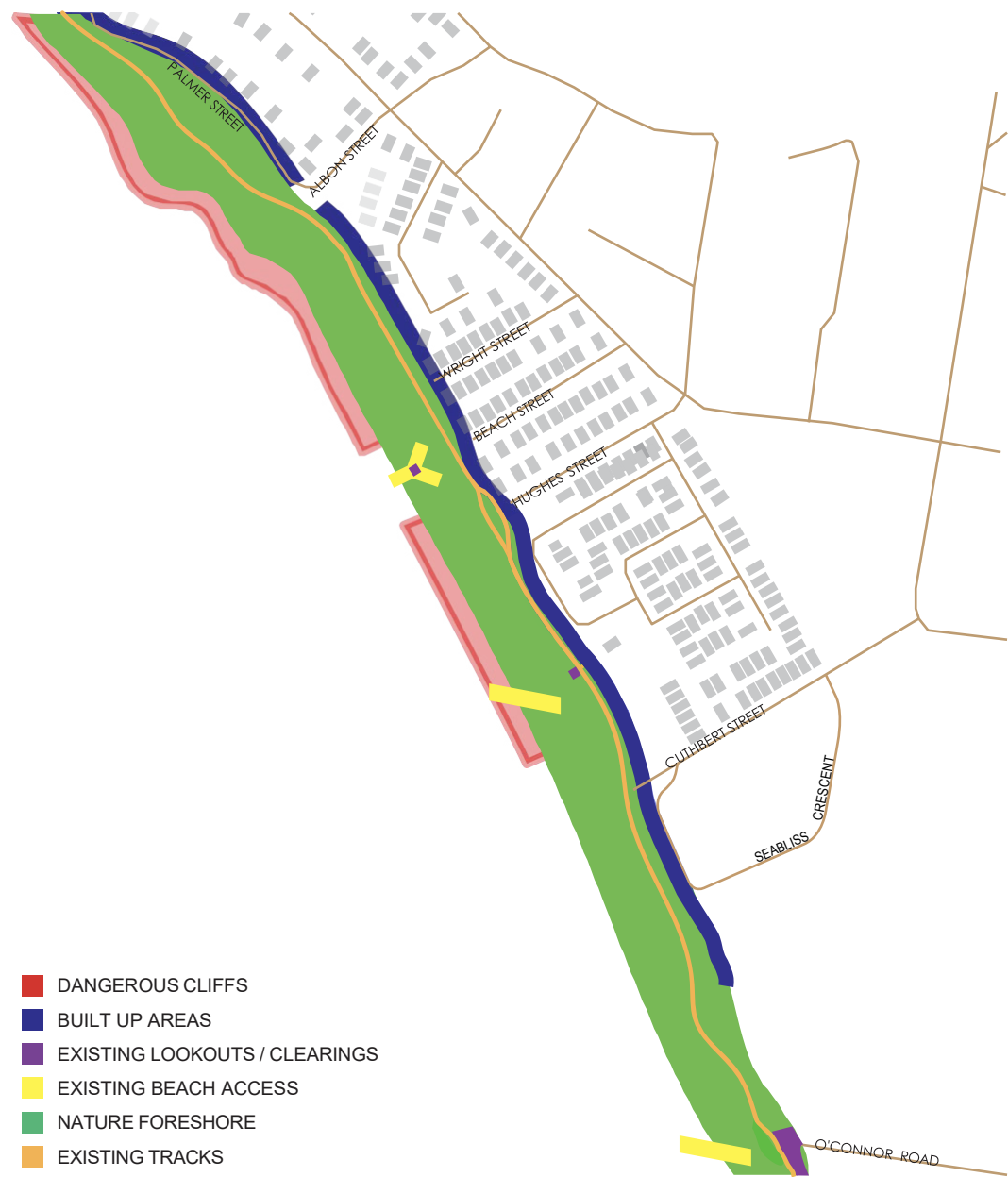
Settlement Point is listed on the Register of the National Estate as the site of a gun battery defence in 1826 and the jetty shed is perhaps the most significant item that remains in built-form on the foreshore.

The Reserve contains a diverse range of coastal environments, including mangroves and mudflats on the northern shoreline and cliffs with rocky shoreline in the Settlement Point area. Wide sandy beaches are found in the southern section of the Reserve.

The Corinella Caravan Park is situated within the Reserve overlooking Western Port and French Island. The lookout at Settlement Point provides panoramic views across the bay to French Island.

WESTERN PRECINCT

WESTERN PRECINCT PRECINCT OVERVIEW



■ Nature Foreshore

Existing vegetation in the foreshore of the Western Precinct harbors healthy specimens and provides safe habitat of native wildlife, it also provides a safety barrier between visitors and the sheer cliffs.
Management of vegetation on the nature foreshore adjoining the built up areas will be vastly different to other areas of the nature foreshore, as the management of vegetation must take into consideration the complex web of relationships, individual perceptions, and interactions of adjoining land owners. Consideration must be given to the impact on adjoining landowners from fire risk, debris following strong winds and amenity.

■ Built up areas

Within each precinct it is important to acknowledge the **distinction between built up areas where houses have view-line potential and 'nature walk' areas.** In built up areas, middle story clearing and the use of a mix of low growing indigenous species that are representative of the relevant EVC is recommended.



■ Dangerous cliffs

The western precinct is lined with large cliffs, in some areas they are marked by small signs, but largely are **not marked and appear suddenly** just beyond the shrub. Where clearing exists or may take place, the safety of the community must be considered. There are ways to do this using natural vegetation deterrents and fencing.



Visible pedestrian access where there is a dangerous cliff sign between Palmer St and Albion St. **This should be managed with natural deterrent planting** using low growing indigenous species from the appropriate EVC **for a minimum of 3m from the cliff edge and fencing** (see design proposed in Potential Future Enhancements - Pine Look Out, page 10).



■ Beach access

The Western Precinct has three beach access points. There is scope to improve this access point at the end of Beach Street to be more usable for the community (see design proposed in Potential Future Enhancements – Beach Access, page 11).

WESTERN PRECINCT

STUDY OF VEGETATION

Typical dead wood to be removed



To retain habitat and shelter throughout the foreshore reserve, it is important that dead wood is retained when the DBH is above 40cm.

Healthy specimen



Weeds taking over native vegetation



Weeds such as blackberries are highly invasive and replace indigenous plant species. All weeds should be removed from the site and where appropriate should be replaced with a mix of low growing indigenous species that are representative of the relevant EVC.

Unauthorised clearing / vandalism



When vegetation is vandalised or lopped and left on the ground weeds become entangled and generally make it difficult to maintain. **Any vegetation intentionally damaged or vandalised should be replaced with tube stock of the same species or similar lifeform from the relevant EVC.**

Drooping Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) stand



Prickly Spear-grass (*Austrostipa stipoides*)



Supporting long-term healthy growth of blackwoods and she-oaks



Plantations along the foreshore are harboring healthy specimens although they are planted at a density that may impact mature growth. Removing suppressed or damaged vegetation will reduce the density of planting and support more long-term healthy growth.



Blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*) stand



Non-native, existing *Pinus Radiata* (Pine)

STUDY OF VEGETATION (Continued)



Natural middle story clearing exists along the Western Precinct where there is a concentration of She-oak trees - the needles act as natural mulch and suppress any understory from growing, while the canopy offers shade.



▲ Self-seeded and unauthorised planted trees in built up areas.

Bio islands on the eastern side of the walking track



WESTERN PRECINCT
LEVELS OF VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Level 1

- Removal of dead wood up to a DBH of 40cm.
- Standing dead wood up to a DBH of 40cm to be cut off at ground and fallen branches may be mulched.
- ROOT SYSTEMS MUST REMAIN FOR SOIL STABILITY.
- Weed removal to be carried out, where appropriate replace with a mix of low growing indigenous species representative of the relevant EVC.

Level 2

Level 1 +

- Middle story clearing to allow water views and reduce fire risk.











LANDSCAPE RECOMMENDATIONS

- All weeds should be removed from the site using the most practical treatment option, ie, spraying or removal. Where appropriate, areas subject to weed removal should be replaced with a mix of low growing indigenous species that are representative of the relevant EVC.
- All dead wood with a DBH of 40cm or less should be removed from the site. Standing dead wood with a DBH of 40cm or less should be removed at base of trunk, with the roots to remain in the ground.
- Any removed vegetation (excluding weeds) should be mulched on site to fast-track vegetation decomposition and improve soil quality on site.
- Where removal of dead wood and/or weeds creates clear paths or open areas to the edge of the cliffs, certain measures must be taken to ensure safety of visitors. Low growing vegetation deterrents such as tussock-grasses, sedges and rushes from the appropriate EVC can be planted in 3 metre barriers from the cliff edge. In extreme cases or where a designated lookout opportunity is taken, a fence or other physical barrier may be suitable as well as plantings.
- Existing vegetation that provides a safety barrier between visitors and the sheer cliffs should remain.
- Any vegetation intentionally damaged or vandalised should be replaced with tube stock of the same species or similar lifeform within the appropriate EVC.
- Vegetation either side of the walking track should be managed to the minimum extent necessary.
- Density of the blackwoods and she-oaks should be reduced by removing suppressed or damaged vegetation to support more long-term healthy growth, as determined by a qualified arborist.
- Established canopy trees should be retained to create usable shaded spaces and preserve habitat. Leaving the larger trees means their root systems continue to reinforce the unstable ground they stand on, which is integral in an environment like the western precinct.
- All trees should be removed from bio islands on the eastern side of the walking track and, only low growing shrubs and ground cover to remain. Where appropriate, selected low growing indigenous species from the appropriate EVC should replace any trees removed.
- Self-seeding or unauthorised planted trees in built up areas should be removed.
- Annual inspection from a qualified arborist is required to monitor the health of non-native Pinus Radiata (Pine). When the pine trees reach their life expectancy or are declared dangerous, they should be removed and replaced with canopy trees from the appropriate Coastal Headland Scrub EVC. At that stage, the understory will no longer be suppressed which allows planting of shrubs and ground cover using plants listed under the Coastal Headland Scrub EVC. (Some branch removal to occur to reduce the amount of debris blown into neighboring properties).
- All pine trees and pine tree seedlings on the cliff edge and cliff face should be removed.
- Vegetation around the designated lookouts should be managed to preserve views from the lookouts.
- Vegetation that encroaches on the reserve from adjoining freehold property can be removed on the reserve side only, to allow for preservation of fences.

WESTERN PRECINCT
LEVELS OF VEGETATION MANAGEMENT



LEGEND

	Levels of vegetation management		Existing tracks		Pine lookout		She-oak forest lookout
	Beach access		Proposed tracks		Blackwood lookout		Fig and The Bay lookout
	Proposed terrace pier						

WESTERN PRECINCT
POTENTIAL FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

PINE LOOKOUT



BEACH ACCESS



BLACKWOOD LOOKOUT



SHE-OAK LOOKOUT



WESTERN PRECINCT

POTENTIAL FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS



(ARTIST REPRESENTATION)



(ARTIST REPRESENTATION)

► **BEACH ACCESS**
The existing beach access at the end of Beach Street runs out on top of a drain pipe. The pipe's bluestone surround is crumbling which will need attention and looks unkept. This pipe and surrounding area makes for difficult beach access. A terraced landscape overlaid on the pipe would provide a multi-use space, safer and easier access to the sand and into the water at high tide, all while encasing and preserving the storm water pipe.



► Terraced landscape inspiration



► Existing pipe surrounds



SHE-OAK LOOKOUT

The she-oak cluster is located where the walking track splits into two at the end of Hughes Street. Because of the density, the she-oak needles act as natural mulch and have suppressed understorey growth. This has created a shaded area with unobstructed eye-line views through to the bay.

Reducing the density of she-oaks by removing suppressed or damaged vegetation will support more long-term healthy growth of remaining she-oaks. Middle storey clearing will allow water views to be opened through vegetation, as well as reducing fire risk.

Natural vegetation deterrents such as *Austrostipa stipoides* (coast spear-grass) can be planted in 3 metre barriers from the cliff edge to ensure visitors remain a safe distance from the cliff.



(ARTIST REPRESENTATION)



WESTERN PRECINCT
POTENTIAL FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS



(ARTIST REPRESENTATION)

▶ BLACKWOOD LOOKOUT

At the beginning of the blackwood tree cluster, there is an opportunity to deviate from the existing track towards a picnic area and lookout. There is an opening near the cliff edge that would act as an ideal viewpoint, which makes this site ideal.



PINE LOOKOUT

The pine forest, although non-native, is a spectacular part of the western precinct. This area adds to the diversity and experience of the landscape. Open space is filled with majestic large trunks that reach up to the established canopy. There is an opportunity here to provide a designated lookout with wide-swept views.

As there is little understorey at this location, a simple barrier could be constructed for safety along the cliff edge.

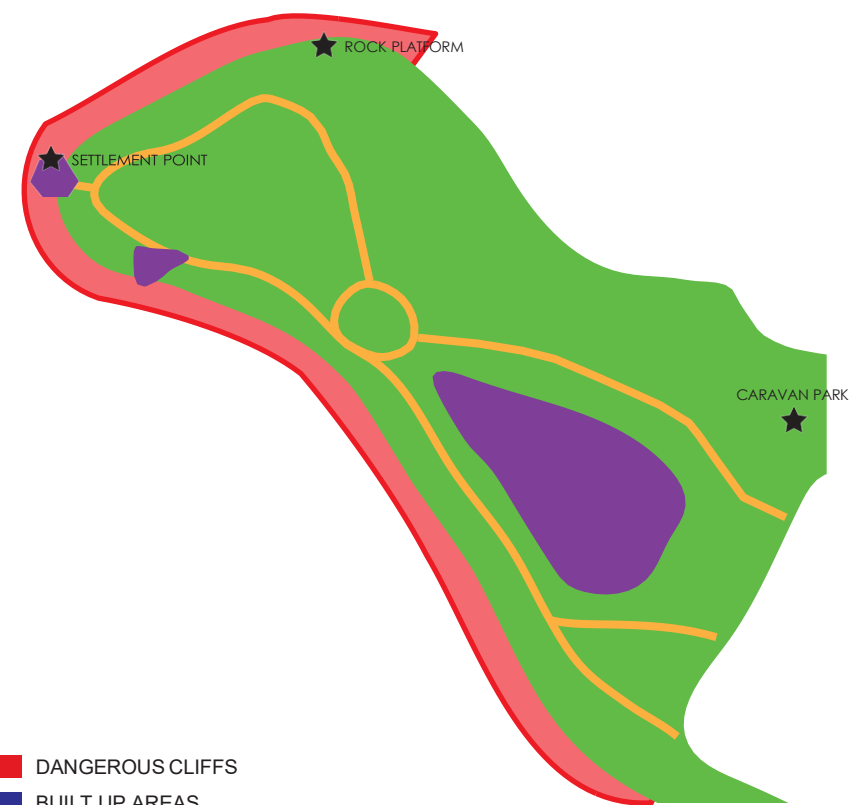


(ARTIST REPRESENTATION)



SETTLEMENT POINT PRECINCT

SETTLEMENT POINT PRECINCT
PRECINCT OVERVIEW



- DANGEROUS CLIFFS
- BUILT UP AREAS
- EXISTING LOOKOUTS / CLEARINGS
- EXISTING BEACH ACCESS
- NATURE FORESHORE
- EXISTING TRACKS

■ Nature Foreshore

Settlement Point precinct is entirely 'nature walk' foreshore. Nestled in this amazing landscape is the Corinella Caravan Park, cleared picnic areas and the Settlement Point lookout.

★ Rock Platform



The walking track that extends east of the lookout passes a rock platform, which has a plan in process to make this area more accessible.

■ Existing lookout



The main focus of Settlement Point precinct is the clifftop lookout. It provides an incredible vantage point for people visiting the Corinella Foreshore Reserve. However it's current state is weathered and run down, and there are some concerns regarding the cliff erosion below. There is scope to upgrade the lookout and make this a feature of the entire foreshore (see design proposed in Potential Future Enhancements – Settlement Point Look Out, page 18).

■ Existing clearing / picnic area



A large clearing with picnic tables and seats is a lovely asset to the Settlement Point precinct. This area is well maintained with barriers at the appropriate places to ensure the safety of visitors.

■ Dangerous cliffs



The north and west sides of the settlement point precinct are lined with large cliffs. Barriers are in place where there are designated lookout points, whereas in other areas the vegetation is the only barrier between the walking track and the cliff edge.

■ Existing clearing



Settlement Point boasts a large open native grassland. Weed management should include woody weed plant removal including woody natives. Ecological burning assists in grass recruitment.

SETTLEMENT POINT PRECINCT

STUDY OF VEGETATION

Typical dead wood to be removed



To retain habitat and shelter throughout the foreshore reserve, it is important that dead wood is retained when the DBH is above 40cm.

Unauthorised clearing / vandalism



When vegetation is vandalised or lopped and left on the ground, weeds become entangled and generally make it difficult to maintain. **Any vegetation intentionally damaged or vandalised should be replaced with tube stock of the same species or similar lifeform from the relevant EVC.**



Sheltered walking track



Open native grassland (former cricket pitch) - Good for habitat and a bushfire fuel-break between the built up areas and the nature walk areas.

Weeds taking over native vegetation



Weeds such as blackberries are highly invasive and replace indigenous plant species. All weeds should be removed from the site and where appropriate should be replaced with a mix of low growing indigenous species that are representative of the relevant EVC.

Prickly Spear-grass
(*Austrostipa stipoides*)



At the edge of the caravan park, a concentration of a healthy stand of Sheoak's make for a lovely shaded spot for campers.

SETTLEMENT POINT PRECINCT
LEVELS OF VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

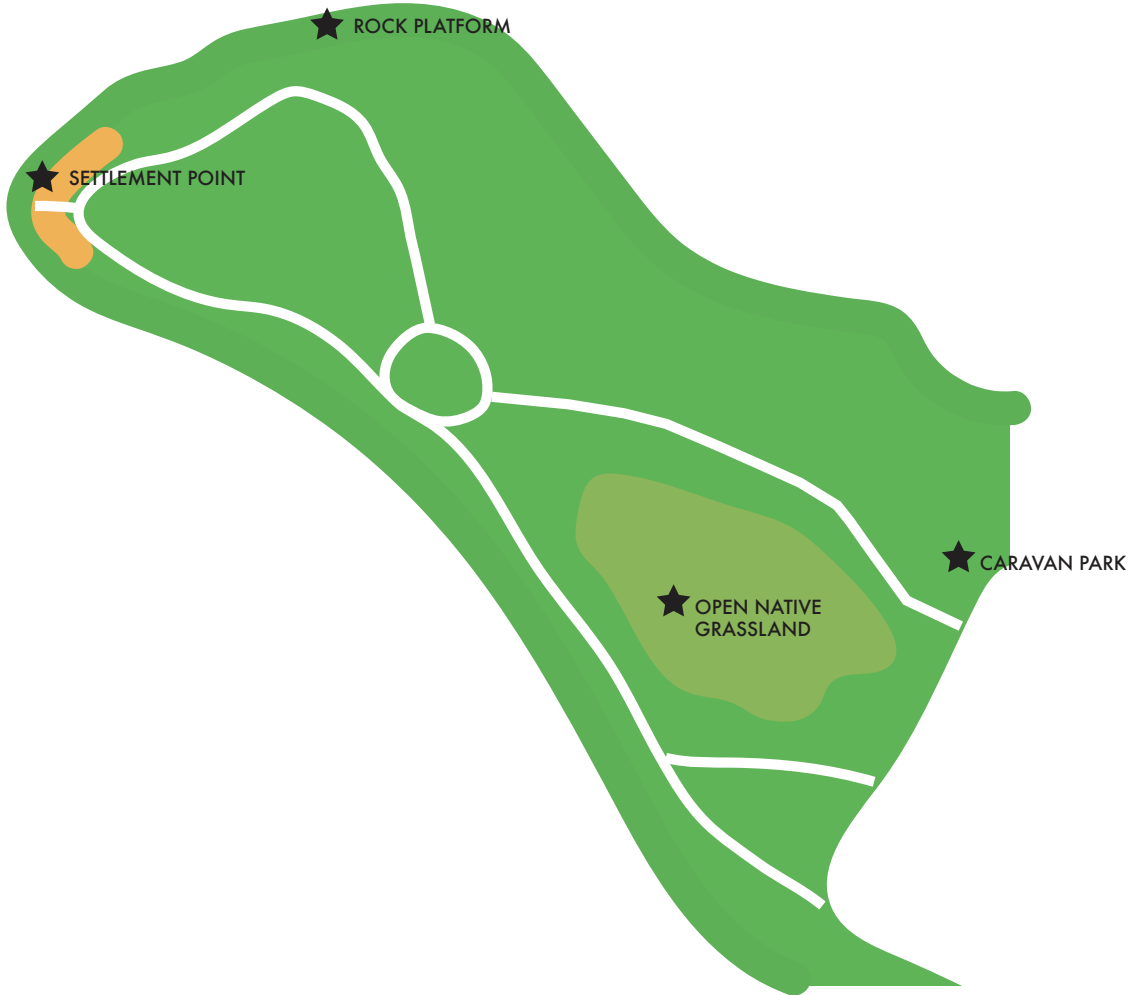
Level 1

- Removal of dead wood up to a DBH of 40cm.
- Standing dead wood up to a DBH of 40cm to be cut off at ground and fallen branches may be mulched.
- ROOT SYSTEMS MUST REMAIN FOR SOIL STABILITY.
- Weed removal to be carried out, where appropriate replace with a mix of low growing indigenous species representative of the relevant EVC.

Level 2

Level 1 +

- Middle story clearing to allow water views and reduce fire risk.



CORINELLA FORESHORE LANDSCAPE PLAN

LANDSCAPE RECOMMENDATIONS

- Settlement Point precinct is a magnificent display of native vegetation. As the entirety of this precinct is a 'nature walk' area, level 1 vegetation management will be the main process to help maintain this area and lower the bushfire risk.
- A small amount of level 2 vegetation management is to take place around the lookout point.
- All weeds should be removed from the site using the most practical treatment option, ie, spraying or removal. Where appropriate, areas subject to weed removal should be replaced with indigenous species that are representative of the relevant EVC.
- All dead wood with a DBH of 40cm or less should be removed from the site. Standing dead wood with a DBH of 40cm or less should be removed at base of trunk, with the roots to remain in the ground.
- Any removed vegetation (excluding weeds) should be mulched on site to fast-track vegetation decomposition and improve soil quality on site.
- Where removal of dead wood and/or weeds creates clear paths or open areas to the edge of the cliffs, certain measures must be taken to ensure safety of visitors. Low growing vegetation deterrents such as tussock-grasses, sedges and rushes from the appropriate EVC can be planted in 3 metre barriers from the cliff edge. In extreme cases or where a designated lookout opportunity is taken, a fence or other physical barrier may be suitable as well as plantings.
- Any vegetation intentionally damaged or vandalised should be replaced with tube stock of the same species or similar lifeform within the appropriate EVC.
- Vegetation either side of the walking track should be managed to the minimum extent necessary.
- The open native grassland which covers a large portion of this precinct should be maintained by level 1 vegetation management and/or ecological burning, as well as annual seasonal planting to strengthen native grass numbers.
- Self-seeding or unauthorised planted trees in the open native grassland should be removed.
- Vegetation around the designated lookouts should be managed to preserve views from the lookouts.



SETTLEMENT POINT PRECINCT
LEVELS OF VEGETATION MANAGEMENT



LEGEND

Levels of vegetation management

Beach access

Existing tracks

Proposed Settlement Point Lookout

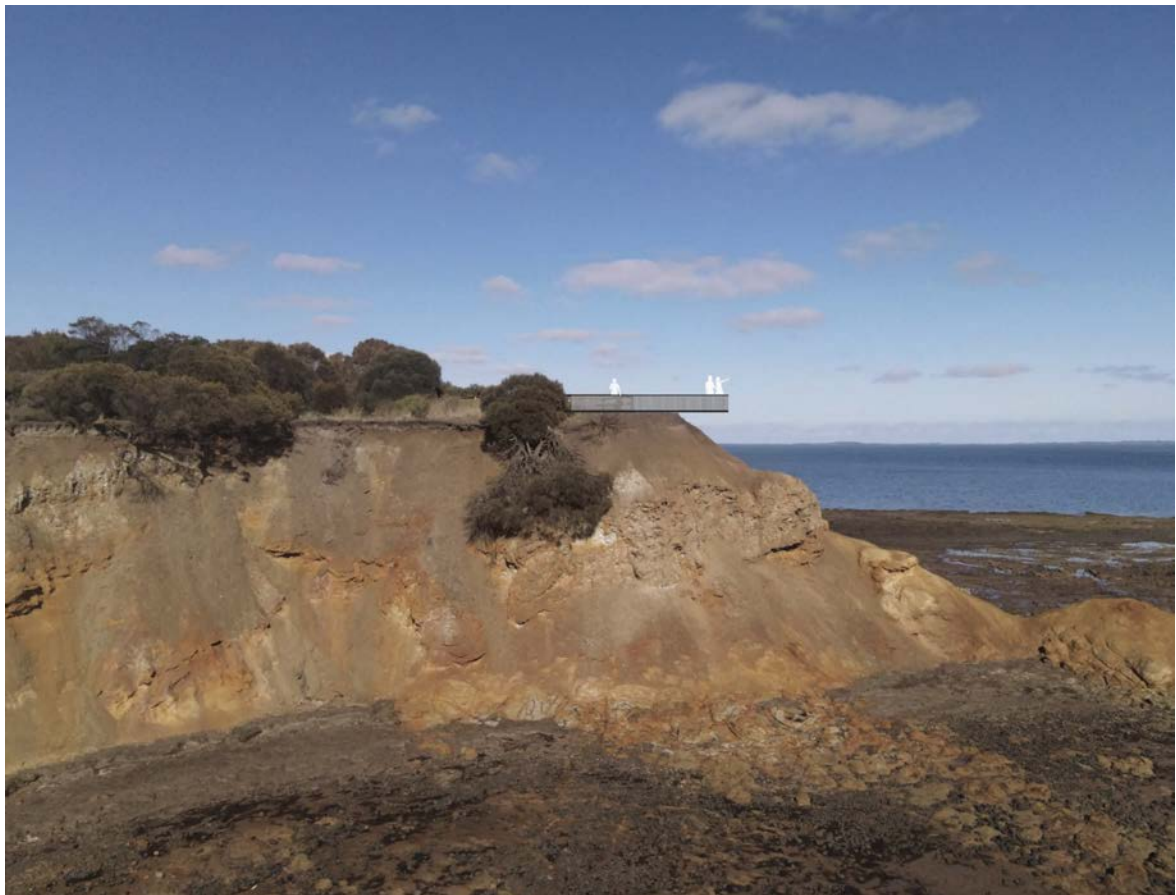
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Proposed car park improvement

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Lookout Opportunities

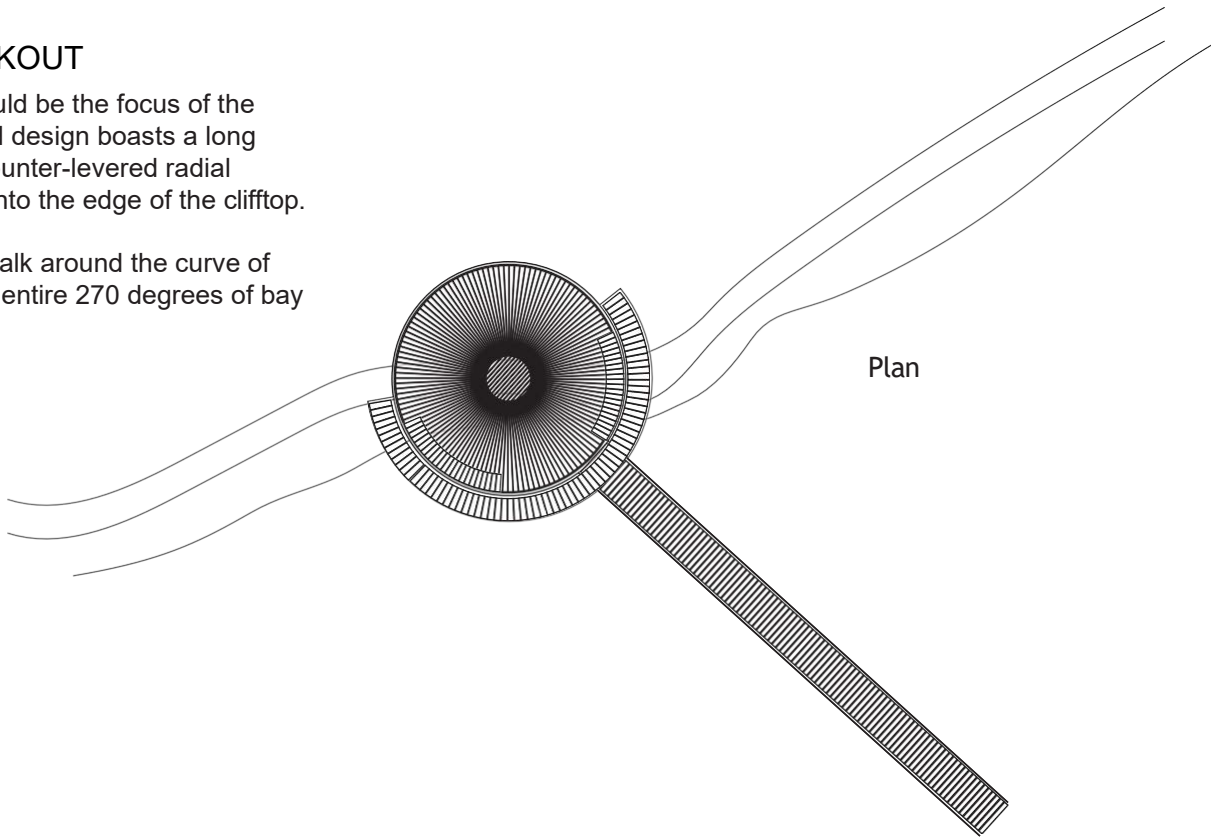
SETTLEMENT POINT PRECINCT
POTENTIAL FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS



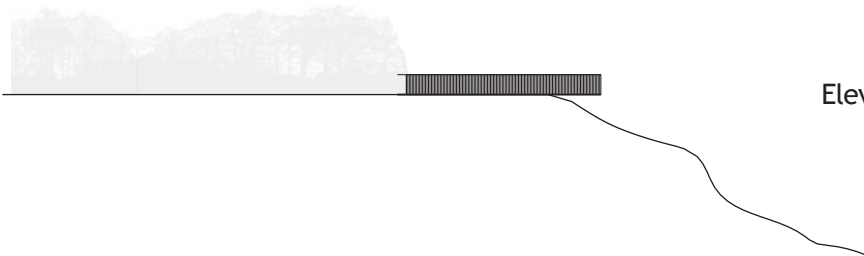
► SETTLEMENT POINT LOOKOUT

The Settlement Point lookout should be the focus of the Corinella foreshore. The proposed design boasts a long boardwalk which opens up to a counter-levered radial platform, putting the visitor right onto the edge of the clifftop.

The design invites the viewer to walk around the curve of the circle, opening them up to the entire 270 degrees of bay views.



Plan



Elevation

SETTLEMENT POINT PRECINCT
POTENTIAL FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

CAR PARKING

When accessing the Settlement Point lookout by car there is a gravel loop to accommodate traffic moving through, however there is no dedicated parking space. A large dead tree is located centrally to where visitors tend to park, which is a risk to public safety and should be removed.

In this instance, a new tree should not be replanted in the same location and rather the opportunity to formalise car parking in this area should be taken. Formalising the car parking area through installation of recognisable parking barriers would allow 3+ cars to park safely, which will cater for potential increase of visitor numbers from the proposed upgrade to the Settlement Point lookout.



Gate to be fixed or replaced



Current



Dangerous tree removal



Recognisable parking barriers

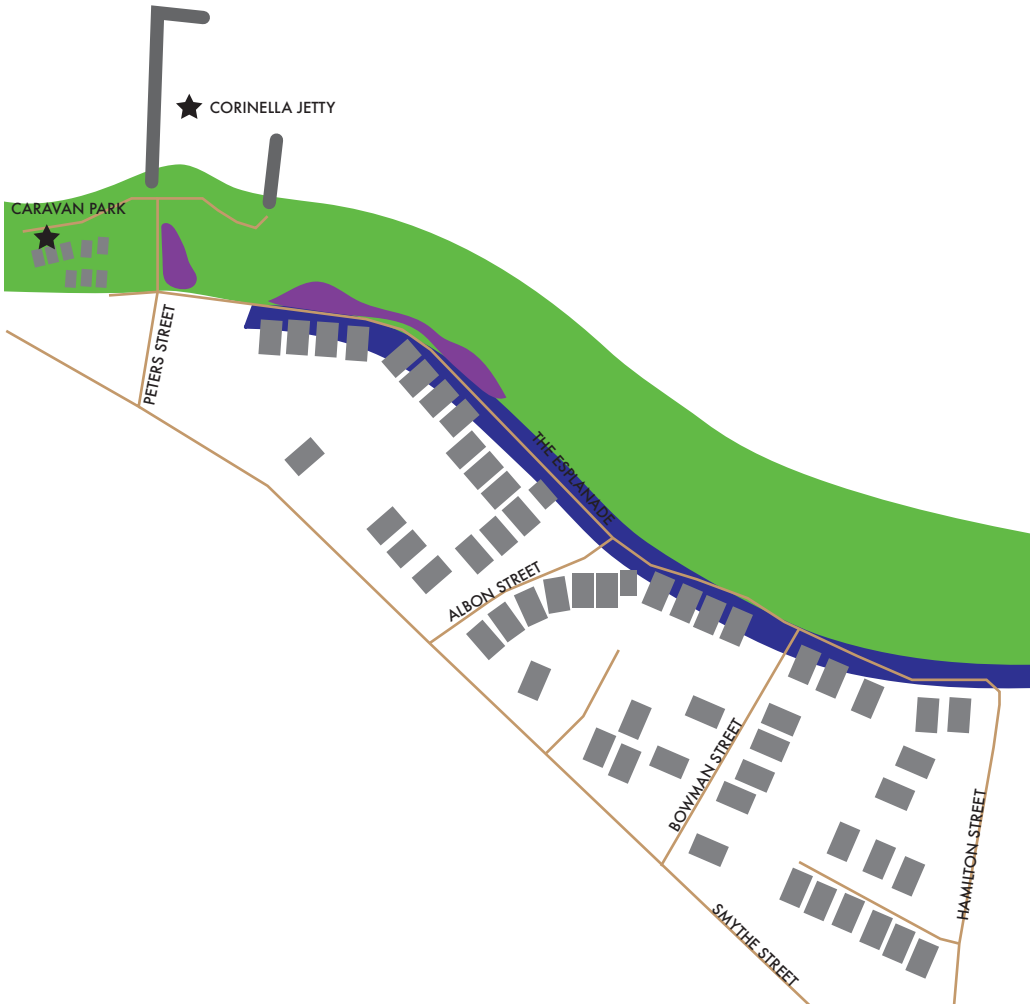


Dedicated parking area



JETTY PRECINCT

JETTY PRECINCT PRECINCT OVERVIEW



- DANGEROUS CLIFFS
- BUILT UP AREAS
- EXISTING LOOKOUTS / CLEARINGS
- EXISTING BEACH ACCESS
- NATURE FORESHORE
- EXISTING TRACKS

Existing clearings

The cleared areas in this precinct have bench seats and tables as well as barbecues and a rotunda which are great for the community to utilise. There is a sufficient amount of lookout areas, with the water line being visible throughout the majority of the precinct.

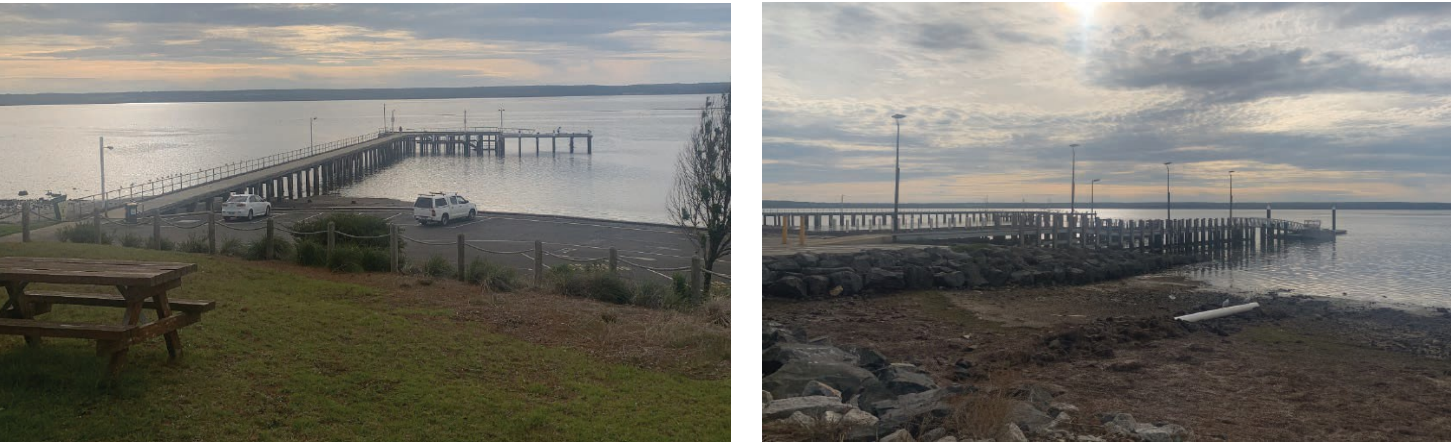


Built up areas

The Jetty Precinct is lined with water-front houses from Peters Street through to Hamilton Street. This built up area overlooks a mowed foreshore, as well as native vegetation - much of which has been specifically planted in this area.



★ Corinella Jetty



The Jetty area has recently been upgraded and the surrounding foreshore area is of an overall neat appearance.

JETTY PRECINCT

STUDY OF VEGETATION

Typical dead wood to be removed



To retain habitat and shelter throughout the foreshore reserve, it is important that dead wood is retained when the DBH is above 40cm.

Maintaining grass areas



Kikuyu grass is invasive and will encroach into vegetation at the edge of the mowed areas, making it difficult to maintain. The most effective way to keep Kikuyu grass retained is with a spade edge and consistent mulching of the vegetation edge.

Good example of where weeds have been maintained, kikuyu edge is kept and regular mulching of the vegetation helps create a neat transition.

Weeds taking over native vegetation



Weeds such as blackberries are highly invasive and replace indigenous plant species. All weeds should be removed from the site and where appropriate should be replaced with a mix of low growing indigenous species that are representative of the relevant EVC.



Mangroves populate the eastern half of the precinct on the water line.



Dianella sp. planted in clusters throughout the Jetty Precinct.

LEVELS OF VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Level 1

- Removal of dead wood up to a DBH of 40cm.
- Standing dead wood up to a DBH of 40cm to be cut off at ground and fallen branches may be mulched.
- ROOT SYSTEMS MUST REMAIN FOR SOIL STABILITY.
- Weed removal to be carried out, where appropriate replace with a mix of low growing indigenous species representative of the relevant EVC.

Level 2

Level 1 +

- Middle story clearing to allow water views and reduce fire risk.



CORINELLA FORESHORE LANDSCAPE PLAN

LANDSCAPE RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue to maintain an overall neat appearance of the existing clearings in the precinct.
- All weeds should be removed from the site using the most practical treatment option, ie, spraying or removal. Where appropriate, areas subject to weed removal should be replaced with a mix of low growing indigenous species that are representative of the relevant EVC.
- All dead wood with a DBH of 40cm or less should be removed from the site. Standing dead wood with a DBH of 40cm or less should be removed at base of trunk, with the roots to remain in the ground.
- Any removed vegetation (excluding weeds) should be mulched on site to fast-track vegetation decomposition and improve soil quality on site.
- Retain Kikuyu grass using a spade edge and ensure consistent mulching of the vegetation edge.
- Any vegetation intentionally damaged or vandalised should be replaced with tube stock of the same species or similar lifeform within the appropriate EVC.
- Vegetation either side of the walking track should be managed to the minimum extent necessary.
- Self-seeding or unauthorised planted trees in the existing clearings should be removed.

CURRENT



AFTER

(ARTIST REPRESENTATION)



JETTY PRECINCT
LEVELS OF VEGETATION MANAGEMENT



LEGEND

Levels of vegetation management

Existing clearings

☆

Corinella Jetty

NORTHERN PRECINCT

NORTHERN PRECINCT PRECINCT OVERVIEW



- DANGEROUS CLIFFS
- BUILT UP AREAS
- EXISTING LOOKOUTS / CLEARINGS
- EXISTING BEACH ACCESS
- NATURE FORESHORE
- EXISTING TRACKS

■ Nature Foreshore

The northern precinct has a wide foreshore which accommodates a walking track, established vegetation and beach access. Cleared grassland stretches from fence lines to the edge of the foreshore, where it descends to the beach and mangrove shrubland.

Management of vegetation on the nature foreshore adjoining the built up areas will be vastly different to other areas of the nature foreshore, as the management of vegetation must take into consideration the complex web of relationships, individual perceptions, and interactions of adjoining land owners. Consideration must be given to the impact on adjoining landowners from fire risk, debris following strong winds and amenity.



■ Built up areas

Houses line the northern precinct, facing out to Western Port Bay. The undulating nature of the landscape means that the view-lines of houses along the northern precinct change consistently, some houses rise above where the vegetation has grown to, and others sit lower. In built up areas, middle story clearing and the use of a mix of low growing indigenous species that are representative of the relevant EVC is recommended.



■ Existing Beach Access

Stairs descend at two points to allow beach access along this precinct.



NORTHERN PRECINCT

STUDY OF VEGETATION

Typical dead wood to be removed



To retain habitat and shelter throughout the foreshore reserve, it is important that dead wood is retained when the DBH is above 40cm.

Planted garden beds



Mangroves



Weeds taking over native vegetation



Weeds such as blackberries are highly invasive and replace indigenous plant species. All weeds should be removed from the site and where appropriate should be replaced with a mix of low growing indigenous species that are representative of the relevant EVC.

Maintained foreshore



The mowed grass area between the houses and the beach is consistently maintained and harbors a great walking track for the community.

NORTHERN PRECINCT

LEVELS OF VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Level 1

- Removal of dead wood up to a DBH of 40cm.
- Standing dead wood up to a DBH of 40cm to be cut off at ground and fallen branches may be mulched.
- ROOT SYSTEMS MUST REMAIN FOR SOIL STABILITY.
- Weed removal to be carried out, where appropriate replace with a mix of low growing indigenous species representative of the relevant EVC.

Level 2

Level 1 +

- Middle story clearing to allow water views and reduce fire risk.

LANDSCAPE RECOMMENDATIONS





- Continue consistent mowing and maintenance of the grass area between the houses and the beach.
- Retain Kikuyu grass using a spade edge and ensure consistent mulching of the vegetation edge.
- All weeds should be removed from the site using the most practical treatment option, ie, spraying or removal. Where appropriate, areas subject to weed removal should be replaced with a mix of low growing indigenous species that are representative of the relevant EVC.
- All dead wood with a DBH of 40cm or less should be removed from the site. Standing dead wood with a DBH of 40cm or less should be removed at base of trunk, with the roots to remain in the ground.
- Any removed vegetation (excluding weeds) should be mulched on site to fast-track vegetation decomposition and improve soil quality on site.
- Any vegetation intentionally damaged or vandalised should be replaced with tube stock of the same species or similar lifeform within the appropriate EVC.
- Vegetation either side of the walking track should be managed to the minimum extent necessary.
- Self-seeding or unauthorised planted trees in built up areas should be removed.
- Vegetation that encroaches on the reserve from adjoining freehold property can be removed on the reserve side only, to allow for preservation of fences.



A spade edge stops kikuyu from invading the vegetation areas



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--------------------|
|  | Levels of vegetation management | | |
|  | Beach access |  | Existing tracks |
| | |  | Existing clearings |

SOUTHERN PRECINCT

SOUTHERN PRECINCT

PRECINCT OVERVIEW



- DANGEROUS CLIFFS
- BUILT UP AREAS
- EXISTING LOOKOUTS / CLEARINGS
- EXISTING BEACH ACCESS
- VEGETATED FORESHORE
- EXISTING TRACKS

■ Nature Foreshore

The southern precinct has significantly different vegetated foreshore to the other precincts. As the landscape drops closer to sea level, the nature foreshore becomes swampy in parts. This precinct also harbors a concentrated amount of banksias. Whilst most of the Coast Banksia trees are healthy there are a number of senescent trees and dead trunks.



■ Beach Access

There are many beach access points along the southern precinct. With the walking track being closer to sea level than other precincts, wherever there is a natural clearing, paths have formed from repeated access by walkers. The designated access points are well signed and cleared to accommodate more consistent access, as well as horse riding access.



■ Existing clearing / picnic area

A clearing with a picnic table and a seat allows visitors to stop and observe the natural environment.



SOUTHERN PRECINCT

STUDY OF VEGETATION

Typical dead wood to be removed



To retain habitat and shelter throughout the foreshore reserve, it is important that dead wood is retained when the DBH is above 40cm.

Unauthorised clearing / vandalism



When vegetation is vandalised or lopped and left on the ground, weeds become entangled and generally make it difficult to maintain. **Any vegetation intentionally damaged or vandalised should be replaced with tube stock of the same species or similar lifeform from the relevant EVC.**

Weeds overtaking native vegetation



Weeds such as blackberries are highly invasive and replace indigenous plant species. All weeds should be removed from the site and where appropriate should be replaced with a mix of low growing indigenous species that are representative of the relevant EVC.



Thriving banksia and she-oaks.

Large dead wood trunks overhanging the walking track that are a potential safety hazard.



LEVELS OF VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Level 1

- Removal of dead wood up to a DBH of 40cm.
- Standing dead wood up to a DBH of 40cm to be cut off at ground and fallen branches may be mulched.
- ROOT SYSTEMS MUST REMAIN FOR SOIL STABILITY.
- Weed removal to be carried out, where appropriate replace with a mix of low growing indigenous species representative of the relevant EVC.

Level 2

Level 1 +

- Middle story clearing to allow water views and reduce fire risk.



LANDSCAPE RECOMMENDATIONS

- The southern precinct is one of the largest examples of remnant Coastal Banksia Woodland in the area. Plenty of naturally cleared areas allow for lookout opportunities along the walking track.
- All weeds should be removed from the site using the most practical treatment option, ie, spraying or removal. Where appropriate, areas subject to weed removal should be replaced with a mix of low growing indigenous species that are representative of the relevant EVC.
- All dead wood with a DBH of 40cm or less should be removed from the site. Standing dead wood with a DBH of 40cm or less should be removed at base of trunk, with the roots to remain in the ground.
- Any removed vegetation (excluding weeds) should be mulched on site to fast-track vegetation decomposition and improve soil quality on site.
- Any vegetation intentionally damaged or vandalised should be replaced with tube stock of the same species or similar lifeform within the appropriate EVC.
- Vegetation either side of the walking track should be managed to the minimum extent necessary.
- Self-seeding or unauthorised planted trees in the existing clearings should be removed.
- Re-vegetation of indigenous species that are representative of the relevant EVC may occur throughout this precinct however plantings should be sited to ensure lookouts and clearings are maintained.

SOUTHERN PRECINCT
LEVELS OF VEGETATION MANAGEMENT



LEGEND

Levels of vegetation management

Beach access

Existing tracks

Existing clearing

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE		
SPRING	EARLY	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
	LATE	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
SUMMER	EARLY	<div></div> <div>B</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
	LATE	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
AUTUMN	EARLY	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
	LATE	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
WINTER	EARLY	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
	LATE	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>

- WEEDING
- B

 BLACKBERRY REMOVAL & SPRAYING
- PLANTING
- MULCHING
- DEAD WOOD REMOVAL
- WATERING OF NEW PLANTINGS

- Notes:
- Large blackberries should be cut and removed from site to minimise spraying requirements.
 - Spraying to only occur during suitable weather - ie: no wind during, & no rain for min 24hrs after.
 - This schedule should be used as a general guide, to suit seasonal patterns & use of the foreshore. However it is understood that this may fluctuate slightly.
 - Any clearing & dead wood removal should happen prior to new plantings.
 - Watering of new plants may be required into early autumn depending on the season.

APPENDIX 2

EVC Map - Corinella Foreshore Reserve



- Legend
- Ecological Vegetation Class Group
- 1.1 Coastal Scrubs Grasslands and Woodlands
 - 2.1 Heathy Woodlands - Dry and/or better drained
 - 2.2 Heathy Woodlands - Damp and/or less well-drained
 - 3.1 Lowland Forests
 - 4.1 Box Ironbark Forests or dry/lower fertility Woodlands
 - 5.1 Lower Slopes or Hills Woodlands - Seasonally inundated and/or shrubby
 - 5.2 Lower Slopes or Hills Woodlands - Grassy
 - 5.3 Lower Slopes or Hills Woodlands - Herb-rich
 - 6.1 Dry Forests - Exposed and/or lower altitude
 - 6.2 Dry Forests - Sheltered and/or higher altitude
 - 7.1 Wet or Damp Forests - Wet
 - 7.2 Wet or Damp Forests - Damp
 - 8.1 Riparian Scrubs or Swampy Scrubs and Woodlands
 - 8.2 Riparian Forests or Woodlands
 - 9.1 Rainforests
 - 10.1 Montane Grasslands, Shrublands or Woodlands Shrublands or Grasslands
 - 10.2 Montane Grasslands, Shrublands or Woodlands Woodlands
 - 11.1 Sub-alpine Grasslands, Shrublands or Woodland - Shrublands or Grasslands
 - 11.2 Sub-alpine Grasslands, Shrublands or Woodland - Woodlands
 - 12.1 Plains Grasslands and Chenopod Shrublands - Clay soils
 - 13.1 Plains Woodlands or Forests - Freely-draining
 - 13.2 Plains Woodlands or Forests - Poorly-draining
 - 13.3 Plains Woodlands or Forests - Lunettes or beach ridges or shallow sands
 - 13.4 Plains Woodlands or Forests - Semi-arid(non-Eucalypt)
 - 14.1 Riverine Grassy Woodlands or Forests - Broader plain
 - 14.2 Riverine Grassy Woodlands or Forests - Creekline and/or swampy
 - 15.1 Herb-rich Woodlands - Alluvial terraces and/or creeklines
 - 15.2 Herb-rich Woodlands - Damp Sands
 - 16.1 Heathlands - Sandy and/or well drained
 - 16.2 Heathlands - Not well drained
 - 16.3 Heathlands - Sub-alpine
 - 17.1 Mallee - Siliceous sands
 - 17.2 Mallee - Calcareous dunefields
 - 17.3 Mallee - Clay plains

624 0 312 624 Meters

GDA_1994_VICGRID94

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Disclaimer: This map is a snapshot from Victorian Government data. This material may be of assistance to you but the State of Victoria does not guarantee is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purpose and therefore disclaims all liability for error, loss or damage which may arise from reliance upon it. All persons accessing this information should make the appropriate enquiries to access the currency of data.



Gippsland Vegetation Types: Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVC'S)

EVC description derived from Davies et.al (2001) Ecological Vegetation Class Mapping at 1:25 000 in Gippsland.

EVC 1 Coastal Dune Scrub Mosaic

Includes the vegetation succession from grasses and halophytes of the foredune to the closed scrub of Coast Wattle *Acacia longifolia* var. *sophorae* and Coast Tea Tree *Leptospermum laevigatum* on the secondary dunes behind ocean beaches of East Gippsland and South Gippsland.

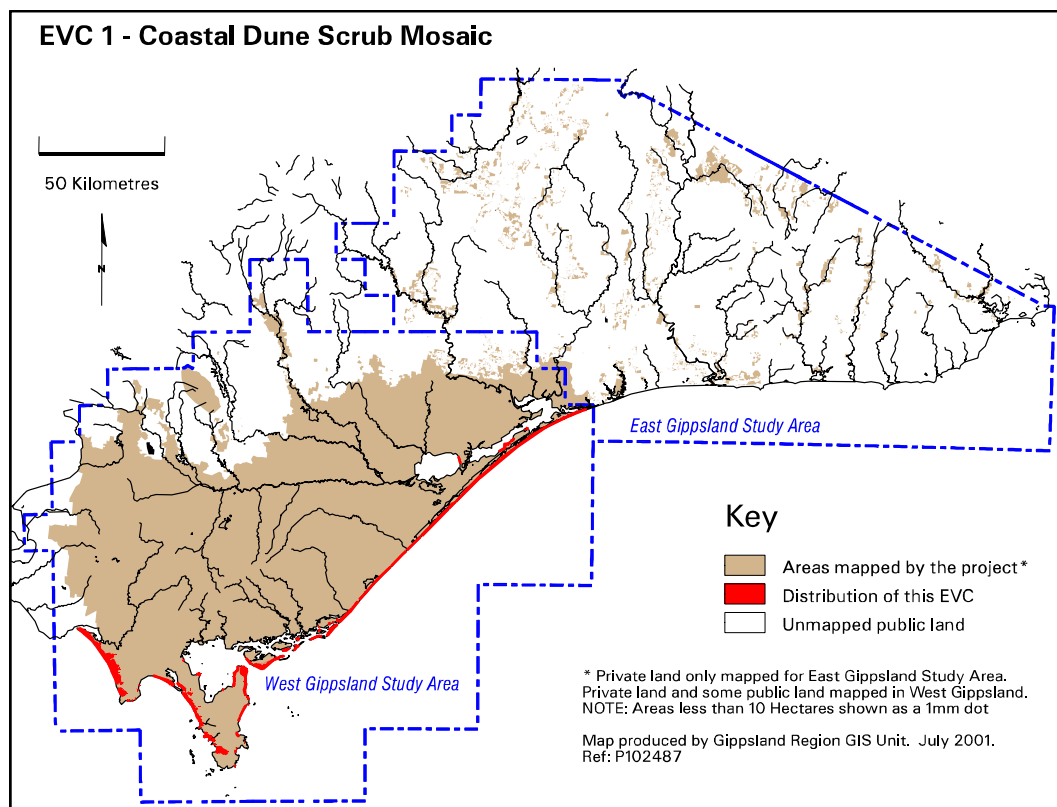


Coastal Dune Scrub Mosaic off Tarwin Lower-Waratah Road, opposite Dumbarton Downs, South Gippsland.
Photo: John Davies, 1997.



Coastal Dune Scrub Mosaic along Bunga Arm, Gippsland Lakes. Photo: John Davies 1996.

Elevation (metres above sea level)	<50
Rainfall average p.a. (mm)	<1000
Topography	Dunes, swales and sand sheets behind coastal beaches
Geology	Quaternary sand deposits
Soils	Deep, uniform textured siliceous and calcareous sands subject to high levels of saltspray and wave action and disturbance from onshore winds.
Related/adjacent EVCs/FCs	Coastal Alkaline Scrub, Sand Heathland, Heathy Woodland, Coast Banksia Woodland
Present land use	Nature conservation, recreation, residential subdivision
Present distribution	Ninety Mile Beach, Gippsland Lakes, and exposed islands off South Gippsland. Most extensively developed on south-west facing beaches on Wilsons Promontory and between Venus Bay and Cape Liptrap.
Examples of sites/quadrats/lists	Western side of The Entrance, (U23169) and Drew Jetty, (U23170) Lakes Entrance; Deer Flats south of Mt. Oberon, Tidal River (Wilson's Promontory National Park)
Total Area(ha)/Number of polygons	8,943/209



Vegetation: structure/floristics:

Structurally, a wind-pruned scrub and heath, but may also include a band of grassland immediately behind the beach dominated by the introduced species Marram Grass *Ammophila arenaria* as well as Hairy Spinifex *Spinifex sericeus* and Coast Fescue *Austrofestuca littoralis*. It includes the succulent species American Sea Rocket *Cakile edentula*, Rough Sow-thistle *Sonchus aspera* s.l. and Karkalla *Carpobrotus rossii*. The weed, Sea Spurge *Euphorbia paralias*, is an invasive weed in these dunes.

Dominant shrubs include Coast Tea-tree *Leptospermum laevigatum*, Coast Wattle *Acacia longifolia* var. *sophorae*, Drooping She-oak *Allocasuarina verticillata*, Sweet Bursaria *Bursaria spinosa*, Common Beard-heath *Leucopogon parviflorus*, Sea Box *Alyxia buxifolia* and Coast Everlasting *Ozothamnus turbinatus*. Common ground cover species in the hinddunes and sand sheets include Long-hair Plume-grass *Dichelachne crinita*, Coast Sword-sedge *Lepidosperma gladiatum*, Honey-pots *Acrotriche serrulata*, Common Wheat-grass *Elymus scaber* var. *scaber*, Forest Clematis *Clematis microphylla*, Short-stem Sedge *Carex breviculmis*, Silky Guinea-flower

Hibbertia sericea s.l., Cinquefoil Cranesbill *Geranium potentilloides*, Spiny-headed Mat-rush *Lomandra longifolia*, and Knobby Club-sedge *Isolepis nodosa*. Other herbs present are Shady Wood-sorrel *Oxalis exilis*, Common Bottle-daisy *Lagenophora stipitata*, Kidney-weed *Dichondra repens* and Variable Groundsel *Senecio pinnatifolius*.

Comments:

Mapped as a mosaic of Coastal Dune Scrub and Coastal Dune Grassland. The native 'grassland' component is now highly localised and infested with the introduced Marram Grass *Ammophila arenaria* which has been extensively planted as a sand-binding species.



Coastal Dune Grassland component of Coastal Dune Scrub Mosaic at Dumbarton Downs, South Gippsland. Photo: John Davies 1997.

Gippsland species list including species frequency and fidelity.

Fidelity:	Rating of faithfulness of a species to an EVC or Floristic Community. Highest fidelity rating indicated by an "F" ie species only recorded in respective group.
% Frequency:	Percentage occurrence of a species/taxa in an EVC or Floristic Community – NB. Species highlighted in red are the most frequent and important. * = weed ie: non native. Rarity categories from NRE's Flora Information System (FIS).

EVC: 1: COASTAL DUNE SCRUB MOSAIC

Lifeform	Scientific Name	Common Name	% Fr	F
Shrubs	<i>Acrotriche prostrata</i>	Trailing Ground-berry	93	13
	<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath	93	12
	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree	90	11
	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria	89	11
	<i>Hibbertia sericea</i>	Silky Guinea-flower	81	13
	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak	79	20
	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> var. <i>sophorae</i>	Coast Wattle	55	11

	Rr	<i>Pomaderris oraria</i> ssp. <i>oraria</i>	Coast Pomaderris	29	19
Herbs		<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed	93	3
		<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>	Common Bottle-daisy	81	3
		<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Cinquefoil Cranesbill	61	3
		<i>Oxalis exilis</i>	Shady Wood-sorrel	48	10
		<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i>	Variable Groundsel	29	3
		<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee	24	1
		<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i> ssp. <i>cinereum</i>	Variable Willow-herb	16	3
Climbers		<i>Comesperma volubile</i>	Love Creeper	84	9
		<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Small-leaved Clematis	71	11
Lilies		<i>Dianella</i> <i>brevicaulis/revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily	87	8
Other		<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	97	3
Sedges		<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	Short Stem-sedge	77	7
		<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-sedge	50	4
		<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>	Coast Sword-sedge	31	17
		<i>Schoenus nitens</i>	Shiny Bog-sedge	26	6
Grasses		<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>	Bristly Wallaby-grass	60	7
		<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Long-hair Plume-grass	58	10
		<i>Elymus scaber</i> var. <i>scaber</i>	Common Wheat-grass	58	10
		<i>Poa</i> sp.	Tussock Grass	24	0.5
		<i>Austrostipa flavescens</i>	Coast Spear-grass	19	14
Weed	*	<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	76	5
	*	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Pimpernel	26	2

Gippsland Vegetation Types: Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVC'S)

EVC description derived from Davies et.al (2001) Ecological Vegetation Class Mapping at 1:25 000 in Gippsland.

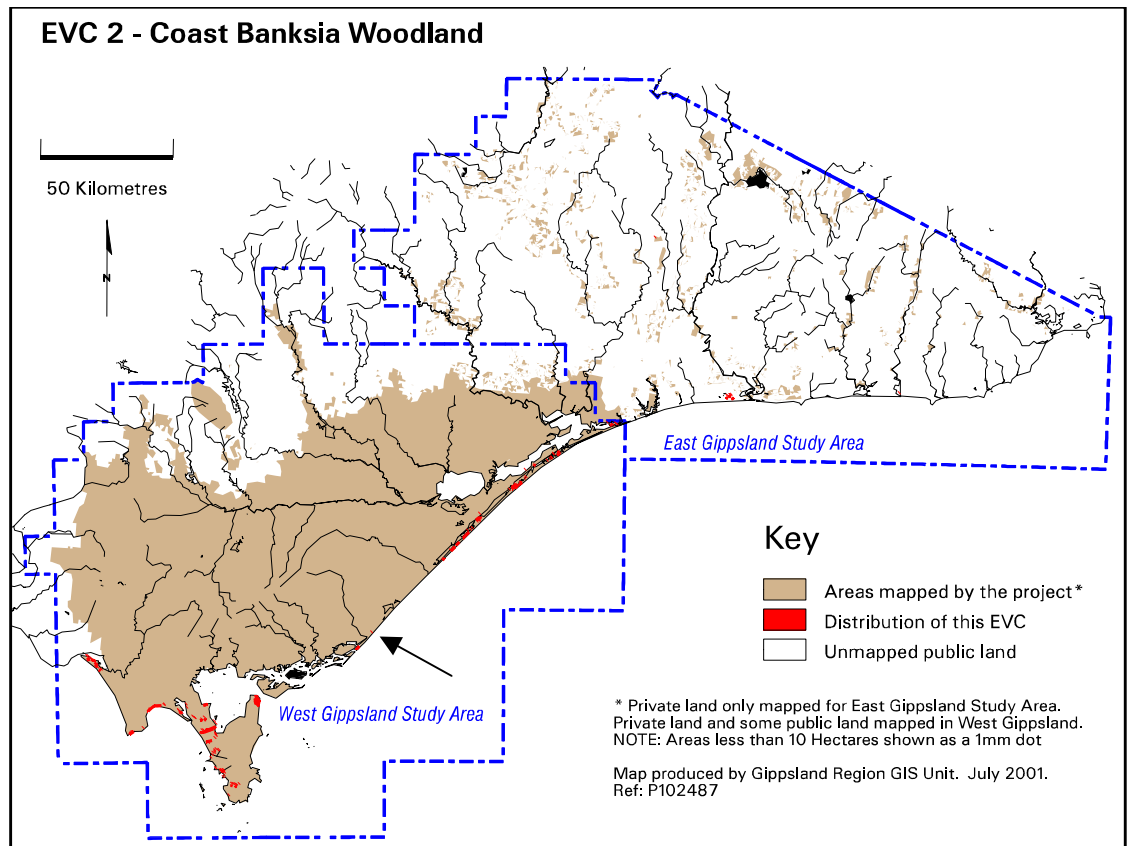
EVC 2 Coast Banksia Woodland

Restricted to coastal or near coastal localities inland behind secondary or tertiary dunes or on sand sheets inland from Coastal Dune Scrub Mosaic. Usually dominated by an overstorey of Coast Banksia *Banksia integrifolia* var. *integrifolia* over tall shrubs of Coast Tea-tree *Leptospermum laevigatum*. Scramblers such as Bower Spinach *Tetragonia implexicoma* are common in the understorey with a groundcover of grasses, herbs and sedges.



Coast Banksia Woodland on Rigby Island, Gippsland Lakes. Photo: John Davies 1996.

Elevation (metres above sea level)	<30
Rainfall average p.a. (mm)	<1000
Topography	Secondary or tertiary dunes or sand sheets further inland
Geology	Quaternary sand deposits
Soils	Deep calcareous sand/loamy sand with a higher organic content and greater soil horizon development than Coastal Dune Scrub Mosaic
Related/adjacent EVCs/FCs	Coastal Dune Scrub Mosaic (seaward), Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland (inland), Limestone Box Forest
Present land use	Nature conservation, recreation, residential development, agriculture
Present distribution	Behind Ninety Mile Beach, Yanakie Isthmus, Wilsons Promontory National Park, Waratah Bay, Anderson Inlet
Examples of sites/quadrats/lists	Rigby Island, The Lakes National Park (U23172), Gippsland Lakes Coastal Park:(U23154), Wilsons Promontory National Park: east of Mount Singapore (F22614) and south of Little Oberon (U23647)
Total Area(ha)/ Number of polygons	1,479/148



Vegetation: structure/Floristics:

The dominant tree/tall shrub is Coast Banksia *Banksia integrifolia* var. *integrifolia*, a good indicator species for this EVC. A tall shrub layer is present which may include Sallow Wattle *Acacia longifolia* var. *sophorae*, Common Boobialla *Myoporum insulare* and Coast Tea-tree *Leptospermum laevigatum* of varying density as well as Swamp Paperbark *Melaleuca ericifolia* which is typically found in adjoining poorly drained sites that support Estuarine Wetland, Swamp Scrub or Riparian Scrub.

When Coast Tea-tree *Leptospermum laevigatum* is not predominating, shrubs such as White Elderberry *Sambucus gaudichaudiana* and the halophytes Seaberry Saltbush *Rhagodia candolleana* subsp. *candolleana* and Bower Spinach *Tetragonia implexicoma* are common. Coast Sword-sedge *Lepidosperma gladiatum* may be a prominent feature of the ground layer together with Kidney-weed *Dichondra repens*. Other plants which may be present include Sea Celery *Apium prostratum* subsp. *prostratum*, Ragwort *Senecio jacobaea*, Jagged Fireweed *S. biserratus*, Tangled Bedstraw *Galium australe*, Angled Lobelia *Lobelia anceps*, Hairy Pennywort *Hydrocotyle hirta*, Common Bottle-daisy *Lagenophora stipitata*, Ivy-leaf Violet *Viola hederacea* s.l. and Knobby Club-sedge *Isolepis nodosa*.

Comments:

In protected areas of coastline such as at the western end of Waratah Bay where Cape Liptrap provides protection from the prevailing south-westerly weather, the EVC develops further out onto the sand dunes rather than being restricted to the topographically protected sites behind the dunes.

Coast Banksia Woodland may contain the rare shrub Limestone Pomaderris *Pomaderris oraria* subsp. *calcicola*. In coastal areas of East Gippsland where a warm temperate climate prevails, a number of species appear which link this EVC to Warm Temperate Rainforest. This includes Scrambling Lily *Geitonoplesium cymosum*, Austral Sarsaparilla *Smilax australis*, Milk-vine *Marsdenia rostrata* and Wombat Berry *Eustrephus latifolius*.

Gippsland species list including species frequency and fidelity.

Fidelity:

Rating of faithfulness of a species to an EVC or Floristic Community

% Frequency: Highest fidelity rating indicated by an "F" ie species only recorded in respective group
 Percentage occurrence of a species/taxa in an EVC or Floristic Community –
NB. Species highlighted in red are the most frequent and important.
 * = weed ie: non-native.
 Rarity categories from NRE's Flora Information System (FIS).

EVC 2: COAST BANKSIA WOODLAND

Lifeform	Scientific Name	Common Name	% Fr	F
Trees	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>Pryoriana</i>	Coast Manna Gum	16	1
	<i>Eucalyptus baueriana</i>	Blue Box	10	114
	<i>Eucalyptus bosistoana</i>	Coast Grey Box	10	38
Shrubs	<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath	58	5
	<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Common Boobialla	55	28
	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp Paperbark	55	5
	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia	52	32
	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	26	2
	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i>	Sallow Wattle	23	9
	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle	23	6
	Rr <i>Pomaderris oraria</i> ssp. <i>calicicola</i>	Limestone Pomaderris	19	F
	<i>Hymenanthera dentata</i>	Tree Violet	19	10
	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	19	3
	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree	19	2
	<i>Muehlenbeckia adpressa</i>	Climbing Lignum	16	12
	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart	16	10
	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Small-leaf Bramble	16	5
	<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	Burgan	16	2
	<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Common Correa	16	2
	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria	16	1
	Rr <i>Pomaderris oraria</i>	Coast Pomaderris	13	14
	<i>Pimelea axiflora</i>	Bootlace Bush	13	5
	<i>Monotoca elliptica</i>	Tree Broom-heath	13	5
	<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snow Daisy-bush	13	1
	<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia	13	0.8
	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Sticky Hop-bush	10	57
	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	10	3
	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoke	10	1
	<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Saw Banksia	10	0.7
	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria	6	F
Herbs	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed	81	3
	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell	45	7
	<i>Galium gaudichaudii</i>	Rough Bedstraw	39	13
	<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Cinquefoil Cranesbill	39	2
	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee	39	2
	<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort	35	3
	<i>Apium prostratum</i>	Sea Celery	32	18
	<i>Ranunculus sessiliflorus</i>	Annual Buttercup	32	12
	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> s.l.	Yellow Wood-sorrel	32	2
	<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>	Australian Stonecrop	29	5
	<i>Cotula australis</i>	Common Cotula	29	4
	<i>Leptinella reptans</i>	Creeping Cotula	26	13
	<i>Senecio spathulatus</i>	Coast Groundsel	23	15
	<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Slender Dock	23	8
	<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Fireweed	23	5
	<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>	Common Bottle-daisy	23	0.8
	<i>Actites megalocarpa</i>	Coast Sow-thistle	19	76

	<i>Stellaria pungens</i>	Prickly Starwort	19	8
	<i>Luzula campestris</i> spp.agg.	Field Woodrush	19	4
	<i>Cardamine gunnii</i>	Common Bitter-cress	16	19
	<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i>	Robust Willow-herb	16	4
	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	Trailing Speedwell	16	3
	<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>	Fireweed Groundsel	16	2
	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaf Violet	16	0.8
	<i>Triglochin striatum</i>	Streaked Arrow-grass	13	7
	<i>Lilaeopsis polyantha</i>	Australian Lilaeopsis	13	7
	<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>	Forest Starwort	13	1
	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Hairy Wood-cress	10	114
Climbers/ Vines	<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Small-leaved Clematis	42	5
	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i> var. <i>glycinoides</i>	Forest Clematis	19	4
	<i>Marsdenia rostrata</i>	Milk-vine	13	4
	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry	13	3
	<i>Smilax australis</i>	Austral Sarsaparilla	10	3
	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Scrambling Lily	10	2
Ferns	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken	55	1
	<i>Pellaea falcata</i>	Sickle Fern	16	3
Sedges	<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-sedge	77	6
	<i>Baumea juncea</i>	Bare Twig-sedge	23	12
	<i>Lepidosperma concavum</i>	Sand-hill Sword-sedge	23	4
	<i>Isolepis marginata</i>	Little Club-sedge	19	5
	<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>	Coast Sword-sedge	10	3
Rushes	<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	Sea Rush	26	8
	<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush	19	6
Halophytes	<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp. <i>candolleana</i>	Seaberry Saltbush	58	13
	<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower Spinach	52	23
	<i>Samolus repens</i>	Creeping Brookweed	32	8
	<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i>	Beaded Glasswort	26	8
	<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Karkalla	23	11
	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i> ssp. <i>clavellatum</i>	Rounded Noon-flower	23	8
	<i>Selliera radicans</i>	Shiny Swamp-mat	23	5
	<i>Suaeda australis</i>	Austral Seablite	16	11
Other	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	45	1
	<i>Dianella</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily	23	2
	<i>brevicaulis/revoluta</i>			
Grasses	<i>Poa</i> sp.	Tussock Grass	55	1
	<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	Australian Salt-grass	42	12
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	26	1
	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	19	8
	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	16	5
	<i>Notodanthonia longifolium</i>	Long-leaf Wallaby-grass	13	76
	<i>Spinifex sericeus</i>	Hairy Spinifex	13	51
Weeds	* <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Cat's Ear	68	1
	* <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	55	11
		Chickweed		
	* <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sow-thistle	52	4
	* <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	48	3
	* <i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	29	1
	* <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper	26	12
	* <i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed	26	9
	* <i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed	19	19
	* <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> spp. agg.	Blackberry	19	3
	* <i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram Grass	16	F
	* <i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain	16	4

*	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Pimpernel	16	1
*	<i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i>	Branched Centaury	16	1
*	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Box-thorn	13	153
*	<i>Taraxacum</i> Sect. <i>Ruderalia</i>	Garden Dandelion	13	7
*	<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	Twiggy Mullein	10	23

Gippsland Vegetation Types: Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVC's)

EVC description derived from Davies et.al (2001) Ecological Vegetation Class Mapping at 1:25 000 in Gippsland.

EVC 55 Plains Grassy Woodland

An open, grassy eucalypt woodland in low rainfall areas occurring on fertile soils on flats and gently undulating plains at low elevations. The understorey consists of a few sparse shrubs over a species-rich grassy and herbaceous ground layer. Widespread and extensive in the past but has now been mainly cleared for agriculture, resulting in few intact weed-free remnants remaining in Gippsland.

Floristic Community 55-03 *Gippsland Plains Grassy Woodland*



Gippsland Plains Grassy Woodland, Moormung Flora Reserve, south- west of Bairnsdale. Photo: John Davies 1999.

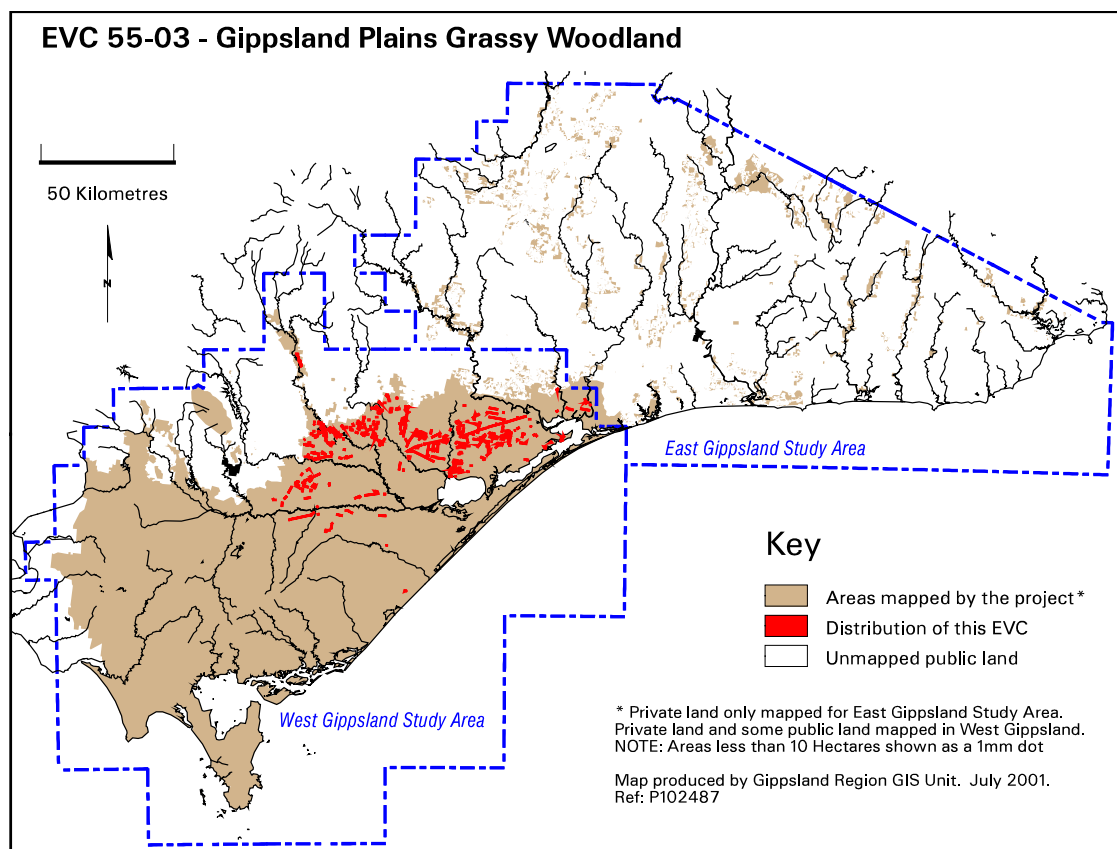
Elevation (metres above sea level)	<220
Average rainfall p.a. (mm)	<700
Topography	Undulating to flat plain. Can also occur on low hills formed from dissected gravel and clay deposits
Geology	Quaternary and Tertiary gravel, silt and clay deposits
Soils	Fertile, duplex consisting of sand and silt or loam over clay
Related/adjacent EVCs/FCs	<i>South Gippsland</i> Plains Grassland, Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland, <i>South Gippsland</i> Plains Grassy Forest, Box Ironbark Forest, Lowland Forest
Present land use	Agriculture, nature conservation, recreation, minor forest produce
Present distribution	Gippsland plains from areas north of the Princes Highway such as Lake Glenmaggie and Briagolong to areas south of the highway, for example, Meerlieu and Moormung State Forest south-west of Bairnsdale with localised patches on Raymond Island
Examples of sites/quadrats/lists	“Strathfieldsaye” near Meerlieu (U23055), Forge Creek Reserve, south of Bairnsdale (U23018)

Total Area(ha)/ Number of polygons

5,650/417



Gippsland Plains Grassy Woodland, Seaton area. Photo: John Davies. 1999.



Vegetation: structure/floristics:

Gippsland Plains Grassy Woodland is typically dominated by Forest Red Gum *Eucalyptus tereticornis*. The understorey may include shrubs of Lightwood *Acacia implexa* which has one of the highest fidelity ratings of all species in this EVC, Creeping Bossiaea *Bossiaea prostrata* and Cranberry Heath *Astroloma humifusum*.

The ground layer is usually grassy and herbaceous with sedges and lilies also present. Frequent grasses are Weeping Grass *Microlaena stipoides* var. *stipoides*, Kangaroo Grass *Themeda triandra*, Stiped Wallaby-grass *Austrodanthonia racemosa* var. *racemosa*, Kneed Wallaby-grass *Austrodanthonia geniculata*, Purplish Wallaby-grass *Austrodanthonia tenuior*, *Poa* spp, and Veined Spear-grass *Austrostipa rudis*. The Common Bog-sedge, *Schoenus apogon*, is often present together with Yellow Rush-lily *Tricoryne elatior*, Twining Fringe-lily *Thysanotus patersonii* and Vanilla-lilies *Arthropodium* spp. Other species often present are the herbs Slender Bottle Daisy *Lagenophora gracilis*, Yellow Pennywort *Hydrocotyle foveolata*, Kidney-weed *Dichondra repens*, Star Cudweed *Euchiton involucratus*, Small Poranthera *Poranthera microphylla* and Trailing Speedwell *Veronica plebeia*. Narrow Rock Fern *Cheilanthes sieberi* is also sometimes present.

Comments:

Merges into Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland as soil profiles become more sandy and probably slightly less fertile and seems to have its main distribution inland from the Gippsland Lakes.

This EVC would have been extensive in the past but today it is restricted to a few small remnant patches with large numbers of relict trees of Forest Red Gum *Eucalyptus tereticornis* across the plains with an introduced grassy or weedy understorey.

Gippsland species list including species frequency and fidelity.

Fidelity:	Rating of faithfulness of a species to an EVC or Floristic Community. Highest fidelity rating indicated by an “F” ie species only recorded in respective group.
% Frequency:	Percentage occurrence of a species/taxa in an EVC or Floristic Community. – NB. Species highlighted in red are the most frequent and important. * = weed ie: non native.
	Rarity categories from NRE’s Flora Information System (FIS).

EVC 55-03: GIPPSLAND PLAINS GRASSY WOODLAND

Lifeform	Scientific Name	Common Name	% Fr	F
Trees	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	85	33
Shrubs	<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea	58	9
	<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common Rice-flower	45	5
	<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Cranberry Heath	36	7
	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood	30	179
	<i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i>	Grey Parrot-pea	15	10
Herbs	<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	Burgan	15	2
	<i>Euchiton involucratus</i>	Star Cudweed	85	35
	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Grassland Wood-sorrel	82	51
	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera	79	7
	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	Trailing Speedwell	76	17
	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed	76	2
	<i>Lagenophora gracilis</i>	Slender Bottle Daisy	67	20
	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John’s Wort	67	5
	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking Pennywort	58	6
	<i>Cotula australis</i>	Common Cotula	48	7
	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell	48	5
	<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>	Australian Stonecrop	42	7
	<i>Hydrocotyle foveolata</i>	Yellow Pennywort	39	66
	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilentia</i>	Annual Bluebell	36	16
	<i>Leptorhynchos linearis</i>	Shiny Buttons	33	39
	<i>Goodenia paniculata</i>	Branched Goodenia	30	30
	<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruff	27	27
	<i>Solenogyne dominii</i>	Smooth Solenogyne	24	57
	<i>Plantago gaudichaudii</i>	Narrow Plantain	24	11

		<i>Opercularia varia</i>	Variable Stinkweed	24	3
		<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>	Showy Violet	21	84
		<i>Wahlenbergia multicaulis</i>	Many-stemmed Bluebell	21	23
		<i>Senecio tenuiflorus</i>	Narrow Groundsel	21	18
		<i>Taraxacum</i> sp. aff. <i>brakellii</i>	Dandelion	18	215
		<i>Centrolepis strigosa</i>	Hairy Centrolepis	18	4
		<i>Acaena echinata</i>	Sheep's Burr	15	36
		<i>Stellaria multiflora</i>	Rayless Starwort	15	12
		<i>Ajuga australis</i>	Austral Bugle	15	5
		<i>Ranunculus sessiliflorus</i>	Annual Buttercup	15	5
		<i>Plantago debilis</i>	Shade Plantain	15	4
		<i>Centella cordifolia</i>	Centella	15	3
		<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Cinquefoil Cranesbill	15	0.8
		<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort	15	0.5
Climbers		<i>Comesperma volubile</i>	Love Creeper	18	1
Ferns/Fern Allies		<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Narrow Rock Fern	36	29
		<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>	Austral Adder's-tongue	18	31
Sedges		<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common Bog-sedge	64	12
		<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	Short Stem-sedge	54	4
		<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge	48	2
		<i>Isolepis marginata</i>	Little Club-sedge	30	8
Other		<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	51	3
		<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	30	0.9
		<i>Lomandra nana</i>	Dwarf Mat-rush	18	16
Rushes		<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	Finger Rush	24	14
Lilies		<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow Rush-lily	79	13
		<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Chocolate-lily	51	13
		<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining Fringe-lily	45	41
		<i>Wurmbea dioica</i>	Common Early Nancy	42	26
		<i>Dianella</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily	21	1
		<i>brevicaulis/revoluta</i>			
		<i>Arthropodium minus</i>	Small Vanilla-lily	18	107
		<i>Hypoxis hygrometrica</i>	Golden Weather-glass	15	9
Grass-trees		<i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i> ssp. <i>lutea</i>	Small Grass-tree	18	2
Grasses		<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	100	4
		<i>Austrodanthonia racemosa</i> var. <i>racemosa</i>	Stiped Wallaby-grass	88	22
		<i>Poa</i> sp.	Tussock Grass	73	1
		<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	58	8
		<i>Austrostipa rudis</i>	Spear-grass	54	16
		<i>Austrodanthonia tenuior</i>	Purplish Wallaby-grass	51	38
		<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>	Bristly Wallaby-grass	45	4
		<i>Austrostipa rudis</i> ssp. <i>nervosa</i>	Veined Spear-grass	39	52
		<i>Agrostis avenacea</i>	Common Blown-grass	39	6
		<i>Elymus scaber</i> var. <i>scaber</i>	Common Wheat-grass	39	5
		<i>Austrodanthonia geniculata</i>	Knead Wallaby-grass	36	215
		<i>Crassula decumbens</i>	Spreading Crassula	36	48
		<i>Austrostipa mollis</i>	Supple Spear-grass	24	57
		<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Long-hair Plume-grass	24	3
		<i>Austrostipa rudis</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	Veined Spear-grass	21	251
		<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>	Reed Bent-grass	21	3
		<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>	Common Wallaby-grass	18	11
		<i>Austrostipa pubinodis</i>	Tall Spear-grass	15	16
		<i>Notodanthonia semiannularis</i>	Wetland Wallaby-grass	15	8
		<i>Pentapogon quadrifidus</i>	Five-awned Spear-grass	15	5
Weeds	*	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Cat's Ear	91	2

*	<i>Leontodon taraxacoides</i>	Hairy Hawkbit	70	11
*	<i>Gamochaeta purpurea</i> spp. agg.	Cudweed	61	24
*	<i>Hypochoeris glabra</i>	Smooth Cat's Ear	58	28
*	<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking-grass	51	12
*	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Pimpernel	45	4
*	<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	42	2
*	<i>Galium murale</i>	Small Bedstraw	33	66
*	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>	Jo Jo	24	287
*	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	Rat's-tail Fescue	24	48
*	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	24	1
*	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Common Mouse-ear Chickweed	21	4
*	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Suckling Clover	18	6
*	<i>Romulea rosea</i> var. <i>australis</i>	Common Onion-grass	15	5
*	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Rough Sow-thistle	15	2
*	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sow-thistle	15	1

EVC 161 Coastal Headland Scrub

Scrub or shrubland on steep, rocky coastal headlands often associated with cliffs exposed to the stresses of extreme salt-laden winds and salt spray from the south-west.

The range of floristic and environmental attributes for Coastal Headland Scrub is tabulated below. Where information from published or unpublished reports is included the references are cited.

Altitude:	<40m.
Topography:	Steep, stony slopes on exposed windswept coastal headlands that are subject to frequent gale-force, salt-laden winds.
Geology:	Cretaceous sedimentary rock, dune limestone, granite and Tertiary basalt.
Soils:	Variable from shallow, wind-blown sand to sandy loam.
Present distribution:	Dune tops and low coastal bluffs, particularly along the southern coast of the Nepean and Mornington Peninsulas, Phillip Island and Bass Coast.
Floristics:	<p>A wind-pruned scrub of a variety of woody shrubs such as Coast Everlasting <i>Ozothamnus turbinatus</i>, Coast Daisy-bush <i>Olearia axillaris</i>, Coast Wattle <i>Acacia longifolia</i> var.<i>sophorae</i>, White Correa <i>Correa alba</i>, Sea Box <i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>, Common Boobialla <i>Myoporum insulare</i>, Coast Tea-tree <i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>, Cushion Bush <i>Leucophyta brownii</i>, Coast Banksia <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i>, Bower Spinach <i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>, Seaberry Saltbush <i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> subsp. <i>candolleana</i> and Coast Beard-heath <i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>.</p> <p>The ground layer is usually sparse. Common species include Short-stalk Flax-lily <i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>, Blue Tussock-grass <i>Poa poiformis</i>, Knobby Club-sedge <i>Isolepis nodosa</i>, Coast Sword-sedge <i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>, Prickly Spear-grass <i>Austrostipa stipoides</i>, Long-hair Plume-grass <i>Dichelachne crinita</i>, Small-leaved Clematis <i>Clematis microphylla</i>, Dune Thistle <i>Actites megalocarpa</i>, Angled Lobelia <i>Lobelia anceps</i>, Shiny Swamp-mat <i>Selliera radicans</i>, Creeping Brookweed <i>Samolus repens</i>, Karkalla <i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>, Sea Celery <i>Apium prostratum</i> subsp. <i>prostratum</i>, Bidgee-widgee <i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i> and Downy Dodder-laurel <i>Cassytha pubescens</i>.</p>
Structure:	Wind-pruned scrub.
References:	Davies <i>et. al.</i> (in prep.).

EVC/Bioregion Benchmark for Vegetation Quality Assessment

Gippsland Plain bioregion

EVC 161: Coastal Headland Scrub

Description:

Scrub or low shrubland to 2 m tall on steep, rocky coastal headlands often associated with cliffs exposed to the stresses of extreme salt-laden winds and salt spray from the south west. Occurs on shallow sands along rocky sections of the coast.

Life forms:

Life form	#Spp	%Cover	LF code
Medium Shrub	7	50%	MS
Small Shrub	2	5%	SS
Large Herb	2	1%	LH
Medium Herb	4	5%	MH
Small or Prostrate Herb	2	5%	SH
Large Tufted Graminoid	1	1%	LTG
Medium to Small Tufted Graminoid	4	10%	MTG
Medium to Tiny Non-tufted Graminoid	2	5%	MNG
Scrambler or Climber	2	5%	SC
Bryophytes/Lichens	na	10%	BL
Total understorey projective foliage cover		70%	

LF Code	Species typical of at least part of EVC range	Common Name
MS	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree
MS	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> ssp. <i>sophorae</i>	Coast Wattle
MS	<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp. <i>candolleana</i>	Seaberry Saltbush
MS	<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath
SS	<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>	Cushion Bush
SH	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed
SH	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i> ssp. <i>clavellatum</i>	Rounded Noon-flower
MTG	<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Small-flower Flax-lily
MTG	<i>Lachnagrostis billardiensis</i> s.l.	Coast Blown-grass
MTG	<i>Poa poiformis</i>	Coast Tussock-grass
MTG	<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>	Common Wallaby-grass
MNG	<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-sedge
SC	<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Small-leaved Clematis
SC	<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower Spinach

Recruitment:

Continuous

Organic Litter:

40 % cover

Weediness:

LF Code	Typical Weed Species	Common Name	Invasive	Impact
MS	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Bonesed	high	high
MS	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> var. <i>myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle-leaf Milkwort	high	high
LH	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow-thistle	high	low
MH	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Cat's Ear	high	low
MTG	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i> var. <i>erecta</i>	Panic Veldt-grass	high	high

EVC 161: Coastal Headland Scrub - Gippsland Plain bioregion

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Additional Comments

Extensive stretches of low headland along the east coast of Port Phillip Bay (eg. between Brighton and Mordialloc) have apparently been stabilised and re-contoured to a more gentle slope since European settlement. Hence, the EVC has changed from Coastal Headland Scrub to EVCs associated with deeper sands on dunes such as Coastal Dune Scrub.

EVCm 162 Coastal Headland Scrub/Coastal Tussock Grassland Mosaic

Refer to descriptions of Coastal Headland Scrub (EVC 161) and Coastal Tussock Grassland (EVC 163).

EVC 163 Coastal Tussock Grassland

A tussock grassland that may contain an emergent shrub component occurring on exposed coastal cliffs and bluffs. Soils are saline and the strong salt-laden winds preclude tree growth. The range of floristic and environmental attributes for Coastal Tussock Grassland is tabulated below. Where information from published or unpublished reports is included the references are cited.

Altitude:	<40m.
Topography:	Steep, stony slopes on exposed windswept coastal cliffs that are subject to frequent gale-force, salt-laden winds.
Geology:	Variable.
Soils:	Shallow, stony loam or sand.
Present distribution:	Coastal cliffs from west of Inverloch to Phillip Island. Also at Cape Schanck and Point Nepean on the Mornington Peninsula.
Floristics:	A tussock grassland usually dominated by Blue Tussock-grass <i>Poa poiformis</i> with Prickly Spear-grass <i>Austrostipa stipoides</i> and Long-hair Plume-grass <i>Dichelachne crinita</i> also frequently present. The herbaceous groundcover includes Coast Sow-thistle <i>Actites megalocarpa</i> , Coast Groundsel <i>Senecio spathulatus</i> , Austral Carrot <i>Daucus glochidiatus</i> , <i>Crassula</i> spp., Wood-sorrel <i>Oxalis</i> spp., Sea Celery <i>Apium prostratum</i> , Rounded Noon-flower <i>Disphyma crassifolium</i> and Knobby Club-sedge <i>Isolepis nodosa</i> . Small-leaved Clematis <i>Clematis microphylla</i> is also often present.

EVC/Bioregion Benchmark for Vegetation Quality Assessment

Gippsland Plain bioregion

EVC 163: Coastal Tussock Grassland

Description:

A tussock grassland that may contain emergent shrubs. Occurs on exposed coastal cliffs and bluffs. Soils are saline and the strong salt-laden winds preclude tree growth.

Life Forms:

Life form	#Spp	%Cover	LF code
Medium Shrub	3	20%	MS
Small Shrub	1	5%	SS
Prostrate Shrub	1	1%	PS
Large Herb	2	5%	LH
Medium Herb	5	10%	MH
Small or Prostrate Herb	3	5%	SH
Large Tufted Graminoid	3	10%	LTG
Medium to Small Tufted Graminoid	4	25%	MTG
Medium to Tiny Non-tufted Graminoid	2	5%	MNG
Bryophytes/Lichens	na	10%	BL
Soil Crust	na	10%	S/C

LF Code	Species typical of at least part of EVC range	Common Name
MS	<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath
MS	<i>Correa alba</i>	White Correa
MH	<i>Viola hederacea sensu Willis (1972)</i>	Ivy-leaf Violet
MH	<i>Samolus repens</i>	Creeping Brookweed
MH	<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruff
MH	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	Austral Carrot
SH	<i>Selliera radicans</i>	Shiny Swamp-mat
LTG	<i>Gahnia trifida</i>	Coast Saw-sedge
LTG	<i>Austrostipa stipoides</i>	Prickly Spear-grass
LTG	<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Long-hair Plume-grass
MTG	<i>Poa poiformis</i>	Coast Tussock-grass
MTG	<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common Bog-sedge
MTG	<i>Dianella revoluta s.l.</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily
MTG	<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>	Coast Sword-sedge
MNG	<i>Baumea juncea</i>	Bare Twig-sedge

Recruitment:

Continuous

Organic Litter:

20 % cover

Weediness:

LF Code	Typical Weed Species	Common Name	Invasive	Impact
LH	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow-thistle	high	low
MH	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Cat's Ear	high	low
MH	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Pimpernel	high	low
MH	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain	high	low
MH	<i>Leontodon taraxacoides ssp. taraxacoides</i>	Hairy Hawkbit	high	low

EVC 163: Coastal Tussock Grassland - Gippsland Plain bioregion

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