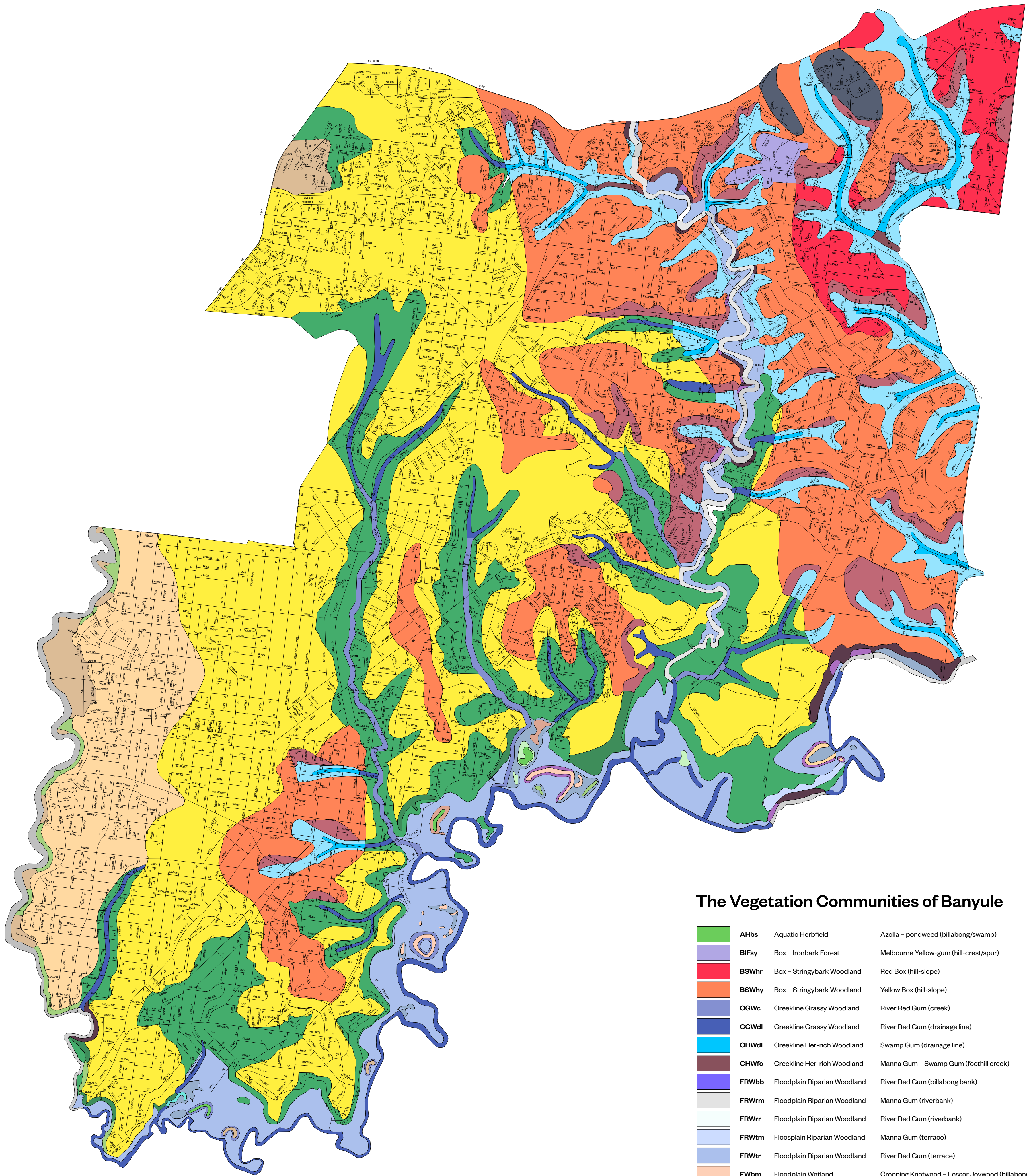


# Vegetation Community Map



The Vegetation Communities of Banyule

AHbs	Aquatic Herbfield	Azolla - pondweed (billabong/swamp)
BIFsy	Box - Ironbark Forest	Melbourne Yellow-gum (hill-crest/spur)
BSWbr	Box - Stringybark Woodland	Red Box (hill-slope)
BSWhy	Box - Stringybark Woodland	Yellow Box (hill-slope)
CGWc	Creekline Grassy Woodland	River Red Gum (creek)
CGWdl	Creekline Grassy Woodland	River Red Gum (drainage line)
CHWdl	Creekline Her-rich Woodland	Swamp Gum (drainage line)
CHWfc	Creekline Her-rich Woodland	Manna Gum - Swamp Gum (foothill creek)
FRWbb	Floodplain Riparian Woodland	River Red Gum (billabong bank)
FRWrm	Floodplain Riparian Woodland	Manna Gum (riverbank)
FRWrr	Floodplain Riparian Woodland	River Red Gum (riverbank)
FRWtm	Floodplain Riparian Woodland	Manna Gum (terrace)
FRWtr	Floodplain Riparian Woodland	River Red Gum (terrace)
FWbm	Floodplain Wetland	Creeping Knotweed - Lesser Joyweed (billabong mudflat)
FWbs	Floodplain Wetland	Leafy Flat-sedge - Tassel Sedge (backswamp)
FWfm	Floodplain Wetland	Upright Water-milfoil - Swamp Isotome (freshwater meadow)
GWsy	Grassy Woodland	Yellow Box (sand-plain)
GWv	Grassy Woodland	Yellow Box - Manna Gum (volcanic hill-crest)
HFFal	Herb-rich Foothill Forest	Red Stringybark (sheltered hill-slop)
PGWEfm	Plains Grassy Wetland	Hollow Sedge - Austral Rush (freshwater marsh)
PGWOep	Plains Grassy Woodland	River Red Gum (exposed plain-slope)
PGWQlv	Plains Grassy Woodland	River Red Gum (terrace/valley)
PGWOvp	Plains Grassy Woodland	River Red Gum (volcanic plain)
PGWOvs	Plains Grassy Woodland	River Ged Gum (volcanic swale/terrace)
RESeS	Riverine Escarpment Shrubland	Golden Wattle - Burgan (exposed sedimentary)
RESSs	Riverine Escarpment Shrubland	Burgan - Sweet Bursaria (sheltered sedimentary)
RESvc	Riverine Escarpment Shrubland	Lightwood - Tree Violet (volcanic cliff)
RSsr	Riparian Scrub	Muttonwood (sedimentary rapids)
RSvc	Riparian Scrub	Woolly Tea-tree (volcanic creek)
SSf	Swamp Scrub	Swamp Paperbark (floodplain)
VGFaf	Valley Grassy Forest	Long-leaf Box - Candlebark (sheltered footslope)
WFeh	Wetland Formation	Common Reed - Cumbungi (emergent herbfield)

## Interpreting the Map

In nature there is a gradual change from one sub-community to another, so the lines separating vegetation sub-communities should not be regarded as exact. If remnant vegetation still occurs at any given location, this should be identified and checked against the predicted vegetation sub-communities in the vicinity. The species used for planting should be selected accordingly.

As the cover of indigenous vegetation in Banyule has been greatly reduced by development over the last 170 years it has been necessary to predict the vegetation communities that would have occurred at locations that have lost their original vegetation. The prediction has been based on the geology, slope, aspect, hydrology and altitude of the land concerned, which are all important determinants of the indigenous vegetation that would occur at a location. This has been tested by field checking surviving stands of indigenous vegetation within Banyule.

The companion report to this map - "The Vegetation Communities of Banyule" by Cam Beardsell can be viewed and downloaded from the Banyule City Council Website.



# Banyule Plant List

This is a list of the more widespread or important habitat species in Banyule which are generally available from indigenous plant nurseries. Other rare species not listed have limited availability. The list does not include most annuals or species less suited to cultivation. The water plants listed are a selection of species which grow in ornamental ponds and dams.

+ indicates that a species occurs in all sub-communities of a given community. Letters indicate that the species only occurs in the sub-communities indicated.

A complete list of the indigenous species and an explanation of the vegetation communities and sub-communities that occur in Banyule is provided in the report "The Vegetation Communities of Banyule" (Beardell, 2000), which is available from Banyule City Council.

# There are many other suitable species in the same genus as the species indicated. The reader should refer to the table in the report "The Vegetation Communities of Banyule" for other species in the genus.

## Vegetation Community Descriptions

### BIF Box

**Ironbark Forest:** this is comprised of foothills alliances dominated by Red Ironbark and/ or Yellow Gum. BIF occurs on stony hill-crests and river spurs. Banyule supports one sub community dominated by Yellow Gum (BIFsy). This has strong floristic affinity with vegetation of the Brisbane Ranges and north-central Victorian Goldfields. The prominence of the chenopod shrubs also has floristic affinity with riverine escarpment scrub (RES) which occurs on cliffs in the Plenty Gorge. Understorey is shaped strongly by fire and kangaroo grazing regimes.

### BSW Box

**Stringybark Woodland:** lowland community split from upland grassy dry forest. The community occupies hill-top environments across the low rainfall foothills and plains. In Banyule these include exposed hill-slopes (BSWtr/hy) and sheltered hill-slopes (BSWsh). Box - stringybark woodland is the ecological bridge between plains grassy woodland (PGWO) of the lowlands and grassy dry forest of the mountains. It supports a characteristic and diverse orchid assemblage. Shrubs are co-dominants with grasses in the ground stratum. The latter (notably Silvertop Wallaby-Grass and Grey Tussock Grass) from the clear dominant of grassy dry forest in dry mountain areas. They are most frequent in BSWtr of the Silurian mudstone foothills in the north-east of Banyule.

### CGW

**Creeklime Grassy Woodland:** Banyule supports two sub-communities dominated by River Red Gum. CGW occurs along semi-permanent creeks of the plains. It is distinguished from CGWdl which occurs along ephemeral drainage lines by containing additional riparian species in common with floodplain riparian woodland (FRW). The floristic and landform relationship of CGW to the Volcanic Plains and alluvial plains could well be distinct at the sub-community level (e.g. absence of Swamp Paperbark from the former).

### FRW

**Floodplain Riparian Woodland:** stream alliances of the alluvial plains dominated by River Red Gum along Yarra River and Manna Gum along Plenty River. The community is replaced by riparian forest in higher rainfall sections of the foothills and riparian scrub (RS) on the volcanic plains. Banyule supports four sub-communities of the floodplain riparian woodland. Two occur along river banks (FRWm/tr) one on river terraces (FRWtm) and one in billabongs (FRWbb).

### FW

**Floodplain Wetland:** this is associated with floodplain riparian woodland and occupies billabongs and swamps on the alluvial plains and is comprised of semi-aquatic to aquatic herbfields in a dynamic equilibrium. Floodplain wetland aggregate is a collective of EVCs covering various vegetation zones in the wet and dry phases of billabongs and swamps associated with riparian floodplains. The zones can vary dramatically depending on environmental conditions (e.g. become absent after extended drought). They re-appear when wetlands remain inundated for an extended period. The different vegetation zones usually occur together but form distinct vegetation strata and provide habitat to differing animal groups.

### GW

**Grassy Woodland:** infrequently documents box and gum eucalypt community which occupies high river terrace fans, sand-plains and hill crest capping's of central and north-eastern Victoria. The main occurrence in Greater Melbourne is in the Yarra Valley and Templestowe to Warrandyte Gorge. It also occurs on the Tertiary sand-plain in the Southern Plenty Gorge. Two sub-communities occur in Banyule, one occupying alluvial fans at the neck of river meanders of the Yarra, and the other restricted in Banyule to volcanic hill-crest capping's east of the Plenty River near the northern boundary of the municipality.

### PGWE

**Plains Grassy Wetland:** grassy-herbaceous shallow seasonal wetlands of lowland plains, characteristically species-rich (at least on verges) when relatively intact. Zones interpreted as representing complexes between Plains Grassy Wetland and several other wetland EVCs are frequently present. Formerly widespread in Lowland plains areas.

### PGWO

**Plains Grassy Woodland:** it forms a woodland canopy (trees of less than 100/ha) and contains a grassy understorey with dominants including Kangaroo Grass and a suite of other flora and fauna (e.g. parrot) species in common with the plains. There are five sub-communities of plains grassy woodland in Banyule. Three occur on the alluvial plains, one each on exposed plain-slopes (PGWOp), sheltered plain-slopes (PGWOp) and stream terraces and valleys (PGWOt). The other two sub-communities occur on seasonally damp swales and stream terraces. Each sub-community is dominated by River Red Gum. Plains grassy woodland is replaced by valley grassy forest (VGF) and box-stringybark woodland (BSW) in the foothills. The transition from BSW to PGW is determined by decreasing rainfall and elevation (approximately 600mm and 50 m).

### RES

**Riverine Escarpment Scrub:** Previously included under chenopod rocky open scrub by authors in areas west of Melbourne. Banyule supports two sub-communities restricted to sedimentary formations in lowland river gorges (RESes/ss) and another on basalt stream cliffs of the volcanic plains (RESvc). Riverine escarpment scrub contains a higher proportion of scrambling herbs and ferns than adjoining habitats. Many of these species are of narrow or disjunct distribution. RES has affinity with box-stringybark woodland but lacks character hill-crest species (e.g. Black's Goodenia and Common Beard-heath). It supports additional escarpment species (Saloop Saltbush, Cut-leaf Daisy). Disturbed stands are vulnerable to weed invasion. Occupying the cliff-faces of gorges, Riparian Escarpment Scrub grades into Riparian Shrubland in the riparian zone at the foot of the cliff.

### RS

**Riparian Shrubland:** the community consist of dense thickets of shrubs, swards of reeds, rushes and sedges and only scattered trees. It is more diverse than floodplain woodland (FRW), supporting additional elements from mountain forest (e.g. ferns) and coastal marshland (e.g. Australian Lilaopsis, Swamp Mazus). Two sub-communities occur in Banyule. One characterised by Muttonwood occupies rapids in sedimentary river gorges of the foothills (RSr). The other characterised by Woolly Tea-tree occurs along streams on the volcanic plains (RSvc).

### SS

**Swamp Scrub:** characterised by Swamp Paperbark on the lower floodplain adjacent to billabongs of the Lower Yarra between Kew and Templestowe. Swamp scrub is usually associated with seasonal wetland (SW) and permanent wetland (PW). These are included under EVC - swamp scrub but are treated separately in this study.

### VGF

**Valley Grassy Forest:** this community occupies foothill valleys. There are two sub-communities in Banyule. VGFsf occupies the main valley and adjoining sheltered foot-slopes on the east side of the valley. VGFsh occupies the exposed hill-slopes above VGFsf. Both sub-communities are replaced by River Red Gum plains grassy woodland (PGWep) and PGWOt (respectively) on the lower rainfall alluvial plains at Heidelberg.

### WF

**Wetland Formation:** this EVC occupies swamps on the alluvial plains and is comprised of Semi-aquatic to aquatic herbfields. It occupies shallow freshwater marshes and is dominated by sedges. The only stand in Banyule has been drained and the remnant formation now occupies freshwater meadow (currently being restored to freshwater marsh). It occurs on the upper floodplain of the upper flood plain of the Yarra and would have been connected to the river only in periods of high flood.

Trees		BIF	BSW	CGW	FRW	FW	GW	PGWE	PGWO	RES	RS	SS	VGF	WF	
Scientific Name	Common name														
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum			+	rr tr		sy		+	vc	+	+			
<i>Eucalyptus goniochalx</i>	Long-leaf Box	+	+		tm				sp ep tv	es ss			+		
<i>Eucalyptus leucocylon ssp conata</i>	Yellow Gum									es					
<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>	Red Stringybark	+	+							es ss			+		
<i>Eucalyptus mellicodora</i>	Yellow Box	+	+	+	rm tm				sp ep tv vp	+			+		
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum			+	tm tr		v		+		+		+		
<i>Eucalyptus ployanthenos ssp. vestita</i>	Red Box			+									+		
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i>	Narrow-leaf Peppermint				tm		sy			ss			+		
<i>Eucalyptus rubida</i>	Candlebark				tm		sy			tv			+		
<i>Eucalyptus X stuebeliensis</i>	Stueley Park Gum		hy		tr				sp tv						
<i>Eucalyptus viminialis</i>	Manna Gum				+					es ss	Sr				
<i>Eucalyptus yarraensis</i>	Yarra Gum			+			v		sp				+		
<b>TALL SHRUBS and CLIMBERS</b>															
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle			c	+		sy			sp	+	+	+		
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood	+	+	+	rr tm tr					+	+		+		
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle	+	+	+	+		+			+	+		+		
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	+	+	+	+		+			+	+		+		
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Hedge Wattle	+	+	+	tm tr		+			+	+		+		
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle	+	+		tm		+		ep tv	+			+		
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black Sheoake				tm tr		+		ep sp tv	es ss					
<i>Allocasuarina verticillate</i>	Drooping Sheoake				tr		+		sp ep tv vp	es ss					
<i>Billardiera scandens var. scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry	+			tm		+		sp	vc			+		
<i>Bursaria spinosa var. spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria	+	+	+	+		+		+	+	+		+		
<i>Callistemon sieberi</i>	River Bottlebrush				+						+		+		
<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Dogwood	+	+		tm		+		ep tv	+			+		
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Mountain Clematis									ss	Sr	+			
<i>Clematis decipiens</i>	Slender Clematis	+	+	+	+		+		sp ep tv	+	Sr	+	+		
<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	Pink Bindweed	+	hy		tm		+		ep sp tv	es vc					
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining Glycine	+		+	tm tr				sp tv	+			+		
<i>Gymatrix pulchella</i>	Hemp Bush			c	+							+	+		
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple Coral-pea	+	+	+	tm		+		ep sp tv vp	+	+		+		
<i>Kunzea leptospermoides</i>	Yarra Burgan	+	+	+	+				sp ep tv	+	Sr	+	+		
<i>Leptospermum aff. scoparium</i>	Black Tea-tree				tm							vc	+		
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree				tm							vc	+		
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp Paperbark			c	+							Sr	+		
<i>Meliccytus dentatus</i>	Tree Violet	+	+	+	+		+		+	+	+	+	+		
<i>Myrsine howittiana</i>	Muttonwood				rr tr					ss	Sr				
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting			+	+		+		sp	ss	+	+	+		
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	Hazel Pomaderris									ss	Sr	+			
<i>Pomaderris racemosa</i>	Cluster Pomaderris				rr tm tr					ss	Sr	+			
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	Victorian Christmas-bush				tm tr		sy		sp	ss	st		+		
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	Large Kangaroo Apple				bb tm tr		sy		sp	ss	Sr				
<b>LOW SHRUBS</b>															
<i>Acacia acinacea</i>	Gold-dust Wattle	+	+				+		ep tv	es vc					
<i>Acacia aculeatissima</i>	Thin-leaf Wattle		hr												
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Spreading Wattle	+	+		tm		+			es ss					
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses				rm mm								sf		
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Berry Saltbush														
<i>Billardiera scandens var. brachyantha</i>	Velvet Apple-berry	+	+				sy		ep vp vs	Vc					
<i>Chryscephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting	+	hy						ep tv vp						
<i>Chryscephalum semipapposum</i>	Clustered Everlasting		hr												
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Current-bush			+	+				sp	ss vc	+	+	+		
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Common Correa	+	+				sy			es ss			+		
<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i>	Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea	+	+						tv	es ss			+		
<i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i>	Grey Parrot-pea	+	+				+		tv	es ss			+		
<i>Dillwynia sericea</i>	Showy Parrot-pea		+												
<i>Doonaea viscosa ssp. cuneata</i>	Sheddy-leaf Hop-bush	+			tm					+					
<i>Erchlyana tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush									es vc					
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia			+	+		v		sp	es ss	Sr		+		
<i>Grevillea lathrole</i>	Melbourne Grevillea									+					
<i>Hakea decurrens ssp. physocarpa</i>	Bushy Hakea	+	+												
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Austral Indigo	+	+		tm tr		v		sp				+		
<i>Leucopogon vigatus</i>	Common Bear-heath	+	+										+		
<i>Melaleuca parvistaminia</i>	Rough-barked Honey-myrtle				+								+		
<i>Myoporum viscosum</i>	Sticky Boobialla									es vc					
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snowy Daisy-bush				tm		sy		sp	ss	Sr		+		
<i>Olearia ramulosa ssp. ramulosa</i>	Twiggy Daisy-bush						sy			es					
<i>Ozothamnus obovatus</i>	Grey Everlasting	+	+							es					
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i>	Curved Rice-flower	+	+						ep tv vp	vc			+		
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Slender Rice-flower		+												
<i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i>	Common Flat-pea	+	+						ep sp						
<i>Pomaderris prunifolia</i>	Prunus Pomaderris	+	hy		tm					es ss					
<i>Pultenaea gunnii</i>	Golden Bush-pea						sy			es ss			+		
<i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i>	Matted Bush-pea	+	+						ep	es					
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Small-leaf Bramble			+	+		+		sp	+	+		+		
<i>Sambucus gaudichaudiana</i>	White Elderberry			+	tm		sy		sp	es vc			+		
<i>Solanum aviculare</i>	Kangaroo Apple			+	+		v		sp	+	Sr	+	+		
<i>Tetratheca aviculare</i>	Pink-bells		+							ss	Sr				
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	Golden Spray			+							+	+			
<i>Xerochrysum viscosum</i>	Shiny Everlasting	+	+							es			+		
<b>SEDGES, LILIES and RUSHES</b>															
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water Plantain			+	+				+		+			+	
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Chocolate Lily	+	+	+	tm tr		+		+	+			+		
<i>Bolboschoenus medianus</i>	Marsh Club-Sedge			+	rm rr		tm				+		+		
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Yellow Bulbine-lily	hr	dl				+		sp tv	es			+		
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge		+	+	wvs		+			+	+	+	+		
<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Tassel Sedge				rm rr		wvs			Sr					
<i>Carex gaudichaudiana</i>	Fern Sedge			+	rr		wvs								