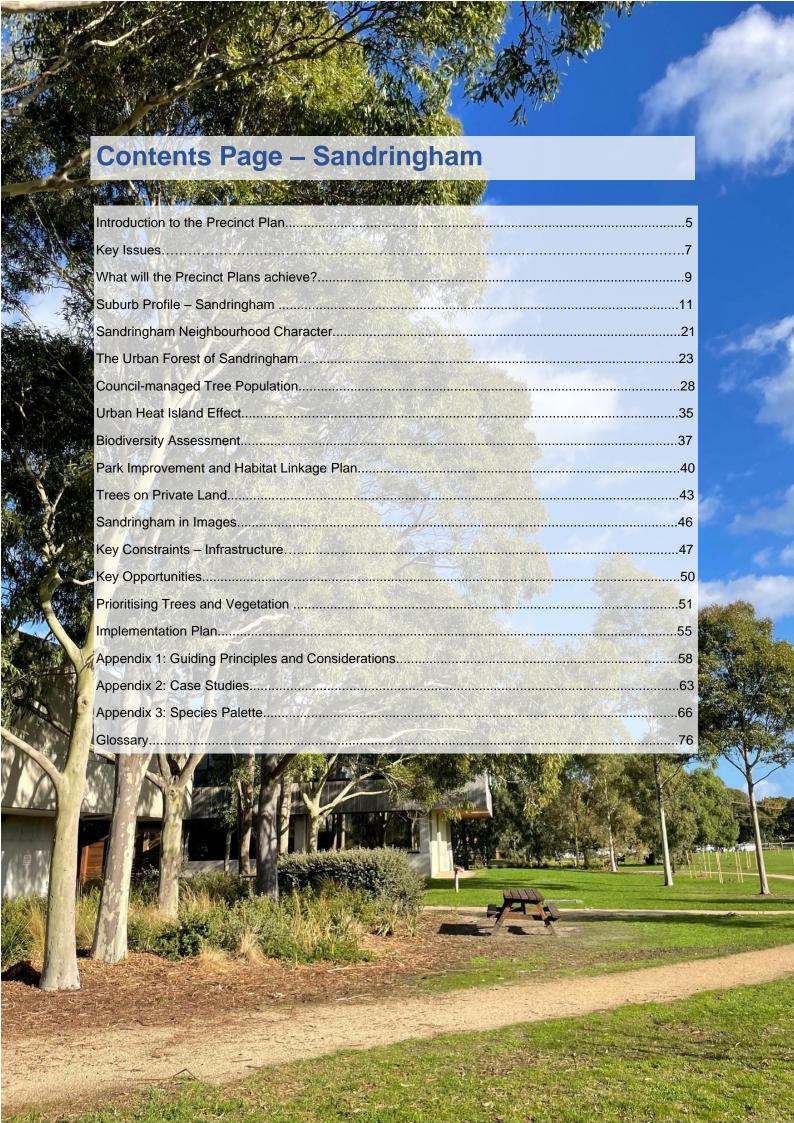


# **Sandringham Urban Forest Precinct Plan 2024**







# Introduction to the Precinct Plans

In December 2019, Bayside City Council declared a climate emergency and has since prepared a *Climate Emergency Action Plan 2020 – 2025*. Climate change is real and without respecting our environment or changing the way we behave as a society, there will be even greater impacts than those already experienced. Expanding Bayside's urban forest is one way that we can help cool the urban environment in which our residents live.

As an action listed in the *Climate Emergency Action Plan*, the development of the Bayside *Urban Forest Strategy* was undertaken and ultimately adopted at its February 2022 Council Meeting. In addition, Bayside City Council has endorsed *Living Melbourne: Our Metropolitan Urban Forest* in 2019, which sets out regional targets for tree and vegetation canopy cover to be reached by 2030, 2040 and 2050.

The Vision of the Bayside Urban Forest Strategy is:

"Bayside's urban forest will protect and restore ecological systems with special concern for biological diversity and natural processes which will create a cooler and greener Bayside with enhanced amenity and character where people are connected to nature."

The overarching goal of the Bayside Urban Forest Strategy is to increase the urban tree canopy cover from the current 16.01% to 30% by 2040, and to continue this increase into the future.

The Bayside *Urban Forest Strategy* identifies a range of actions to be undertaken over the next four years. A key focus is the preparation of Precinct Plans for each suburb in Bayside to guide tree planting and greening at a local level. Precinct Plans are subsidiary documents to the Bayside *Urban Forest Strategy* and form a key component of the strategy's implementation. Bayside is made up of 9 suburbs and the Urban Forest Precinct Plans will be prepared for each. They will provide tailored direction for increasing canopy cover and urban forest outcomes into the future.

Tree and vegetation (understorey) cover data referenced in these Precinct Plans has been derived from the Victorian Government's aerial imagery and has been analysed by Council's GIS (Geographical Information System) to determine an approximate level of tree and vegetation cover per suburb.

## What is an urban forest?

The urban forest encompasses all the trees, shrubs, grasslands, other vegetation and the soil and water that support them – within Bayside, on both public and private land. The urban forest incorporates vegetation in streets, parks, gardens, plazas, campuses, river and creek embankments, wetlands, railway corridors, community gardens, home gardens, green walls, balconies, and roofs.¹ Fauna is an important component too, with complex interrelations between animals and plants helping to maintain the urban forest.

Bayside's urban forest is made up of native, indigenous and exotic trees, shrubs, grasslands and other vegetation, growing on public and private land, and the soil and groundwater that support them. This includes vegetation in parks, reserves, private gardens, along railways, waterways, main roads, and local streets, and on other green infrastructure such as green walls and roofs. The urban forest provides habitat to a wide range of fauna.

The overarching goal of the
Urban Forest Strategy in Bayside
is to increase the urban tree
canopy cover from the current
16.01% to 30% by 2040, and to
continue this increase into the
future.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Resilient Melbourne, Living Melbourne Strategy, 2018, available at: <a href="https://resilientmelbourne.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/LivingMelbourne\_Strategy\_online3.pdf">https://resilientmelbourne.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/LivingMelbourne\_Strategy\_online3.pdf</a>

| The Urban Forest Strategy               |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Principles:                             | Strategies:   |  |
| 1. Increase                             | 1.1 Consider the individual needs of Bayside's suburbs and ensure that the approach to increasing canopy cover and urban forest outcomes is tailored to the conditions of each area.  |  |
|   | 1.2 Reframe Council's approach to major capital and infrastructure renewal projects as opportunities to increase urban forest outcomes.   |  |
|   | 1.3 Through the Bayside Planning Scheme, require development to provide increases to the number of canopy trees provided.   |  |
| • |   |  |
| 2. Healthier ecosystems                 | 2.1 Increase the tree and vegetation canopy cover that is of a diverse range of species across Bayside.   |  |
|   | 2.2 Ensure humans and wildlife can simultaneously and safely access densely vegetated areas, streets and reserves.  |  |
| • | ••••••  |  |
| 3. Monitor                              | 3.1 Improve, implement and facilitate Council processes and procedures to assist the monitoring of the urban forest   |  |
| • |   |  |
| 4. Maintain                             | 4.1 Ensure the tree removal process is transparent and equitable  |  |
|   | 4.2 Reframe our planning and policy framework to give greater priority to existing trees and vegetation when siting new development and ensuring the longevity of any new trees or vegetation by ensuring it is appropriately sited nearby surrounding hard surfaces or infrastructure. |  |
| •                                       | 4.3 Enhance Council's ability to retain existing trees on private property through increased regulation of tree removal.  |  |
| •                                       | 4.4 Support the maintenance and retention of trees on public land.  |  |
|   |   |  |
| 5. Learn and Celebrate                  | 5.1 Increase Council's capacity to provide advice and build community sentiment to tree planting in Bayside.  |  |
|   | 5.2 Continue to build upon Council's green image and utilise this plat-<br>form to advocate and partner with key stakeholders to provide greener<br>outcomes across Bayside, metropolitan Melbourne and Victoria.   |  |
| •                                       | 5.3 Leverage from the strengths of our network of volunteers, com-  |  |

munity groups, State Government departments, neighbouring local governments, academics and professionals to support the delivery of community education, information sharing and creating partnerships.

# **Key Issues**

# **Environmental challenges**

## Impact of climate change

All trees, including trees on private property, are being affected by climate change. It is important that Council continues to encourage residents to plant climate-resilient trees and vegetation on their property and nature strips. To support this, the provision of readily accessible information and useful tips on how to best plant these types of trees and vegetation will be of great value. Council will also ensure its species palette for streets and parks include the use of more climate-resilient trees and vegetation.

## Tree health, age, Useful Life Expectancy, and species diversity

The Bayside Urban Forest Strategy defines key issues across Bayside's urban forest, including climate change, insufficient growth space and natural characteristics (disease, insects, etc.) being significant contributing factors to the health and sustainability of tree coverage across Bayside. This Precinct Plan identifies locations of trees that are in poor health, are reaching senescence and has low useful life expectancy so that appropriate action can be taken in due time.

#### Tree survival rate

A high proportion of street and park trees that have been planted have struggled to survive either during or after their initial period of maintenance (first 2 years). Expanding the urban forest and increasing tree canopy coverage will be challenging, especially if high tree attrition continues to occur.

# **Developmental challenges**

#### Trees on private property

Trees on private property make up a significant proportion of Bayside's urban forest. The removal of trees on private property is a significant and challenging issue to address as the management of private trees, to some extent, falls into the hands of individual property owners. Partnering with the private owners and undertaking a precinct-based approach to the protection, retention and enhancement of the urban forest will allow Council to consider the local opportunities for vegetation and tree plantings, process improvements and other locally specific issues.

# Planning permits involving vegetation removal

There are several mechanisms currently in place within the Bayside Planning Scheme that seek to protect vegetation in certain areas of Bayside and require a planning permit to be granted for tree or vegetation removal. These mechanisms include but are not limited to the Vegetation Protection Overlay (VPO), Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO), Heritage Overlay (HO) and Erosion Management Overlay (EMO).

#### Surrounding infrastructure

Street trees are located alongside public and private assets that include footpaths, roads, fences, overhead powerlines and underground services. This pressure is similarly felt on private property for medium and high density developments where there are competing uses and infrastructure to be sited. While there are management and design techniques that can mitigate most of these issues, it is not always easy, particularly with established trees. Established trees have larger roots that can impact footpaths and roads, creating potential hazards that need to be fixed.

# Social challenges

#### Older people, children, and people with disabilities:

More vulnerable members of the community include older people, young children and people with disabilities and their carers. While trees bring many benefits, they can also create challenges. Maintenance of trees can be challenging for older people or people living with disabilities. Particularly large trees that overhang private property or within the property that can become hazardous through debris that create trip and slip risks. Aging and/or disability can prevent some residents from being able to manage the debris from trees, requiring the use of private gardening services. The greening of activity centres can contribute to a healthier and more comfortable place.

Bayside Council's *Disability Action Plan 2021-2025* states that over 14,000 people living in Bayside have a disability and over 4,000 people need assistance in their day-to-day lives. This assistance is required because of disability, long-term health conditions or old age.

There are also various benefits that leaf debris and plant litter provide to the natural environment. Plant litter provide shelter and food for many animals and assists in natural regeneration and the growth of new seedlings. Plant litter is also vital as it supplies nutrients to the soil and reduces soil erosion.

## Safety

There are a number of elements that contribute to people feeling unsafe, including low visibility and lack of passive surveillance from nearby residents and/or other groups. Within streets, Council plants and maintains trees to ensure there is no foliage to block sight lines. Trees can contribute to this problem if not managed correctly as they have the potential to block visibility from the street if planted too closely together.

# What will the Precinct Plans achieve?

A key action from the Bayside *Urban Forest Strategy* is the preparation of Precinct Plans. Each Precinct Plan will be informed by community consultation and will provide set targets to respond to the individual needs, challenges, and aspirations of the locality.

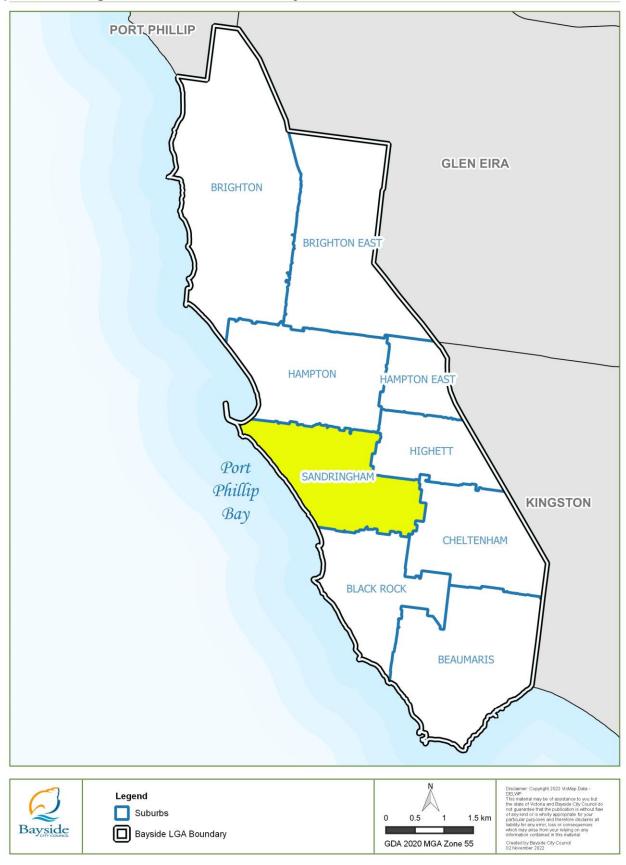
The Precinct Plans will help guide the implementation of the Bayside *Urban Forest Strategy* in Bayside and direct Council's focus to areas with low vegetation, to protect and enhance neighbourhood character and help achieve the objectives of the Bayside *Urban Forest Strategy*.

The prime objective of the Precinct Plan is to prioritise areas of greatest need, including areas with the lowest existing percentage canopy tree cover, as well as areas that are strategically located to mitigate urban heat island effects (including within major activity centres that are experiencing increased density and construction activity), areas of declining canopy or aging trees, highly trafficked pedestrian routes and gaps or vacancies in public planting.

Within this document, specific direction is provided on the selection of appropriate trees for the precinct. The Precinct Plans are performance-based in that they establish the desired outcomes for streets but do not prescribe specific species for each location.

High-performance guidelines have been developed to support the Precinct Plans with case studies and detailed guidance on how to achieve outcomes in street, parks and nature strips. Park and significant boulevard trees will be planted using existing master plans and site- specific plans to respond to the individual needs, challenges, and aspirations of the locality. This document focuses on the suburb of Sandringham.

Map 1: Sandringham's location within Bayside



# **Suburb Profile – Sandringham**

Information in this Suburb Profile was accessed from Profile.id which utilises 2021 census data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics and population, household and age structure forecasts.

# **Population**

Sandringham is a changing suburb, both physically and demographically. Sandringham is currently experiencing moderate population growth, having increased by 788 people, from 10,138 in 2016 to 10,926 in 2021. It is forecasted that the population will continue to slowly grow to 11,753 (increasing by 8.7%) by 2041.

## Age structure

By 2041, it is anticipated that over 46.1% of residents in Sandringham will be above 60 years of age, in comparison to the current 29.2% (2021). It is expected that older populations may have greater difficulty maintaining gardens. Future housing will need to accommodate for an ageing population by providing a diverse housing typology, with a particular focus ensuring lone person households are accessible and adaptable for all ages. The provision of higher density housing provides residents living alone or with limited abilities the opportunity to live in smaller properties that require minimal garden maintenance.

# **Residential developments**

Residential development forecasts assume the number of dwellings in Sandringham will increase by an average of 56.5 dwellings per annum to 5,964 in 2041. It is anticipated these new dwellings may come in the form of low-rise apartment buildings and subdivision of existing lots into units. While population growth and housing growth is moderate, it is a factor contributing to the decrease in permeable surfaces to plant trees. Without the space, there is less ability for new trees to growth to maturity and provide large canopy.

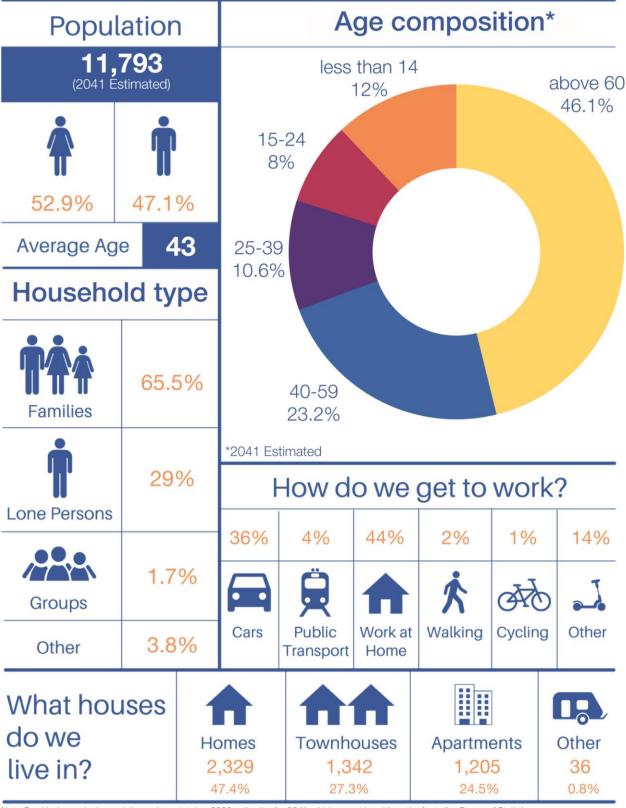
## Climate change

The effects of climate change are anticipated to significantly impact tree canopy and vegetation. Due to climate change, there will be an increase in severe weather events including more intense rainfall over summer, leading to more frequent and severe flooding events. Trees can play an important role in mitigating the impacts of a flooding event. The soil under trees and vegetation absorbs water as opposed to urban impervious surfaces where the water just runs (such as pavement and roofs). The leafy canopy of trees also spreads out the rainfall and slows it down. This gives more time for the soil underneath to absorb the rainfall, resulting in less and slower runoff. As a result, the risk of flooding is reduced. When flooding does still occur, the volume and speed of the flood will be reduced. This will also reduce the need for larger stormwater gutters and pipes.

## **Mode of transport**

In 2021, 35.8% of Sandringham residents travelled to work by car compared to 49.7% in Greater Melbourne. Multiple modes of public transport are available, with trains accessible at Sandringham Station in Sandringham Village as well as bus routes servicing the suburb.

# Sandringham Forecast for 2041



Note: Sandringham suburb population and age data is a 2023 estimation for 2041, which was retrieved from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. All other data shown was retrieved from profile.id (2021).

# **Aerial of Sandringham**



# The vision for Sandringham's urban forest

Sandringham's established urban forest features a rich park network and avenues of street trees. This network will be enhanced with new indigenous plantings, providing the community with health and wellbeing benefits along with the natural beauty of nature within an urban setting.

# **Planning Controls applying to Sandringham**

## **Vegetation Protection Overlay**

Sandringham contains multiple areas protected by the Vegetation Protection Overlay Schedule 1 (VPO1), Schedule 2 (VPO2) and Schedule 3 (VPO3), which aims to protect areas of significant vegetation. As seen in Map 2, VPO1 is found along the foreshore in Sandringham, and it aims to retain, protect, and enhance vegetation in coastal areas. Along the Sandringham Foreshore, remnant vegetation forms an integral component of vegetation character and overall ecosystem biodiversity. Biodiversity conservation of remnant vegetation is an essential component of responsible environment and natural resource management and is fundamental to the protection of ecosystems an environmental health.

VPO2 applies specifically to remnant bushland reserves that are discontinuous, landlocked and surrounded by either residential or industrial development, aiming to maintain the quality of the remaining fauna habitat and to create additional habitat in bushland areas. In Sandringham, VPO2 applies to the bushland areas located at George Street Reserve / Merindah Park and Bay Road Heathland Sanctuary. The vegetation of Bayside's remnant bushland reserves is significant for its diversity and environmental value in providing habitat areas of regional, state, national and worldwide significance. Permits are therefore required to remove, destroy, or lop any native vegetation in areas that are covered by the VPO2 (unless it is undertaken by or on behalf of the public land manager to maintain or improve the area as a flora and fauna conservation site).

A small section of Sandringham south of Edward Street and west of Bluff Road is covered by the VPO3 which aims to retain the amenity, aesthetic character, and habitat value of vegetation within the area. Aside from the protection of indigenous vegetation, it also seeks to promote the regeneration and planting of vegetation in Sandringham. Permits are required to remove, destroy, or lop any vegetation that is native to Australia in areas that are covered by the VPO3.

As VPO1 and VPO2 both apply to public land, the threat of loss of trees and vegetation is low. VPO3 however applies to both public and private land meaning Council has less control over whether trees are removed on land controlled by the Overlay.

#### VPO3 controls: permit removals

VPO3 aims to retain the amenity, aesthetic character, and habitat value of vegetation within the area by seeking the protection of a number of indigenous species that are of local significance. Under VPO3, a planning permit is required to remove, destroy, or lop any vegetation native to Australia. This does not apply to:

- The removal, destruction or lopping of vegetation which is less than 2 metres high
  or has a single trunk circumference of less than 0.5 metre at a height of 1 metre above
  ground level.
- The pruning of vegetation to remove that part of any branch which overhands an existing dwelling or is within 2 metres of an existing dwelling.

# Benefits of strengthening the VPO3

As identified as an Action of the Bayside *Urban Forest Strategy*, Council is seeking to strengthen the Vegetation Protection Overlays to increase the effectiveness of the policy tool and maximise the retention of protected vegetation.

Any expansion of the VPO would help maintain existing trees and enhance leafy character, provide relief from urban heat island effects, filter air pollutants and better support the community's health and lifestyle.

#### Community feedback for VPO3

Council's community feedback survey provided an insight into the community's views on VPO controls. Council proposed to strengthen the VPO to protect more vegetation including non-native existing canopy trees, which 76.1% of respondents supported. The survey also captured some VPO related suggestions that have been summarised below:

- VPO protections should be implemented across the whole of Bayside, particularly in Cheltenham, Highett and Hampton East, which already have the least tree canopy coverage in Bayside.
- Improve communication and education around VPO protections for residents and potential buyers in VPO affected areas.
- Review and strengthen the wording of VPO decision guidelines to prioritise tree retention over replanting.
- Undertake habitat studies to support the VPO habitat decision guidelines.
- There needs to be stricter enforcement of the VPO controls.
- The process of removing a VPO protected tree is time consuming and expensive. This discourages residents from planting native trees in the first place due to the issues it could cause in the future.

#### **Residential and Commercial zones**

The majority of Sandringham's residential land is zoned as Neighbourhood Residential Zone (NRZ) which is applied to areas where there will be minimal residential growth. The NRZ has a maximum building height of two-storeys. Residential growth in these areas mostly take the form of dual occupancy, the redevelopment of detached dwellings or small multi-dwelling developments.

Residential land within the Sandringham Village Major Activity Centre is zoned General Residential Zone (GRZ) which is applied to areas where there will be moderate residential growth. The GRZ has a maximum building height limit of three storeys. This allows for moderate density development including dual occupancy, unit developments and low-rise apartment buildings. Much of the core of the Sandringham Village is within the Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z) along Bay Road, Melrose Street, Waltham Street and Station Street. Commercial uses within Sandringham Village are mostly retail, with several restaurants and takeaway shops.

# **Neighbourhood Amenity Local Law 2021**

Local Laws are laws utilised by Council to respond to issues and community needs within a local context. Within Bayside's Local Laws are guidelines around trees on private land. The law determines that any tree on private land is protected if the "single or combined tree trunk circumference is 155 centimetres or more at one metre above ground level." If a tree is protected it means that a permit must be acquired from council in order to remove or prune it. The same permit requirements apply to any tree on Council's Significant Tree Register.

#### **Landscape Guidelines**

A review of Bayside's Landscape Guidelines was adopted in December 2023. The changes have been made in response to the adopted Urban Forest Strategy action which outlines that Council must provide further guidance on species selection, sizes, and trees suitable for private property.

The new landscape guidelines focus on improving the quality of tree plantings through soil type and volume, site characteristics, and correct species selection. This way, it can be ensured that canopy tree plantings that are selected are the largest and most ideal species for its location. This will provide the trees with a better chance of growing to maturity. By focusing on canopy spread, species selection can be refined for better canopy coverage and consideration of a tree's location.

The changes to Bayside's Landscape Guidelines require new development to provide increases to the number of canopy trees and high-quality landscape outcomes. Furthermore, the Species Palette listed in the Appendix 3 to this Precinct Plan has also been utilised as the list of species to encourage selection from when preparing a Landscape Plan.

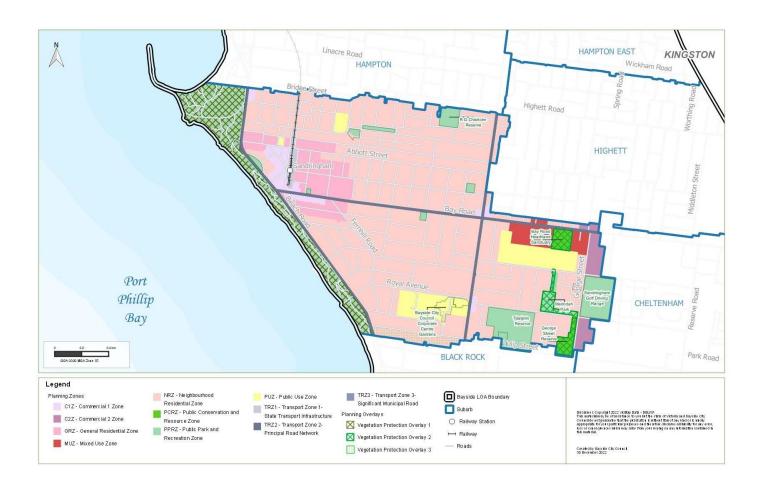
#### **Local Law Review**

A key action of the Urban Forest Strategy includes reviewing the Management of Tree Protection on Private Property Policy. An update to the Local Laws Guidelines will protect more trees and strengthen alignment between planning and local law permit applications for tree removal.

The updated Local Law Guidelines will protect more trees by removing some permit assessment considerations, such as consideration for the number of other protected trees on the site, or neighbours support for removal. Trees will also now be assessed for its habitat value to native wildlife.

For tree removal permit applications, special circumstances including medical conditions, disability, access safety or financial hardship will be referred to Council's Community Care unit. The Community Care unit will establish what support may be available to vulnerable resident and whether there is any reasonably practicable way to manage issues directly related to the tree other than removal.

Map 2: Planning Controls in Sandringham



# **Community Engagement Findings**

Community engagement was undertaken for a total of seven weeks from 28 August - 15 October 2023. The community engagement period consisted of pop-up sessions, online survey, presentations to community groups, opportunity to provide written submissions and 1:1 meetings with Council.

Overall, there were a total of 368 contributors from the pop-up events and 111 online survey participants. Of the 111 survey participants, 14.41 (16% of the total respondents) were from Sandringham

Survey participants that live in Sandringham were asked how they feel about the plan overall. Sandringham participants provided the following responses:

- 12% loved the plans
- 20% liked the plan
- 20% thought the plan was ok
- 28% had some concerns
- 8% had many concerns
- 4% did not like the plans
- 8% did not know how they felt

Table 1: Comments made by survey participants regarding Sandringham

| Comments  | Number of<br>participants who<br>raised concern |
|---|---|
| Commented that they agreed with the actions in the plan   | 4   |
| Comment concerned about the removal of the Badminton Club | 5   |
| Would like to see the habitat corridors extended          | 2   |
| Commented that the foreshore should take priority         | 1   |
| Plant more trees and vegetation                           | 2   |
| General unspecific comment that more details are required | 2   |
| Supports the Precinct Plan                                | 4   |

The eight face-to-face engagement sessions were an opportunity for community members to provide feedback on priority planting locations and preferred species. The pop-up events were held at various locations, these included:

- Bayside Community Nursery
- Middle Brighton Baths
- Black Rock Gardens
- Youth FriYay Session
- Bayside Farmer's Market
- Thomas Street Playground

- Bay Road Heathland Reserve
- Bayside Community Nursery -Gala Day

For each pop-up session participants were asked which plants they would love to see more of in their neighbourhood. The sticker boards were separated into three categories these were:

- Indigenous species that were native to Bayside
- Native species that were native to Australia
- Exotic species that have been introduced to Australia

The following images show the indigenous, native and exotic species that Sandringham residents would like to see more of in their neighbourhood.

# Top Indigenous Plantings - Sandringham



Acacia mernsii (Black Wattle)



Indigofera Australis (Austral Indigo)



Banksia Marginata (Silver Banksia)

# **Top Native Plantings - Sandringham**



Eucalyptus spp. (Gum trees)



Grevillea sp. (Grevillea Cultivar)



Grevillea spp. (Grevillea species)

# **Top Exotic Plantings – Sandringham**



*Salvia spp* (Lilac Sage)



Osteospermum spp. (African Daisy)



Knifofia uvaria (Red Hot Poker)

# Sandringham Neighbourhood Character

Sandringham attracts residents and visitors alike with its appealing character which features an array of architectural styles, an extensive foreshore, a large 'village' style shopping centre and an array of architectural styles. As population continues to grow, it is important that new development respects, supports and enhances the cherished characters of their surrounding neighbourhood. Clause 15.01-5L 'Bayside preferred neighbourhood character' in the Bayside Planning Scheme provides general objectives and policy guidelines for neighbourhood character precincts that have been set across the municipality. The Neighbourhood Character Zones are shown on Map 3.

The western side of Sandringham (F1) contains predominantly Federation and Inter-War dwellings along with infill development from the 1950s onwards. Development along Beach Road is an eclectic mix of contemporary dwellings. Buildings have a consistency of setbacks within the streetscapes which have a lightness due to the frequent use of weatherboard or lighter coloured materials. Newer dwellings are often constructed of heavier materials such as brick. Gardens in this precinct are established with some areas having frequent large native trees, which creates a casual bayside setting, enhanced by native street trees.

The central area of Sandringham (E3 & E4) contains buildings for a range of eras, with a prevalence of California Bungalow style dwellings in the north and post WWII dwellings in the south. The central section of Sandringham also has examples of other development eras such as Inter-war and contemporary dwellings. The north has great examples of strong avenue street tree plantings, providing a green leafy street setting.

The area east of Bluff Road (G1 & G2) contains post-war dwellings reflecting across a variety of architectural styles. There are some pockets of more recent two storey development, some of it reproduction style. Gardens in this area are predominantly low lying, with exotic shrubs and lawn, occasional large trees providing a backdrop of vegetation.

Sandringham Beach Park is of Regional Significance as a predominantly intact belt of native coastal vegetation and associated gardens. Remnant belts of native vegetation exists along the length of Sandringham Park, listed on the Register of the National Estate. These belts are dominated mainly by *Coast Banksia* and *Coast Tea Tree*.

# **Examples of neighbourhood character across Sandringham**



**Map 3: Sandringham Neighbourhood Character Precincts** 



# The Urban Forest of Sandringham

In Sandringham, there is approximately 17.01% of tree canopy cover and 17.9% of understorey cover (2019). The urban forest of Sandringham is of a reasonable size and diversity, mainly consisting of native species, with some exotics present. Street trees are typically large scale and have been planted as avenues on many of the residential streets. Private gardens contain a mix of both native and exotic species. Together with distinctive parks, reserves and an extensive foreshore environment, Sandringham has a unique urban forest character.

# **History**

Before European Settlement, Sandringham was inhabited by the Bunurong people of the Kulin Nation. In 1852, Sandringham was occupied by land speculator, Josiah Holloway, who attempted to sell land allotments in an estate named "Gypsy Village." In 1881 Gipsy Village had grown to have a population of 183 people, which grew further following the extension of the train line to Sandringham in 1887.

A landmark on Sandringham's foreshore is the band rotunda, situated directly opposite the Sandringham Hotel on a clifftop overlooking the beach. Built in 1926, the rotunda is surrounded by palm trees, lawns and gardens, with scenic views available from its upper level. Large palm trees also form an iconic character in the Sandringham Village Activity Centre.

By 1999, public space vegetation became a dominant component of Sandringham's vegetation character, with street trees typically being single, native species plantings, supplemented by some exotic avenue plantings. Public open spaces and reserves generally contained remnant indigenous vegetation, particularly around the boundary of sporting fields.<sup>2</sup>

# Contemporary issues impacting Sandringham's urban forest

There are a number of contemporary issues impacting the urban forest of Sandringham which are causing a decline in canopy cover. These issues are associated with climate change, and its flow on effects such as the urban heat island effect and erratic weather events, are impacting and damaging the health and viability of tree and ground cover vegetation. Increasing tree and vegetation cover will help alleviate rising temperatures and dramatic changes in climatic conditions by providing shade and cooling effects.

For new developments on private and public land, Council considers all possible design solutions and ensures the application has met all relevant criteria. However, even with these measures in place, the removal of tree and understorey vegetation is an issue facing the entirety of Bayside and is a consequence of the increases in infill development which poses limitations on the provision of the permeable surfaces required for tree planting.

The removal of established gardens, large trees and understorey plantings is contributing to a loss of Sandringham's distinct vegetation character and is impacting biodiversity. Other issues impacting the urban forest include:

 Trees nearing the end of their useful lifespan can also create safety issues particularly for more vulnerable residents. As a tree becomes older it loses its vitality as it is prone to falling or losing limbs. Council monitors the health of its trees to ensure any hazardous trees are removed. Council, however, cannot monitor the health of trees on private property as that is the responsibility of the landowner.

23

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Bayside City Council, 'Vegetation Character Assessment – City of Bayside' by John Patrick Landscape Architects Pty Ltd, 1999.

- Vandalism of public and private trees is another issue contributing to tree canopy loss across Bayside. Illegal removal, lopping or poisoning of trees occurs throughout Bayside by members of the public for personal gain. A hotspot of this activity is along Beach Road where canopy trees are vandalised to gain better views of Port Phillip Bay. Another common example is the vandalism of trees to limit fruit, berry or leaf drop on footpaths and private property... Unpermitted removal, destruction, pruning and interference with trees and vegetation is illegal in Bayside. To deter vandals, Council has adopted a strong stance on vandalism and has installed signs and advertised on social media platforms an offering of rewards for information when and where an act of vandalism has occurred.
- Trees and vegetation play a vital role in mitigating coastal erosion and protecting Sandringham's foreshore. Removal (whether it be legal or illegal) of trees along the foreshore only further impact the environment and the ability to reduce coastal erosion. Legal removal of trees upon the foreshore should only be undertaken where considered necessary and appropriate.



Image 1: Trees in Sandringham Village



**Image 2:** Large tree in Royal Avenue Reserve

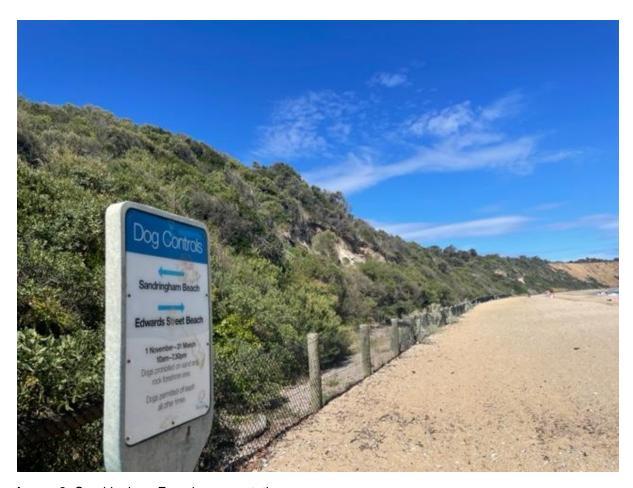


Image 3: Sandringham Foreshore vegetation

# Tree canopy cover across Sandringham and various land uses

As indicated previously in this document, Sandringham has approximately 17.01% tree canopy cover and 17.9% understorey cover (2019). Of the 17.01% of tree canopy cover within Sandringham:

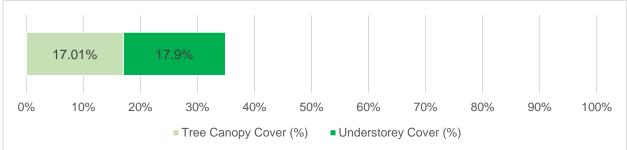
- 53.1% is located upon private residential and mixed-use areas;
- 25.62% is located upon streets;
- 8.95% is located upon open spaces and reserves;
- 8.32% is located upon 'other'; and
- 4.01% is located upon public use areas.

The number of trees on private land is of a reasonable amount in comparison to other suburbs within Bayside. Through encouragement and enhancement of planning controls on private land, it is hoped canopy cover can increase with time. Priority should also be placed on enhancing tree canopy cover on streets and open spaces and where possible, upon land within the public use zone.

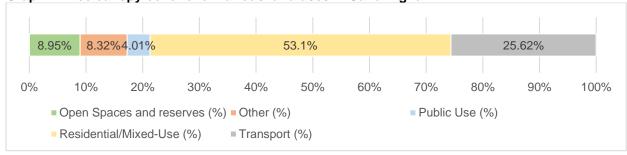
In 2022, there were 7,265 trees managed and maintained by Council throughout Sandringham, with 5,277 street trees, 1,980 park trees and 8 other location-specific trees. Monitoring the health and growth patterns of these trees is important to ensuring that Council understands how local conditions, affect tree and understorey plant populations to effectively plan for future planting programs and strategies across Sandringham. Tree canopy coverage is depicted on Map 4.

In Sandringham, there is approximately 17.01% tree canopy cover and 17.9% understorey cover. The suburb of Sandringham will be a major contributor towards achieving Councils goal of 30% tree canopy cover by 2040 and the enhancement of understorey cover within the public and private realm.

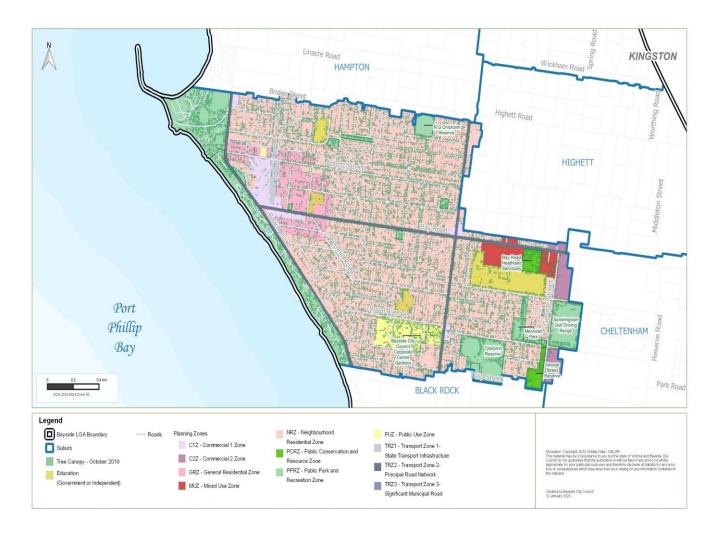




Graph 2. Tree canopy cover over various land uses in Sandringham



**Map 4: Tree Canopy Cover across Sandringham** 



# **Council-managed Tree Population**

# **Useful life expectancy (ULE)**

Estimating the useful life expectancy of the council-managed tree population is regularly undertaken and can inform the future management options for tree's that have limited useful life left. The assessment of a tree's useful life expectancy provides an indication of health and tree appropriateness and involves an estimate of how long a tree is likely to remain in the landscape based on species, stage of life (cycle), health, amenity, environmental services contribution, conflicts with adjacent infrastructure and risk to the community.<sup>3</sup> It is not a measure of the biological life of the tree within the natural range of the species, but more a measure of the health status and the tree's positive contribution to the urban landscape.<sup>3</sup>

There are approximately 373 (4.3%) of council-managed trees that may not survive in Sandringham after the next 10 years. By 2040, a total of 5,264 (76.6%) council-managed trees may have reached the end of their useful life expectancy and will need to be replaced.

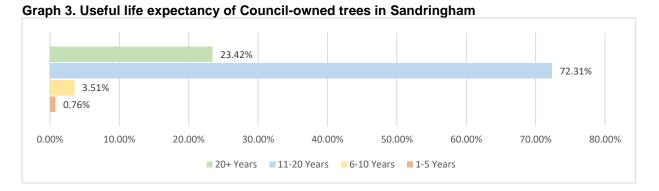
Where trees reaching the end of their useful life expectancy have been assessed and are no longer providing a benefit to the surrounding habitat, removal may be required. Where it has been found that trees reaching the end of their useful life still provide benefit and habitat, it should be retained as habitat tree as per the Tree Risk Assessment Tool (TRAQ).

Where replacement of trees is required, new trees should be selected based on the existing surrounding vegetation, landscape character and ability to enhance habitat. Where there is a large concentration of trees required for replacement, this should be undertaken intermittently to enable varying ages and maturity.

The locations where there is a high concentration of trees which may require replacement within the next 10 years include Spring Street (section of Merindah Park), Picnic Gardens and the Abbott Street railway crossing (Map 5).

In Sandringham, approximately 4.3% of council-managed trees may not survive after the next 10 years.

Where it has been found that trees reaching the end of their useful life still provide benefit and habitat, it should be retained as habitat tree as per the Tree Risk Assessment Tool (TRAQ).



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Department of Health and Human Services, 'Arboricultural Assessment Holland Court, Flemington– 3.7 Useful Life Expectancy(ULE)', 2017, Available at <a href="https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/">https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/</a> data/assets/pdf\_file/0011/105500/SHRP-SH1-15.a.-Tree-Logic-Rpt\_Holland-Court,-Flemington.pdf

Map 5: Location of trees with low ULE in Sandringham



# Tree health and age

Approximately 82.8% of the council-managed street and park trees in Sandringham were classified as being in good health, while 7.8% were classified as excellent. Trees that are classified as poor, dangerous or dead make up for 1.8% of street and park trees in Sandringham. Tree health can be viewed on Map 6.

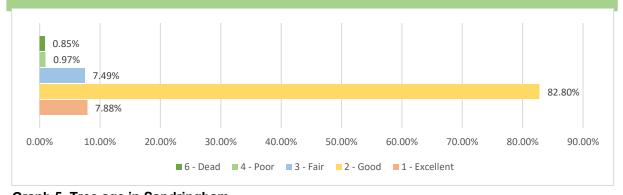
There is a reasonable level of diversity in the age of trees within Sandringham. As seen in Graph 5, the highest proportions are new and semi-mature, making up 38.3% and 32.1% respectively.

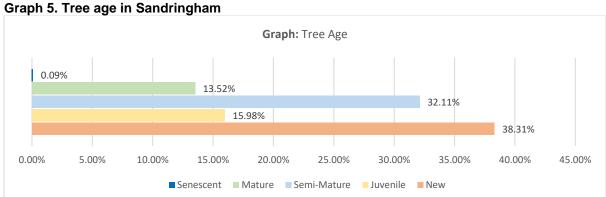
Map 6 provides the location of those trees that are in poor health, dangerous or dead. Trees that have been identified as dead are mostly located in Merindah Park, Royal Avenue Reserve and Bamfield Reserve Park, with an extremely high concentration in Merindah Park. There are also a number of dead street trees across Sandringham, namely Keats Street and Queens Square. Street trees that are dead should be removed but dead or dying trees with natural hollows on the foreshore and in parks can provide habitat for fauna. Through the continued use of the Tree Risk Assessment Tool, Council will retain those trees and vegetation that provide a service to the ecosystem.

# Graph 4. Tree health in Sandringham

In 2022, 82.8% of the council-owned street and park trees in Sandringham, were classified as being in good health. Trees that are classified as poor, dangerous or dead make up for 1.8%.

Through the continued use of the Tree Risk Assessment Tool, council will retain the trees and vegetation that provide a service to the ecosystem.



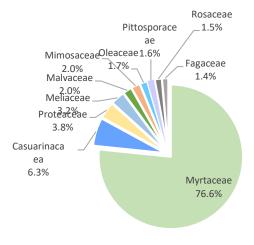


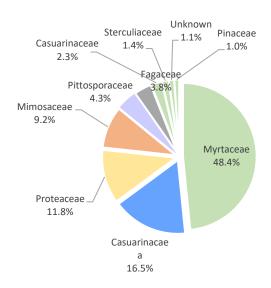
Map 6: Tree Health in Sandringham



# **Species diversity**

A resilient urban forest has a diverse range of species from different families. As seen in graphs 6 and 7, Sandringham's Street and park trees are largely dominated by *Myrtaceae*, making up to 76.6% of all street trees and 48.4% of all park trees. The *Casuarinacaea* family follows, making up up 6.3% of all street trees and 16.5% of all park trees, with other families making up about 17% of street trees and 35% of park trees.





Graph 6. Diversity of street tree species in Sandringham

Graph 7. Diversity of park tree species in Sandringham

The reliance of a small number of species, and a lack of spatial diversity in species distribution leaves the urban forest vulnerable to threats from pests and disease. Diversification of the family composition of the urban forest was a key challenge that was previously identified in the *Bayside Street and Park Tree Guide* and reiterated within the Bayside *Urban Forest Strategy*.

The following families currently form part of the overall tree population in Sandringham's streets and parks at a significantly lower percentage than the *Myrtaceae* family. The inclusion and increase of these families should be targeted through the actions and implementation of this Precinct Plan, ensuring that different types of trees align with the neighbourhood character of the surrounding locality:

- Oleaceae
- Casuarinacaea
- Proteaceae
- Mimosaceae
- Pittosporaceae
- Fagaceae
- Sterculiaceae
- Pinaceae
- Meliaceae
- Malvaceae
- Oleaceae
- Pittosporaceae
- Rosaceae

Through the Park Improvement and Habitat Linkage Plan, Council will undertake tree and vegetation planting to support specific habitat locations, encourage the rebuilding of ecological foundations and improve species diversity in Bayside.

Currently Sandringham's street and park tree population is largely dominated by the *Myrtaceae* family (eucalyptus etc.), making up 48.4% of park trees and 76.6% of all street trees.

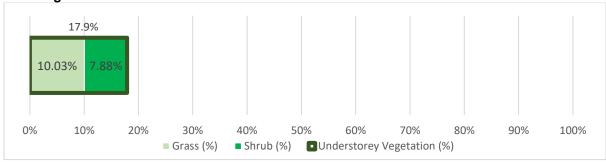
# **Understorey planting in Sandringham**

This section investigates the potential habitat and biodiversity corridors in Sandringham across public and private land to understand where further opportunities are to increase habitat connectivity and improve biodiversity.

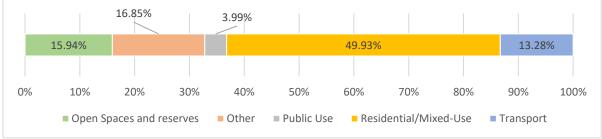
Understorey vegetation includes small trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, mosses and lichens that occupy the vegetation layers below the canopy of taller trees. Bayside's *Urban Forest Strategy* has three major goals to ensure the increase and improvement of the urban forest and the functions it serves. Two of these goals recognise the importance of understorey plantings. In addition, one of the strategic objectives of the Bayside *Urban Forest Strategy* is to support and enhance our local biodiversity and protect locally endangered and native species. This will be achieved by improving habitat connectivity and the protection and planting of Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) through the implementation of the *Park Improvement and Habitat Linkage Plan* 2022 which involves identifying the suitable locations to prioritise understorey planting.

There is currently 17.9% understorey vegetation coverage in Sandringham, with 49.3% being located within residential and mixed-use areas within the suburb. Open space and reserves then make up 15.94% of understorey cover and 13.28% on streets. Opportunities exist to increase understorey planting upon all land uses, with particular priority on those areas that have very low percentage understorey planting (0-10%). These locations have been identified in Map 7 and include sections of Station Street, George Street, Abbott Street, Bluff Road, Bay Road and Beach Road.

Graph 8. Percentage distribution of understorey vegetation as grass and shrubs in Sandringham



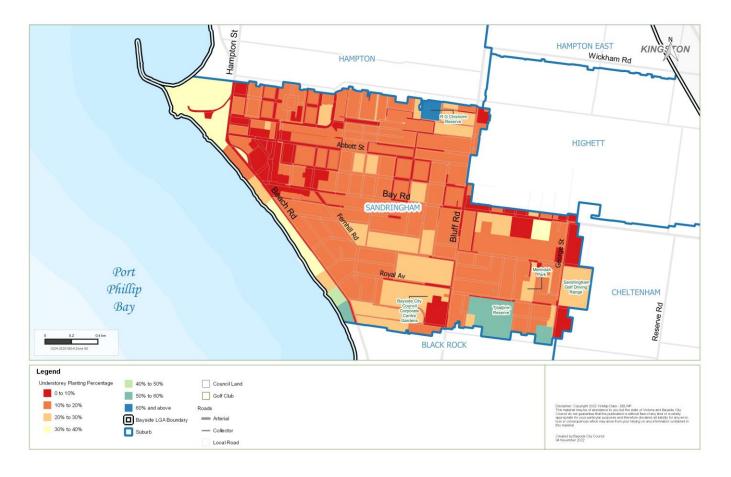




33

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Land for Wildlife Queensland, 'The Value of Understorey Vegetation' Note V6, available at: <a href="https://www.lfwseq.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/The-Value-of-Understorey-Vegetation.pdf">https://www.lfwseq.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/The-Value-of-Understorey-Vegetation.pdf</a>

**Map 7: Understorey Planting in Sandringham** 



# **Urban Heat Island**

# Urban heat island effect in Sandringham

Urban heat island effect is the phenomenon of dense urban areas having significantly warmer air and land surface temperatures than surrounding areas.<sup>5</sup> It is primarily a result of impervious hard surfaces that generate heat and low vegetation cover that fails to provide adequate shade and natural cooling.

Urban heat data was captured in 2018 and provided in Map 8 below. The results are relatively moderate, with areas along the foreshore being least impacted. The eastern inland portion of the suburb is most impacted, which is where the Bayside Business District is located (BBD) and development is considerably more intensive.

Streets that may be subject to potential impacts include Bay Road, Bluff Road, George Street, Rose Street, Holloway Road, Wangara Road, Spring Street, Talinga Road, Cooke Street, Holloway Close, Forrest Court, Balmoral Avenue, Regent Court, Lansell Avenue, Clements Street, Frances Street and Regworth Court. These streets are displayed on Map 20 later in the Plan.

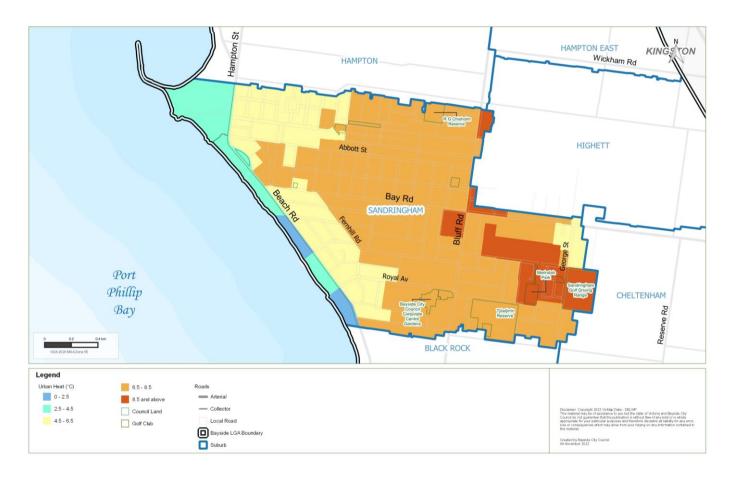
Council will investigate opportunities to prioritise planting on Council land that is most impacted by urban heat island effects. In Activity Centres that are facing high temperatures innovative techniques such as green roofs and walls will be explored and encouraged to increase vegetation.

Due to larger areas that have impervious hard surfaces, that generate heat, and low [ercentage of understorey planting, the eastern area of Sandringham will reach threshold temperatures for heat-related illness in vulnerable populations more often and for longer than surrounding areas.

35

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Resilient Melbourne and The Nature Conservancy, 'Living Melbourne – Our metropolitan Urban Forest',2019, Available at <a href="https://livingmelbourne.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Strategy\_online.pdf">https://livingmelbourne.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Strategy\_online.pdf</a>

Map 8 - Urban Heat



### **Biodiversity Assessment**

To help inform the Bayside *Urban Forest Strategy*, Council undertook a desktop biodiversity assessment across the entire municipality. The purpose of the desktop biodiversity assessment was to assess and identify the existing ecological values present within the municipality and identify key areas where biodiversity could be improved. This section of the Precinct Plan will focus on the findings of this assessment within the suburb of Sandringham.

#### **Strategic Biodiversity Value Score**

The Strategic Biodiversity Value (SBV) is a ranking system developed by the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) that ranks the biodiversity contribution that a location has to Victoria's overall biodiversity. The SBV is presented as a score ranging between 0 and 1 and is mapped across all areas of Victoria.<sup>6</sup>

A review of the SBV scores mapped within the council region was undertaken, with the results shown on Map 9. While the majority of Sandringham did not present a high SBV score, there were a few key areas where the score is higher, between 0.8 and 1, indicating that these areas have a higher conservation value. Specifically, these areas included:

- · Sandringham Beach Park Reserve
- Bay Road Heathland Sanctuary.

George Street Reserve also presented with an SBV score, which was between 0.2 - 0.4. The remainder of the foreshore reserve generally has an SBV score between 0.2 and 0.4, where native vegetation exists between the road and water's edge.

Future planting within these areas should focus on ensuring the SBV scores modelled within these areas do not decrease, by promoting native restoration and plantings in these areas when required.

#### **Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs)**

As part of this study, a review of Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) model was undertaken. A total of 8 EVCs were modelled within the Bayside area. The modelled distribution of the 2005 DELWP (now DEECA) mapping extent, highlights that the majority of the study area has been cleared and no longer represents the EVCs. This is largely due to the extensive residential development that has occurred, and the associated road, rail and commercial development.

Of the 8 EVCs modelled within Bayside, three were present within Sandringham, specifically the Coastal Headland Scrub/Coast Banksia Woodland Mosaic along the foreshore, the Heathy Woodland/Sand Heathland Mosaic at George Street Reserve and Bay Road Heathland Sanctuary as well as Grassy Woodland/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic at Bay Road Heathland Sanctuary. The species palette provides guidance on species of trees and vegetation that should be planted to enhance the character and enhance the ecological values of the urban forest.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Desktop Biodiversity Assessment for the Urban Forest Strategy, Bayside City Council (2022)

Map 9 - Biodiversity Value Score



Map 10 – Historic Ecological Vegetation Classes



### Park Improvement and Habitat Linkage Plan

A key outcome from the *Park Improvement and Habitat Linkage Plan 2022* is to identify where vegetation planting can be implemented or improved to link areas of open space and provide habitat corridors and to prioritise areas for immediate planting on council land.

The objective of the plan is to assist in increasing the diversity of indigenous and native plantings in council-owned open space outside the conservation reserve system and strengthen the connections between natural areas.

#### **Conservation reserves in Sandringham**

- George Street Reserve
- Bay Road Heathland Sanctuary
- Sandringham Foreshore south
- Picnic Point.

Two major actions identified in the *Park Improvement and Habitat Linkage Plan* that correspond to the *Sandringham Precinct Plan* are:

Streetscapes – Wherever possible, increase the extent of indigenous understorey vegetation in verges, nature strips, roundabouts, traffic islands and edges of carparks or other less frequented or unused areas.

Parklands – Expand on areas of existing native vegetation (both patches and individual trees) with dense understorey plantings, or identify locations for additional native plantings, to create structurally diverse 'habitat planting zones'.

#### **Core Habitat Patches**

As per Map 11, ten core habitat patches have been identified where planting should occur to implement new or improve existing links to areas of open space and provide habitat corridors:

- 1. Picnic Point
- 2. Sandringham Foreshore south
- 3. Allambee Park & adjoining properties
- 4. Firbank Grammar (Royal Avenue)
- 5. Royal Avenue Reserve
- 6. Tjilatjirrin Reserve
- 7. George Street Reserve
- 8. Merindah Park
- 9. Bay Road Heathland Sanctuary
- 10. Sandringham Driving Range

Map 11 - Habitat Linkages and Improvement (Core areas)



#### **Priority Habitat Improvement Areas**

Priority habitat locations are primarily associated with parks or reserves that currently support high quality habitat values (such as bushland or foreshore reserves) or have the potential to provide core habitat with further investment through on-ground plantings and complimentary habitat structures.<sup>7</sup>

As per Map 12, Priority Habitat Improvement Areas identified in Sandringham are:

- Picnic Point foreshore
- Sandringham foreshore
- George Street Reserve
- Tjilajirrin Reserve
- Sandringham Driving Range
- Bay Road Heathland Sanctuary
- Merindah Park
- Pobblebonk Park
- Royal Avenue Reserve.

#### **Priority Linkage Improvement Areas**

Linkage Improvement Areas are primarily associated with public road reserves with the objective being to increase the functional diversity of vegetation within these areas to improve connectivity for a broader range of species.<sup>7</sup> Locations of priority linkages identified across the municipality have been restricted to public land, except for limited instances within privately owned golf courses, see Map 12.

- Picnic Point to Sandringham Foreshore South
- Sandringham Foreshore South to George Street Reserve via Royal Avenue Reserve and Tjilajirrin Reserve
- Sandringham Secondary College to George Street Reserve via Bay Road and George Street.

42

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Park Improvement and Habitat Linkage Plan, Bayside City Council (2022)

### **Trees on Private Land**

While we encourage and support the increase of tree canopy cover on private land, it is recognised that the uptake of tree planting on private land can only be enforced through better planning mechanisms, education, advocacy and commitment from the community.

The objectives of the Bayside *Urban Forest Strategy* is to prioritise and strengthen the support for retaining existing trees on public and private land and to strengthen Council's ability to retain and monitor trees on both public and private land.

#### Regulations involving trees on private land

Under the Neighbourhood Amenity Local Law 2021, a permit is required for the removal of a tree that is on the Significant Tree Register or a canopy tree that has a single or combined trunk greater than 155 centimetres measured at 1 metre above ground level.

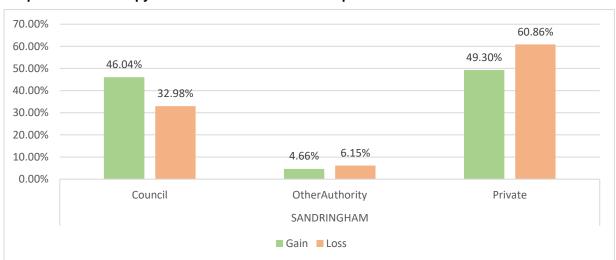
There are several mechanisms currently in place within the Bayside Planning Scheme that require a planning permit to be granted for tree removal. These mechanisms include but are not limited to the Vegetation Protection Overlay (VPO), Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO) and the Heritage Overlay (HO). There is currently no land within Sandringham that is within the Significant Landscape Overlay, however there are several trees and vegetation protected by the Heritage Overlay.

It is difficult to approximate the number of trees removed from private land each year under a planning permit as this is not separately recorded (and one application can be for multiple tree removals), let alone the extent of tree removal that is legal or illegal.

#### Tree loss and gain in Sandringham on private land

Map 13 shows tree canopy loss and gain in Sandringham from 2015 to 2019. The source aerial photography datasets were obtained from the State Government's Coordinated Imagery Program (CIP). The datasets from 2015 and 2019 were further compared by the council's GIS team to identify changed areas of vegetation.

As indicated in Graph 10, while private land contributed to 49.3% of tree canopy gains in Sandringham, it also contributed to 60.9% of tree canopy losses. Conversely, council-owned land contributed 46% to tree canopy gain versus 33% of tree canopy loss. Losses and gains were calculated by comparing 2015 and 2019 canopy cover data.



**Graph 10: Tree Canopy across various land ownerships** 

#### **Encouragement of trees on private land**

As mentioned in the Bayside *Urban Forest Strategy*, community engagement will be essential in growing the urban forest on private land and Council will continue to be proactive in communicating the benefits of trees and vegetation on private land.

Council will also investigate opportunities to provide free tree and vegetation giveaways to residents. This will provide Council with a pathway to influence the tree and vegetation cover that exists on private land and help residents maintain the health of their trees and gardens. Bayside already has a strong network of 'Friends of' groups and community volunteers who carry out tree and vegetation plantings and would be great allies in this work.

Council will encourage landowner participation in greening, particularly for areas identified as having less canopy cover. This is being undertaken through communications and engagement actions that has a focus on education, awareness on the benefits of vegetation, and participation in increased tree planting through various education programs.

There has been a greater interest from the younger population of Bayside to participate in increasing vegetation cover. Council will continue to run educational programs within schools and work alongside the community to reach the *Urban Forest Strategy* target of 30% canopy cover across Bayside by 2040.

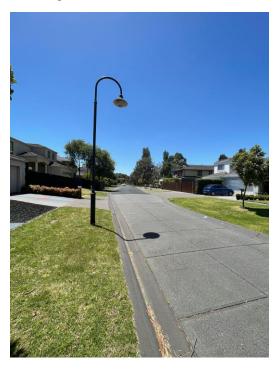
As part of the Bayside *Urban Forest Strategy* Implementation Plan, Council is exploring opportunities to include further policies and planning mechanisms within the Bayside Planning Scheme with an aim to maintain and increase tree canopy and vegetation on private land.

Map 13 - Vegetation loss and gain on private land in Sandringham



## Sandringham in Images

The following images show examples of low, medium, and high tree canopy coverage in Sandringham.



**Image 6.** Balmoral Avenue, an example of a road with low tree canopy coverage.



**Image 7.** Meredith Street, an example of a road with medium tree canopy coverage.



Image 8. Vincent Street, an example of a road with high tree canopy coverage.

### **Key Constraints – Infrastructure**

Finding locations for street and park tree planting can be challenging as it is important to ensure trees do not compromise the existing above and below infrastructure, as well as the existing uses and

accessibility of the space.



Small tree under powerlines



Tree trimmed under powerlines

Certain pieces of infrastructure introduce constraints that impact the ability to plant trees. Street and park tree selection for trees growing under powerlines needs to consider a particular species' tolerance for pruning. For example, a tree that has a natural branching habit and a good wound response to mechanical damage would be considered an appropriate tree species for growing under powerlines.

In streets that have small or narrow nature strips, a smaller tree species will be considered for the powerline side of the street. In those circumstances, the trees on both sides of the street should have similar foliage and form to provide a consistent vegetation character for the street.

As a phase 1 action of this plan, council will facilitate the negotiations between the residents and relevant authorities to support the undergrounding of powerlines (and other services) if there is sufficient interest in a street. Council will also advocate to VicRoads and other authorities for undergrounding the powerlines and plant vegetation on the Principal Transport Network. Map 14 identifies infrastructure that must be considered when undertaking tree and vegetation planting includina:

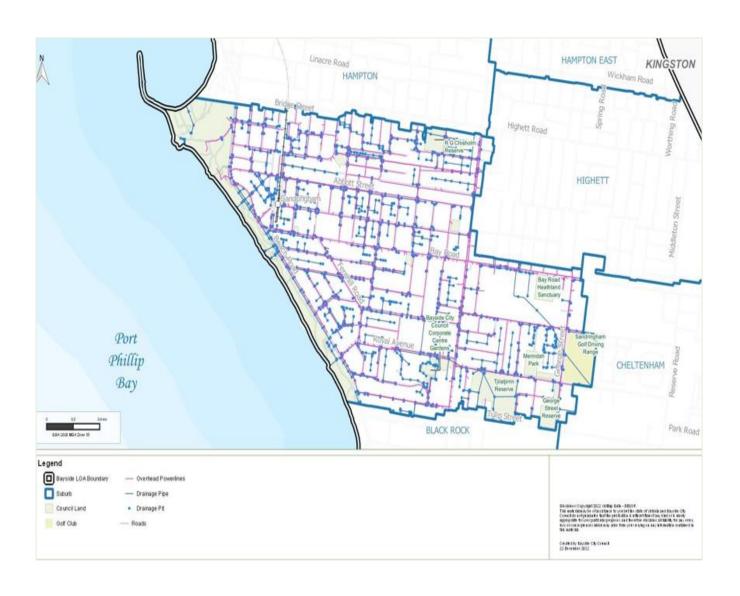
- Footpaths
- Kerb and channel
- Roadways
- Playgrounds
- **Pathways**
- Private infrastructure
- Public infrastructure.

When selecting tree species for planting, Council officers should consider which species will be the least destructive to underground infrastructure. Potential opportunities to install root barrier systems and other protection mechanisms are also investigated at the locations of key underground infrastructure. This will ensure that Council can increase vegetation cover whilst protecting existing infrastructure and reducing demand for maintenance.

It is also important to note that infrastructure can also be constrained due to weather events. The Climate Emergency Action Plan 2020 requires that new infrastructure be designed to higher environmental standards and is located with consideration to future flood and storm surge risk. Existing infrastructure has to be retrofitted to reduce environmental impact and to improve resilience. It is critical to consider how each piece of new infrastructure can contribute to a more resilient built environment. Adapting to climate change requires taking actions to lessen its adverse consequences and increase capacity to withstand the stresses and shocks associated with natural hazards and

extreme weather events. Investing in climate change adaption helps to embed economic, social, and environmental resilience to protect the most vulnerable to the consequences of climate change.

Map 14 – Infrastructure servicing across Sandringham



### **Key Opportunities**

#### **Greening Sandringham**

Increasing tree canopy cover to reach 30% and vegetation cover to reach 30% across Sandringham by 2040.

#### **Biodiverse suburb**

Create a diverse and healthy urban forest that reinforces greater outcomes for biodiversity.

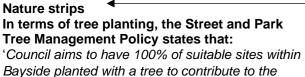
#### Improve monitoring and maintain

Improve the ability to monitor and track along with maintaining our existing canopy cover and avoid further decline.

#### **Encourage residents and private** owners

Learn together, educate each other, encourage and celebrate greater care and protection.

#### Map 15 – Key Opportunities in Sandringham



Bayside planted with a tree to contribute to the municipality's leafy character. Most property frontages in Bayside can accommodate at least one tree within the nature strip.'

#### Council-owned open spaces ◆

Sandringham has approximately 53.4 hectares of open space that includes parks, reserves, and foreshore areas.

Opportunity exists to increase the number of canopy trees planted in council- owned open spaces, with the most prominent example being along the foreshore. Priority should also be given to parks and reserves where core habitat patches exist as well as habitat linkage and improvement areas.

#### Council-owned projects

There is a significant opportunity to increase vegetation cover in Sandringham through councilowned projects like the renewal or development of community buildings and sporting club facilities. Each Council project has site-specific issues and opportunities that need to be considered as part of the project scope. Examples of this include having a buffer around Council buildings and sporting ovals to ensure new plantings do not hinder future projects. When planting near sporting ovals maintenance of future trees must be considered to ensure sporting events can still run.



- Picnic Point to Sandringham Foreshore South
- Sandringham Foreshore South to George Street Reserve via Royal Avenue Reserve and Tjilajirrin Reserve
- Sandringham Secondary College to George Street Reserve via Bay Road and George Street.

#### **Commercial areas**

Across Sandringham there are three areas that are zoned for commercial use. These include:

- Sandringham Village (Major Activity Centre)
- Beach Road & Georgiana Street (Small Neighbourhood Activity Centre)
- Bluff Road & Bay Road (Small Neighbourhood Activity Centre)
- Bluff Road & Spring Street (Small Neighbourhood Activity Centre)
- Bluff Road & Edward Street (Small Neighbourhood Activity Centre) (part)

The character of these commercial centres can be improved by increasing the amount of vegetation. This will create more appealing centres that will attract a greater number of visitors and therefore increase business for local traders.

When planting trees in commercial areas conflicting priorities such as the demand for car parking, footpath activation, shop awnings, street lighting and road signage must be considered. Innovative techniques such as green roofs and walls and replacing trees in poor health should be explored and encouraged to increase vegetation.

#### **Educational land**

Council will work with other State Government departments and with private owners to increase vegetation cover on educational land. The schools within Sandringham are Sandringham College, Sandringham Primary School, Sandringham East Primary School, Sacred Heart Parish School, Firbank Grammar Junior School.

#### Roundabouts

Roundabouts will be considered as opportunities to plant canopy trees and understorey planting when appropriate. New plantings must not affect sight lines, safety or accessibility for larger vehicles. To ensure future planting is appropriate a Road Safety Audit will be completed before and after installation.

### **Prioritising Trees and Vegetation**

Planting will commence by focussing on habitat linkages and core habitat patches identified in the Park Improvement and Habitat Linkage plan (Action 1 of the Implementation Plan). Focus will also be given to streets that have low canopy cover.

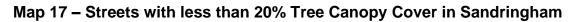
Encouraging planting on private property will prove to be more challenging. The species palette listed in this Precinct Plan is also provided within the revised Bayside Landscaping Guidelines and selection from this list will be encouraged as part of the Planning and Local Law tree removal application and approval process for Landscape Plans. Council will also work with private property owners to seek enhanced landscaping outcomes on nature strips.

As a response to the Bayside *Urban Forest Strategy*, Council is committed to increasing tree planting every year. Maps 17 to 20 identify priority locations to be targeted in Council's Annual Tree Planting program.

The Annual Tree Planting Program provides a great opportunity to increase species diversity, habitat and local character. A general rule of thumb that should be applied is the 10:20:30 rule, where the urban tree population includes no more than 10% of any one species, 20% of any one genus, or 30% of any family.

Map 16 – Location of Tree Replacements required in next 10 years in Sandringham











**Implementation Plan**The following set of actions specifically identifies outcomes for trees and vegetation planting. They provide the framework for change within Sandringham with outcomes informed by all the other factors outlined in previous sections.

| Phase                      | Objective   | Action  | Responsibility  | Timeframe    | Resources required  | Measure  |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|--------------|---|--|
| Create                     | a diverse and hea   | althy urban forest that reinforces  | greater outcomes  | for biodiver | sity.   |  |
| Action 1<br>Phase 1        | Prioritise and increase planting on identified habitat and biodiversity corridors across public land to enhance habitat linkages. | Investigate opportunities to provide increased understorey planting in areas identified as part of Council's Park Improvement and Habitat Linkage Plan (Map 10 - 11), including:  Priority Habitat Improvement Areas:  Picnic Point foreshore Sandringham foreshore Sandringham foreshore George Street Reserve Tjilajirrin Reserve Sandringham Driving Range Bay Road Heathland Sanctuary Merindah Park Pobblebonk Park Pobblebonk Park Royal Avenue Reserve.  Priority Linkage Improvement Areas: Picnic Point to Sandringham Foreshore – South Sandringham Foreshore - South to George Street Reserve via Royal Avenue Reserve and Tjilajirrin Reserve Sandringham Secondary College to George Street Reserve via Bay Road and George Street.  Core habitat patches: Picnic Point Sandringham Foreshore - south Allambee Park & adjoining properties Firbank Grammar (Royal Avenue) Royal Avenue Reserve Tjilatjirrin Reserve George Street Reserve Merindah Park Bay Road Heathlsnd Sanctuary Sandringham Driving Range | Open Space  | Year 1 & 2   | Budget allocated for 2022/23 and 2023/24 financial years.   | Park Improvement Habitat Linkage Plan and the Urban Forest Strategy Annual Reporting Program.  |
| Action 2<br>Phase 1        | Enhance<br>biodiversity<br>outcomes on<br>private land.   | Encourage private landowners to plant vegetation on private property and nature strips within their street and provide support and tools to assist.  To ensure new plants enhance habitat and biodiversity, Council officers should recommend appropriate plants listed in Appendix 3 Species Palette of this document.   | Open Space, Urban<br>Strategy,<br>Communication<br>and Engagement                       | Ongoing      | Budget will be required.  | Utilise engagement evaluation matrix to measure success.  Number of community members involved in activities.  Demand from residents for vegetation outside their house. |
| Action 3<br>Phase 1<br>& 2 | Create new open space, pocket parks, microforests in the suburb seeking new biodiversity or habitat corridors.                    | Investigate opportunities to create new public open space, pocket parks, microforests, and habitat corridors, ensuring that the design of these spaces are contributing to Bayside's urban forest outcomes and the existing Ecological Vegetation Community.  | Open Space  | Ongoing      | This can be considered as part of the Open Space Strategy review and can be considered with the resourcing of that project. | Council to prepare list of potential open space sites as part of the adoption of the Open Space Strategy review.   |
| Action 4<br>Phase 1        | Ensure humans<br>and wildlife can<br>simultaneously and<br>safely access<br>densely vegetated<br>areas, streets and<br>reserves   | Support the undergrounding of powerlines where it is at the request of the community and at their full cost. Facilitate the negotiations between the residents and relevant authorities to support the undergrounding of powerlines (and other services) if there is sufficient interest in a street.   | Asset Protection  | Ongoing      | No budget required  | Number of streets<br>where undergrounding<br>of powerlines has<br>been implemented   |
| Action 5<br>Phase 1        | Ensure open space opportunities along the Sandringham trainline are considered.   | Council will work with the Port Phillip Emergency Climate Action Network (PECAN) to seek the increase of vegetation cover along the Sandringham rail line from North Brighton Station to Sandringham  | Open Space, Urban<br>Strategy,<br>Climate,<br>Sustainability,<br>Waste and<br>Transport | Ongoing      | No budget required  | Confirmation that planting along the Sandringham line will commence.   |

| Phase                           | Objective  | Action   | Responsibility  | Timeframe      | Resources required   | Measure   |
|---------------------------------|--|--|---|----------------|--|---|
|                                 |  | Station as a Stage 2 of the Green Line Project.  |   |                |  |   |
|                                 | e landscape outo   | comes and increase tree and vege   | etation cover to re   | ach 30% acr    | oss Sandringham by   | prioritising areas  |
| Action 6<br>Phase 1             | Increase tree and understorey cover at areas with greatest need to enhance landscape outcomes, provide for heating and cooling benefits and combat climate change. | Investigate opportunities to increase canopy tree and understorey planting at the following streets which have been identified as having low canopy cover (less than 20%):  • Abbott Street  In addition, investigate opportunities to increase tree and understorey cover at the following streets which have been identified as hot spots due to potential impacts from Urban Heat Island effects:  • Bay Road • Bluff Road • George Street • Rose Street • Holloway Road • Wangara Road • Spring Street • Talinga Road • Cooke Street • Holloway Close • Forrest Court • Balmoral Avenue • Regent Court • Lansell Avenue • Clements Street • Frances Street • Regworth Court. | Open Space  | Year 1 to 5    | Budget and resources will be required to increase the number of trees and understorey plants to be planted.  | Number of plants planted. Urban Forest Strategy Annual Reporting Program.   |
| Action 7<br>Phase 1             | Planting canopy trees and understorey vegetation on roundabouts that currently do not have vegetation to enhance landscape outcomes.                               | Investigate opportunities to provide canopy cover and/or understorey planting at the following roundabouts (as per Map 15):  • Codrington Street / Sandringham Road  New plantings must not affect sight lines, safety or accessibility for larger vehicles.   | Open Space, Urban Strategy, Integrated Transport.  Integrated Transport team to undertake internal safety assessment before and after planting. | Year 1 to 5    | Budget and resources will be required to increase the number of trees and understorey plants to be planted.  | In line with the review of the Precinct Plans, a comparison should be undertaken for all roundabouts that currently do not have vegetation. |
| Action 8<br>Phase 2             | Increase utilisation of green walls and green roofs in Activity Centre area.   | Investigate opportunities to introduce mechanisms to increase green roofs and walls within Activity Centres.   | Development<br>Services, Strategic<br>Planning  | Year 5 to 10   | Initiate a Planning<br>Scheme Amendment.   | Number of green walls implemented.  Urban Forest Strategy Annual Reporting Program  |
| Action 9<br>Phase 1<br>and 2    | Reframe Council's approach to major council-owned projects, capital infrastructure renewal projects as opportunity to increase urban forestry outcomes.            | Explore opportunities within road reconstruction projects to provide new tree plots as boulevard planting or in between car parking bays to enhance tree and vegetation cover upon local streets.  | Project Services,<br>City Assets  | Ongoing        | Budget will be considered as part of the project scope.  | Number of plants planted.  Urban Forest Strategy Annual Reporting Program.  |
| Action<br>10<br>Phase 1         | Increase tree canopy cover by prioritising vacant tree sites.  | As part of the Annual Tree Planting Program, prioritise planting vacant sites.   | Open Space, Urban<br>Strategy   | Ongoing        | Budget and resources will be required to increase the number of trees and understorey plants to be planted.  | Number of trees planted.  Urban Forest Strategy Annual Reporting Program.   |
| Action<br>11<br>Phase 1         | Ensure our urban forest is healthy and resilient.  | As part of the Annual Tree Planting Program, Council should continue to choose species that are resilient and adaptive to the effects of climate change and increasing urban development.  Property owners are also encouraged to select species that are resilient and adaptive through the planning and local law application processes.   | Open Space,<br>Development<br>Services and Urban<br>Strategy  | Ongoing        | Budget allocation as part of the Annual Tree Planting Program  Budget allocation required to continue programs such as the Gardens for Wildlife Program to encourage planting on private property. | Species planted.  Urban Forest Strategy Annual Reporting Program.   |
| Learn tog                       | gether, educate each   | other, encourage, and celebrate greate   | r care and protection   | of the Bayside | Urban Forest   |   |
| Action<br>12<br>Phase<br>1and 2 | Increase planting<br>on State owned<br>roads that have<br>less than 20% tree<br>canopy cover.  | Advocate to VicRoads and other authorities for increased planting on Bay Road, Bluff Road, Beach Road and Fernhill Road.   | Open Space, Urban<br>Strategy,<br>Communications &<br>Engagement  | Ongoing        | Budget will be required for any additional planting or maintenance should Council take on those functions for land in State ownership.   | A commitment made to plant trees on the streets maintained by VicRoads.   |

| Phase                            | Objective   | Action   | Responsibility   | Timeframe    | Resources required   | Measure  |
|----------------------------------|---|--|--|--------------|--|--|
| Action<br>13<br>Phase 1          | Increase awareness amongst the community around the importance of vegetation through various programs and communication material. | Continue to run student and community educational programs to increase awareness around vegetation planting and protection.  | Urban Strategy,<br>Communication &<br>Engagement               | Ongoing      | Budget may be required to create and implement educational programs.   | Number of educational programs undertaken every year.  |
| Action<br>14<br>Phase 1<br>and 2 | Ensure humans<br>and wildlife can<br>simultaneously and<br>safely access<br>densely vegetated<br>areas, streets and<br>reserves.  | Advocate to VicRoads and other authorities for the undergrounding of powerlines.   | Urban Strategy   | Ongoing      | No budget required.  | Funding received and/or partnerships created.  |
| Maintai                          | n our existing ca   | nopy cover across Sandringham  | and avoid any fui  | ther decline | where possible   |  |
| Action<br>16<br>Phase 2          | Ensure our urban forest is healthy and resilient.   | Continue to assess trees that have limited useful life expectancy or are dead, for potential retention as habitat trees using TRAQ (Tree Risk Assessment Tool).  | Open Space   | Year 5 to 10 | Budget and resources will be required to assess trees for habitat and to plant understorey to support habitat trees.                     | Number of replacement plants planted, and number of trees retained for habitat.  Urban Forest Strategy Annual Reporting Program. |
| Action<br>17<br>Phase 1<br>and 2 | Increase Council's ability to protect trees from vandalism.   | Explore additional opportunities to minimise vandalism, particularly along the foreshore.  Consider the preparation of a communications and engagement strategy targeted to private property owners and the wider community. | Local Laws, Open<br>Space,<br>Communications<br>and Engagement | Year 1 to 5  | Budget and resources will be required to explore opportunities.  | Utilise engagement evaluation matrix to measure success.   |
| Action<br>18<br>Phase 2          | Provide safer and cleaner streets for our residents and visitors  | As vegetation cover increases with time, ensure future maintenance contracts appropriately fund the cleanup of tree leaves and debris on roads, public land and in activity centres.   | City Asset, Open<br>Space                                      | Ongoing      | Additional budget will be required for maintenance contract.   | The number of requests for additional service.   |
| Action<br>19<br>Phase 1          | Strengthen requirements and advocacy to maintain and increase vegetation on private land.   | Prepare Planning Scheme Amendments to strengthen the protection of vegetation on private land.   | Development<br>Services, Urban<br>Strategy                     | Year 1 to 5  | Planning Scheme Amendment process to be funded via operation budget.  Budget may be required to prepare detailed background information. | Preparation of Planning Scheme Amendments.   |

# **Appendix 1: Guiding Principles and Considerations**

Council is responsible for the management of road reserves, parks, public spaces, and foreshore reserves and has an active tree planting and maintenance program, which is guided by the *Park and Street Tree Management Policy*. As such, council has a greater degree of control and influence over the tree population on council-managed land.

Planting in streets and parks presents a variety of challenges, and there are important principles to use in responding to those challenges that will help to meet the *Urban Forest Strategy* targets. A complete and expanded set of these principles is included in the *Street and Park Tree Selection Guide 2016* and should be referred to when designing or planting any streetscape.

Sandringham has a distinctive character dominated by natives and local indigenous species. Future plantings should focus on increasing the presence of indigenous species. A small section of Sandringham south of Edward Street and west of Bluff Road is in the VPO3 and is to be planted with a minimum of 80% indigenous tree, as per the requirements of the planning overlay.

#### Planting types and locations in streets

#### 1. Large canopy trees

A single large canopy tree provides greater benefits in terms of cooling, rainwater interception and other ecosystem services than multiple small trees totalling the same canopy extent. Prioritise the use of large canopy trees in wider nature strips or tree islands, where there will be low impact to adjacent infrastructure.

We recognise that there are restrictions where medium or small size trees would be more appropriate due to competing infrastructure. Understorey planting, or multiple tree plantings in these locations is also encouraged.

#### 2. Constrained planting spaces

- a.) Cut-outs. Planting in cut-outs in the road or footpaths provides a useful alternative where there may be insufficient space on the nature strip. Suitability for planting in the road or footpath will depend on road or footpath width and other factors such as traffic volume and impact to on-street parking.
- b.) Planting in road reserve: Designing in-road tree pits where there is opportunity to plant trees in between on-street parking spaces, traffic islands and buffer areas like street corners.
- c.) Narrow Streets: Narrow streets, including narrow footpaths and no nature strips, are best landscaped via tree planting within the parking lanes to either side, although this is partly limited by the need to maintain car parking spaces.

#### 3. Roundabouts

Roundabouts will be considered as opportunities to plant canopy trees and understorey planting when appropriate. New plantings must not affect sight lines, safety or accessibility for larger vehicles. To ensure future planting is appropriate a Road Safety Audit will be completed before and after installation.

#### 4. Boulevards

For the boulevards, consider inter-planting with large canopy trees and shrubs to enhance the existing canopy cover. Council will be working with DELWP and VicRoads to prepare a long-term boulevard strategy. Where possible the philosophy of establishing boulevards should extend to local streets.

#### 5. Streets and powerlines

a.) Residential streets. Low voltage overhead wires are present on one side of most residential streets. Where medians exist for large canopy tree planting, medium trees on the side with

overhead constraints should be selected. Council will continue to investigate engineering and horticultural solutions to manage larger trees under powerlines

- b.) Streets with small nature strip and powerlines: In streets that have small or very small nature strips, a smaller growing tree will be considered for the powerline side of the street. In those circumstances, the trees on both sides of the street should have similar foliage and form to provide a consistent theme for the street.
- c.) Tree pruning: In streets where footpath trees provide the only canopy, medium to large trees that can be effectively pruned around powerlines should be selected. Street and park tree selection for trees growing under power lines will consider the species' tolerance for pruning. For example, a tree that has a natural branching habit and a good wound response to mechanical damage would be considered an appropriate tree for growing under powerlines.
- d.) Underground powerlines: Although overhead powerlines are typically more economical, they are susceptible to damage from windborne tree branches, debris, and high wind conditions from extreme weather.

Council will facilitate the negotiations between the residents and relevant authorities to support the undergrounding of powerlines (and other services) if there is sufficient interest in a street.

#### 6. Planting patterns and species choice

Sandringham's urban forest character is strongly connected to gum trees, and there will continue to be a higher population of gum trees in Sandringham. In terms of opportunities to increase diversity in streets, kerb out stands, roundabouts and road ends should be considered as opportunities to plant species drawn from a wider palette that are unique to that location or intersection and provide visual interest. These areas should also be considered as opportunities to create landmark feature landscapes and to support understorey planting.

#### 7. Important Facades

In streets with important public buildings or building that have heritage importance, deciduous trees should be given preference so that building façades are exposed over winter.

The convention of planting avenues, or consistent lines of a single species, can limit species diversity. However, avenue plantings are important to local character in many streets and open spaces. To balance these two conflicting pressures, it is important to identify ways to minimise the extent of homogeneous avenue planting while maintaining a strong design outcome.

#### 8. Selection Criteria for street trees:

The following factors can be considered for selection of suitable street tree species:

- Relationship with local landscape character
  - o garden character, surrounding streetscape
  - o vegetation protection overlays, heritage values
  - o maintain existing landscape character by selection of low fruiting cultivators where possible
  - replacing difficult to replace existing species with species demonstrating similar characteristics, e.g. growth habit, foliage colour and size.
- Ability to tolerate and thrive in a site's environmental conditions: species that have or can adapt to local conditions like climate, soil, coastal and salt tolerances, pests and diseases.
- Possible future damage to infrastructure as assessed against identified current issues with footpaths, kerb and channel, roadways, private infrastructure and powerlines.

#### 9. Permeable surfaces

Impermeable surfaces such as pavements, roofing and building coverage increase the risk of flooding in urban areas. Comparatively, permeable surfaces are made of porous materials that allow stormwater to flow though, which reduces the volume of stormwater runoff that enters the drainage system. This helps improve water quality as it reduces the number of pollutants that enter waterways and habitats.

For new private residential development, at least 20% of the site should have surfaces that can absorb water such as lawns, garden beds or permeable paving. Council has developed the *Integrated Water Management Plan 2019 – 2039*, called 'Water for Bayside', to provide clear direction to deliver high priority integrated water management and water sensitive urban design (WSUD) activities. A key technique to improve water management is to increase permeability and incorporate WSUD into new developments and council projects.























### **Appendix 2: Case Studies**

The following case studies showcase high-quality landscaping.. A precinct's landscape helps define its character in much the same way as architecture or urban design because trees and other vegetation physically define a place. Landscapes are the setting for many everyday recreational and leisure activities and help forge a sense of connection to place.

#### **Royal Avenue Reserve**

There are several plantings in The Royal Avenue Reserve which would be great alternatives for exotic plantings. The Poa Species and Dianella could replace exotic counterparts, such as Agapanthus. Agapanthus form dense stands, causing them to become the dominant species wherever they grow. This leads to the loss of indigenous and native plants that previously occupied the area. *Agapanthus* also spread very easily and are difficult to eradicate. The Saltbush species make great Indigenous ground cover for understorey planting.







3 Royal Avenue Reserve, Sandringham

#### **Beach Road 1**



1 Beach Road, Sandringham

These plantings are found along nature strips abutting Edward Street. They also extend upon the corner of Beach Road heading East towards Black Rock.

#### **Beach Road 2**

This case study shows Indigenous *Lomandra longafolia* planted along beach road, abutting The Bay Trail. These planting are both Indigenous and contribute to Sandringham's bushy coastal aesthetic and character.



2 Beach Road, Sandringham

#### Village Zero - Sandringham

'Village Zero' is a community-driven initiative with the goal of regenerating the Sandringham Village Major Activity Centre through sustainable solutions.

The action group has identified seven areas of focus, these are:

- 1. Renewable Energy
- 2. Waste
- 3. Green Spaces
- 4. Transport
- 5. Water
- 6. Art
- 7. Culture

The relevant action to the Precinct Plans is Green Spaces.

This focus area aims to:

Connect green and open spaces to surrounding pollinator corridors, to promote biodiversity
and support local ecosystems. This could include planting native flowers and shrubs, and
creating habitats for bees, butterflies, and birds. This includes investigating the viability of

- green infrastructure, such as creating green roofs, and vertical gardens for apartment buildings;
- Increase access to green and open spaces, maximising flexibility of spaces for multiple uses
  and users, in accordance with Bayside Council's "Open Spaces" policies. Prioritise
  accessibility for people living with disabilities, youth and the elderly in the design and
  development of green and open spaces. This could include incorporating features such as
  raised garden beds, wheelchair-accessible pathways, and age-appropriate playground
  equipment. Improved accessibility will interface with other infrastructure initiatives such as
  crossing improvements at Abbott Street, across Station Street, and Beach Road;
- Coordinate with the community to increase the uptake of Bayside Council's tree-planting commitment for nature strips;
- Increase community enjoyment of streets, open and green spaces through community building events and activities;
- Align with and enabling other partners in supporting and nurturing green spaces;
- Engage the community in the planning, design, and maintenance of green and open spaces.
   This could include activities such as community clean-ups, volunteer gardening days, and educational workshops;
- Create and connect community gardens and orchards, which allow for community members
  to grow their own produce and educate the community on sustainable food production and
  consumption.

Council will continue to assist the 'Village Zero' project and will support any future initiatives that focus on increasing vegetation cover in activity centres.

#### **Green Line Project - Sandringham Train Line**

The Green Line project is a community-driven proposal for a linear park that will follow along the Sandringham rail line from South Yarra Station to Gardenvale Station. The Port Phillip Emergency Climate Action Network (PECAN) developed the Green Line project in response to City of Port Phillip's Draft Public Open Space Strategy.

The Green Line project will connect existing open space and rehabilitate underutilised spaces to create a biodiverse urban green space that will improve pedestrian and cycling accessibility. Gardenvale Station is located along the border of the Bayside municipality and the project presents an opportunity to increase planting and tree canopy cover.

Bayside City Council supports this project and will advocate for the project to be extended along the remaining Sandringham rail corridor. Council will also advocate for increased open space connectivity along the Frankston railway line.

### **Appendix 3: Sandringham Species Palette**

#### **Species Palette**

The following species provided are of guidance only.

Coastal trees, grasses and other species are key genera across Sandringham, forming an important part of the character of the suburb's urban forest. Species from many other genera will also be planted to increase the diversity of tree species, with the aim to reduce the vulnerability of Sandringham's urban forest. The prepared species palette for Sandringham seeks to enhance the already diverse urban forest while also ensuring species are complimentary to the EVCs found within the suburb.

When selecting tree and vegetation species for planting on Council-managed streets, parks and reserves, Council will consider existing infrastructure to minimise potential impact. This will ensure that Council can increase vegetation cover whilst protecting existing infrastructure and reducing demand for maintenance.

Bayside City Council utilises the Street and Park Tree Management Policy and the Street and Park Tree Selection Guide when planting in streets, parks, and reserves or as part of capital infrastructure projects.

A high diversity of plant species improves the chance of local ecosystems to survive destructive events or processes such as weed and pest animal invasion and climate change. Planting of specific species will depend on the geographic and environmental conditions, as well as the surrounding neighborhood character.

The following list of Indigenous, native and exotic plants is provided as guidance only. The list is split into 8 categories:

- Large canopy trees
- Medium canopy trees
- Small canopy trees
- Medium to large shrubs
- Small shrubs
- Grasses & tussocks
- Groundcovers & wildflowers
- Climbers

Each list is accompanied by a key which categorises each plant based on its characteristics (Height and spread at maturity, Uses/traits, habitat, tolerances, sunlight, flowering period, flowering colours and EVC number if applicable).

#### **Indigenous Plants**

Council promotes the use of indigenous plants as they occur naturally within Bayside and have adapted to the conditions within the local environment (soil and climate) whilst also providing habitat and food for local birds, insects, and other native animals. There are a number of indigenous trees listed within the Street and Park Tree Selection Guide which are planted as part of Council's Annual Tree Planting Program.

Indigenous plants are the original flora, or plants that occur naturally, in a given location. Indigenous plants have adapted to the soils, topography and climate of the local area because they have evolved to the conditions within the local environment. Indigenous species also help to maintain the ecological balance of the local ecosystem, as plants and animals depend upon one another for their survival.

#### **Native and Exotic Plants**

Native species are plant species that did not historically originate within the bayside region but were extant in other regions within the Australian continent. Exotic species are those plants that have been introduced and are not native to Australia and therefore did not historically occur within Bayside.

Bayside's urban forest is a mix of native, indigenous, and exotic species. While priority is placed on increasing the use of indigenous species, the historic planting of exotic, native and indigenous species is a core element of the character in certain areas of Bayside.

The use of native and exotic plants in this list is encouraged in areas where it is considered to have a positive impact on the surrounding environment and neighbourhood. This is of relevance where the existing plant(s) enhances the neighbourhood character. In these areas replanting like for like is encouraged.

Council utilises native and exotic species as part of its annual planting program. To ensure long term resilience and increase survival rates, native and exotic species adapted to Bayside's future climate will be considered for planting. Council utilises the Street and Park Tree Selection Guide to inform the annual tree planting program.

### Species Palette 1 – Large Trees

| INDIGENOUS TO PROVIDENCE (Grown at n        | ursery/within Bayside)             |            | Uses/traits ke | žΥ                        |                   | Habitat Key   |                         |                              |              |              |              |                                |                        |                                   |           |   |
|---|------------------------------------|------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---|
| INDIGENOUS (Grown Outside Bayside)          |                                    |            | R - Robust and | d Hardy                   |                   | H - Heath/V   | Voodland                |                              |              |              |              |                                | High = tolerates wel   | I without damage.                 |           |   |
| NATIVE TREES (From Australia)               | Full Sun = FS                      |            | LM - Low Mair  | ntenance                  |                   | M - Moist/C   | losed forest            |                              |              |              |              | complete rang                  | e Fair= can tolerate m | edium levels                      |           |   |
| EXOTIC (From outside Australia)             | Part Shade=PS                      |            | S - Shade      |                           |                   | C - Coast - c | lune scrub & woodland   |                              |              |              |              | acid to neutra                 | Moderate = tolerate    | s somewhat with some effect       | ts in low | levels  |
| Additional Species                          | Shade = FSh                        |            | F - Feature    |                           |                   | D – Prefers   | dry, well drained soils | & tolerates dry              | ness once e  | stablished.  |              | aci                            | d Low = suffers seriou | s damage to death if exposed      | Ł         |   |
| *PLEASE NOTE THE BELOW INFORMATION          |                                    |            | Sh – Prefers o | or tolerates full shade   |                   | W - Prefers   | or tolerates moist soil | s, wetness, per              | iodic inund  | ation        |              | Alkaline to neutra             |                        | E=Evegreen                        | Please    | contact your local nursery or a horticultural professional for further advice.  |
| Use of any of the below species is preferre | ed but not limited to these specie |            |                |                           |                   | A – Adaptab   | le, growing well in mo  | st soil types                |              |              |              |                                |                        | D=Decidious                       | All indi  | igenous plants provide habitat & food for local birds, insects & animals.   |
| Species capable of reaching 9m+ and canon   |                                    |            |                | EVC= Ecologic             | al Vegetation Cla | ass           |                         |                              | Toler        |              |              |                                |                        |                                   |           |   |
| BOTANICAL NAME                              | COMMON NAME                        | Mat. HEIGH | T Mat. CANOP   | PY Growth Rate            | EVC               | Sunlight      | Wind Salinity           | Sea Spray                    | Drought      | Waterlogging | Compaction   | PH                             | Flowering Months       | Flower colours                    | E/D H     | Habitat Uses/Traits   |
| Acacia melanoxylon                          | Blackwood                          | 12         | 8              | Moderate                  | 719, 3            | SS-FS         | Fair Moderat            | e Moderate                   | Fair         | High         | Moderate     | Acid                           | Jul-Oct.               | Pale yellow/White                 | Ε .       | ADW LM, S, R, Bird attracting, Hedging, Screening, Toxic or allergenic  |
| Eucalyptus camaldulensis                    | River Red Gum                      | 20         | 15             | Moderate                  | n/a               | FS            | High High               | Moderate                     | High         | High         | Fair         | Complete Range                 | Dec.                   | White                             | Е         | HA LM, S, Windbreak, Erosion control, Robust, Structural, Attractive Bark, Bird-attracting, Aromatic                                  |
| Eucalyptus melliodora                       | Yellow Box                         | 16         | 12             | Moderate                  | n/a               | FS            | High Moderat            | <ul> <li>Moderate</li> </ul> | High         | Low          | Low          | Complete Range                 | Mar/Sep-Dec.           | White                             |           | HA LM, S, R, Fragrant flowers, Aromatic leaves, Bird-attracting   |
| Eucalyptus ovata                            | Swamp Gum                          | 10         | 8              | Moderate                  | 707               | FS            | Moderate Low            | Moderate                     | Moderate     | High         | High         | Acid                           | Mar-Jun.               | White                             |           | HW LM, S, R, Attractive bark, Bird attracting, Aromatic leaves  |
| Eucalyptus radiata                          | Narrow-leaved Peppermint           | 15         | 10             | Moderate                  | 892               | FS            | Moderate Low            |                              |              | Moderate     | Moderate     | Complete Range                 | Jan/Oct-Dec            | White                             |           | HD LM, S, R, Bird attracting, Aromatic leaves   |
| Eucalyptus viminalis subsp.pryoriana        | Manna Gum                          | 15         | 12             | Fast                      | 919,719,892,3     | FS            | Moderate Low            | Moderate                     | Moderate     |              | Fair         | Acid to Neutral                | Mar-May                | White                             |           | HCD LM, S, R, Attractive bark, Bird attracting, Aromatic leaves   |
| Eucalyptus cephalocarpa                     | Silver-leaved Stringybark          | 13         | 11             | Moderate-slow             | n/a               | FS            | Fair Moderat            | e Moderate                   | High         | Fair         | Fair         | Acid to Neutral                | May-Jul.               | Creamy-White/yellow               |           | MW R, LM, bird-attracting, aromatic leaves, shading, screeening, cut flower, bush garden  |
| Eucalyptus leucoxylon subsp. Connata        | Yellow Gum                         | 12         | 10             | Moderate-slow             | n/a               | FS            | Moderate Moderat        | e Moderate                   | High         | Moderate     | High         | Complete range                 | May-Sep.               | Creamy-White/yellow               | E         | MW R, LM, attractive bark, bird attracting, aromatic leaves   |
| Agonis flexuosa                             | Weeping Willow Myrtle              | 12         | 12             | Moderate-slow             | n/a               | PS-FS         | Moderate Fair           | Fair                         | High         | Low          | Low          | Acid to Neutral                | Sep-Dec.               | White                             |           | CA Aromatic leaves, folourful foliage, screening, shading, bush garden  |
| Angophora costata                           | Smooth-barked Apple                | 15         | 12             | Moderate                  | n/a               | FS            | Fair Moderat            | e High                       | High         | Low          | Fair         | Acid to Neutral                | Dec.                   | Bright Cream/White                | E         | CHD LM, S, R, Attractive Bark   |
| Angophora floribunda                        | Rough Barked Apple                 | 15         | 12             | Moderate                  | n/a               | FS            | Fair Moderat            |                              | Fair         | Low          | Moderate     | Complete Range                 | Sep-Dec.               | Bright Cream/White                |           | HMW LM, S, R  |
| Corymbia Citriodora (native)                | Lemon-Scented                      | 20         | 12             | Fast                      | n/a               | FS            | Moderate Low            | Moderate                     | Fair         | Moderate     | Moderate     | Acid to Neutral                | Jul-Nov.               | White                             |           | CHD R, LM, Aromatic leaves, attractive bark, architectural form, street tree  |
| Corymbia eximia                             | Yellow Bloodwood                   | 15         | 8              | Moderate                  | n/a               | FS            | Fair Moderat            |                              | High         | Moderate     | Moderate     | Acid                           | Nov-Dec.               | Bright White/Cream                |           | HA LM, S, R, Bird attracting  |
| Corymbia ficifolia                          | Red-flowering Gum                  | 15         | 12             | Slow-Moderate             | n/a               | FS            | Fair Moderat            | e Fair                       | High         | Low          | Low          | Complete Range                 | Mar                    | Bright Red/Oink/Orange            |           | DW LM, S, R, Bird attracting, Screening   |
| Corymbia maculata                           | Spotted Gum                        | 18         | 8              | Fast                      | n/a               | FS            | Moderate Moderat        |                              | Fair         | High         | High         | Complete Range                 | Apr-Jun.               | White                             | E         | DA LM, S, R, Attractive Bark, Bird attracting, Street tree  |
| Eucalyptus baxteri                          | Brown Stringybark                  | 20         | 10             | Moderate-Fast             | n/a               | FS            | Moderate Moderat        |                              | Moderate     | Low          | Moderate     | Acid to Neutral                |                        | White                             |           |   |
| Eucalyptus cinerea                          | Mealy Stringybark                  | 12         | 10             | Moderate-slow             | n/a               | FS            | Fair Fair               | Moderate                     | High         | Fair         | Fair         | Acid to Neutral                | May-Jul.               | White                             |           | HD R, LM, bird-attracting, aromatic leaves, shading, screeening, cut flower, bush garden  |
| Eucalyptus cornuta                          | Yate                               | 10         | 10             | Moderate                  | n/a               | FS            | Fair Fair               | Fair                         | Fair         | Fair         | Unknown      | Acid to Neutral                | Sep-Nov.               | Yellow                            |           | CD R, LM, attractive bark, bird-attracting, aromatic leaves, screening, shading, bush garden  |
| Eucalyptus largiflorens                     | Black Box                          | 14         | 12             | Slow                      | n/a               | FS            | High High               |                              | High         | Moderate     | Unknown      | Complete range                 | All                    | White                             |           | MW Screening, shelter   |
| Eucalyptus mannifera                        | Red Spotted Gum                    | 12         | 10             | Moderate-fast             | n/a               | FS            | Moderate Moderat        |                              |              | Moderate     | Moderate     | Complete range                 | Apr-Jun.               | White                             |           | HD R, LM, attractive bark, bird-attracting, aromatic leaves, shading, accent tree, bush garden  |
| Eucalyptus microcarpa                       | Grey Box                           | 15         | 10             | Moderate                  | n/a               | FS            |                         | e Moderate                   | High         | Fair         | Fair         | Complete Range                 | Feb-Jul.               | White                             |           | HD LM, S, R, Bird attracting, Aromatic leaves   |
| Eucalyptus nicholii                         | Narrow-leaved Black Pepper         | 14         | 12             | Moderate                  | n/a               | FS            | Moderate Moderat        |                              |              | Fair         | Fair         | Acid                           | Apr, May-Sep.          | Creamy-White/White                |           | HD attractive bark, foliage interest, bird-attracting, shading, bush garden, aromatic leaves  |
| Eucalyptus polyanthemos subsp. vestita      | Red Box                            | 10         | 8              | Moderate                  | n/a               | FS            | High Low                | HOUCIULE                     |              | Moderate     | Moderate     | Complete Range                 | Sep-Nov.               | White                             |           | AW S, R, Interesting Silver Foliage, Attractive bark, Bird attracting, Aromatic leaves  |
| Eucalyptus rubida                           | Candlebark Gum                     | 9          | 9              | Fast                      | n/a               | FS            | High Low                | Low                          | Fair         | Moderate     | Low          | Complete Range                 | Nov-Feb.               | White                             |           | DA S, Feature for Large Gardens, Interesting Bark, Fauna Attracting   |
| Eucalyptus saligna                          | Sydney Blue Gum                    | 10         | 15             | Very Fast                 | n/a               | FS            | Fair Low                |                              | Fair         | Moderate     | Low          | Complete Range                 | Jan-Apr.               | White                             |           | MW LM, S, R, Attractive Bark, Bird attracting   |
| Eucalyptus scoparia                         | Wallangarra White Gum              | 12         | 10             | Fast                      | n/a               | FS            | Moderate Moderat        |                              | High         | Moderate     | Unknown      | Acid to Neutral                | Dec.                   | White                             |           | HD attractive bark and foliage, bird-attracting, aromatic, shading, accent tree, bush garden  |
| Eucalyptus sideroxylon                      | Red Ironbark                       | 15         | 8              | Moderate                  | n/a               | FS            | High Low                |                              | - U          | Moderate     | Moderate     | Complete Range                 | May-Aug.               | Red or Pink                       |           | DH LM, S, R, Attractive bark, Bird attracting, Winter interest, Aromatic leaves, Screening, Accent                                    |
| Eucalyptus tereticornis                     | Forest red gum                     | 15         | 12             | Fast                      | n/a               | FS            |                         | High                         | High         | Moderate     | Low          |                                | Mar-May/June-Nov.      | White                             |           | CW S, Sheltering, Ornamental, Wildlife attracting, Large flowering period   |
| Ficus macrophylla                           | Moreton Bay Fig                    | 60         | 10             | Fast                      | n/a               | FS            | High Moderat            |                              |              | Moderate     | High         | Complete Range                 | Sept-April             | reddish purple fruit              |           | MCA R,LM Attracts seed eating birds and bats.   |
| Ficus rubiginosa                            | Port Jackson Fig                   | 10         | 10             | Moderate                  | n/a               |               | Moderate Moderat        |                              | Moderate     | Low          | Moderate     | complete range                 | Sep-Dec.               | Yellow fruit over summer          |           | C,D,A C,A, Feature tree. Fruit eaten by birds, bats and flying foxes  |
| Grevillea robusta  Lophostemon confertus    | Silky Oak<br>Brush Box             | 20         | 15<br>12       | Fast<br>Moderate-fast     | n/a               | FS            |                         |                              | Moderate     | Low          | Low          | complete range                 | Nov-<br>Sep-Dec.       | Orange-Red<br>White               |           | D C,D,A, Important source of food for nectar feeding birds and fruit bats and bees  |
|   | Wollemi Pine                       |            |                |                           | n/a               | FS<br>SS-FS   | Moderate Moderat        |                              | Fair         | Moderate     |              | Acid                           | Sep-Dec.               | *******                           |           | CA R, LM, attractive bark, shading, street tree, bush garden  |
| Wollemia nobilis<br>Araucaria heterophylla  | Norfolk Island Pine                | 20         | 10<br>15       | Fast<br>Fast              | n/a<br>n/a        | SS-FS<br>FS   | Fair Low<br>High Fair   | LOW                          | Low          | Low          | Low          | Complete Range                 | N/A<br>N/A             | Cones                             |           | MW F, Architectural form, foliage interest, Accent tree, Container  CD LM. R. Architectural form. Accent tree. Contained              |
| Cedrus deodara                              | Deodar Cedar                       | 18         | 15             | Moderate-Fast             | n/a<br>n/a        | FS            | Moderate Moderat        |                              |              | Moderate     | Low          | Complete Range                 | N/A<br>N/A             | Cones                             |           | LW, K, Architectural form, Accent tree, Contained  1. W. F. Architectural form, Accent tree  1. W. F. Architectural form, Accent tree |
|   | Claret Ash                         | 12         | 9              | Moderate-fast             | n/a<br>n/a        | FS            | Moderate Moderat        |                              |              | Moderate     | High         | Complete Range                 | Nov-Dec.               | Green                             |           | ., ,  |
| Fraxinus 'Raywood'                          | Green Ash                          | 12         | 10             | Moderate-tast<br>Moderate |                   | FS<br>FS      | High Moderat            |                              | High<br>High | Moderate     | Unknown      |                                |                        | Green                             |           | HW autumn colour, clourful foliage, shading, accent tree  |
| Fraxinus pensylvanica Gleditsia triacanthos |                                    | 12         | 12             | Fast                      | n/a<br>n/a        | FS            | Moderate Fair           |                              |              | Low          |              | Complete range                 | Sep-Nov,<br>Oct-Nov    | Greenish-vellow                   |           | MW Street tree, Good form, adaptable to site  HD colourful foliage, attractive bark, autumn colour, allergenic, spiny                 |
|   | Honey Locust                       | 15         | 10             | Moderate-Fast             | n/a<br>n/a        | SS-FS         | Moderate Low            | Moderate                     |              | High         | High<br>Fair | Complete range                 | Oct-Nov.               | Greenish-yellow<br>Greenish-white |           |   |
| Liquidambar styraciflua                     | American Sweetgum Bull Bay         | 12         | 12             | Moderate-Fast<br>Moderate | n/a<br>n/a        | PS-FS         | Moderate Low            | Moderate                     |              | Moderate     | Low          | Acid to Neutral Complete range | Nov-Dec.               | Creamy-white                      |           | MW aromatic leaves, autumn colour, shading, street tree, decidious MW Interesting foliage, fragrant flowers, screeening, shading      |
| Magnolia grandiflora  Platanus × acerifolia | London Plane                       | 12         | 15             | Moderate-Fast             | n/a<br>n/a        | P5-F5         | Moderate Low            | Moderate                     | vioderate    | Moderate     | LOW          | complete range                 | Nov-Dec.               | Green                             |           | mw interesting rotage, fragrant nowers, screening, snating HW attractive bark Screening, shading streeting decidious                  |
| Quercus coccinea                            | Scarlet Oak                        | 13         | 12             | Moderate Moderate         | n/a               | PS-FS         | Moderate Moderat        | iviouerate                   | * Andreas    | Moderate     | Unknown      | Acid                           | Sept.                  | Yellow-Green                      |           | HD autumn colour, screening, shading, green flowers, red leaves   |
| Quercus palustris                           | Pin Oak                            | 15         | 12             | Moderate-Fast             | n/a               | SS-FS         | Moderate Low            | Moderate                     |              | Moderate     | High         | Complete Range                 | Sept.                  | Yellowish-Green                   |           | MW S, Autumn colour, Interesting figlage, Screening   |
| Quercus pulustris<br>Quercus rubra          | Northern Red Oak                   | 14         | 12             | Moderate Moderate         | n/a               | PS-FS         | Moderate High           |                              |              | High         | Moderate     | Complete range                 | Sept.                  | Reddish Green                     |           | 3, Autum colour, shading, screening HD autum colour, shading, screening   |
| Schinus molle                               | American Pepper                    | 12         | 12             | Moderate-fast             | n/a               | FS            | Fair Low                | Moderate                     |              | Moderate     | Moderate     | Complete range                 | Sep-Dec.               | White/vellow                      |           | CD Aromatic leaves, colourful fruit, interesting foliage, attractive bark   |
| Segunia sempervirens                        | Coast Redwood                      | 20         | 10             | Moderate-rast<br>Moderate | n/a<br>n/a        | SS-FS         | Moderate Low            | Moderate                     |              | High         | Low          | Complete range                 | N/A                    | Cones Yellow/Brown/Green          |           | A romatic leaves, colourui mui, interesting rollage, attractive bank MW F. Accent tree. Architectural form                            |
| Tilia cordata cultivars                     | Small-leaved Linden                | 15         | 10             | Moderate                  | n/a<br>n/a        | 55-F5<br>FS   | Moderate Moderat        |                              |              | Moderate     | Moderate     | Complete Range                 | Nov-Dec.               | Yellowish White                   |           | HW S, Fragrant flowers, autumn colour, Architectural form, Accent tree  |
| Ulmus qlabra 'Lutescens'                    | Golden Wych Elm                    | 12         | 12             | Moderate                  | n/a               | FS            | Moderate Moderat        |                              | Fair         | Fair         | Unknown      | Complete range                 | Sep.                   | Brown                             |           | HW colourful foliage, shading, accent tree  |
| Ulmus parvifolia                            | Chinese Elm or Lacebark            | 12         | 12             | Moderate-fast             | n/a               | PS-FS         | High Moderat            |                              | Fair         | Moderate     | Moderate     | Complete range                 | Mar-Mav.               | Green                             |           | The Colourus Tonage, Statung, accent use HW attractive bark, Screening, shading, street tree  |
| Ulmus procera                               | English Elm                        | 16         | 12             | Moderate                  | n/a               | FS            | Moderate Moderat        |                              |              | High         | High         | Complete Range                 | Sept.                  | Reddish-Purple                    |           | nw attactive bank, screening, statung, street tree HD S. Autumn colour. Architectural form  |
| Zelkova serrata                             | Japanese Zelkova                   | 14         | 12             | Moderate-fast             | n/a               | FS            | Moderate Moderat        |                              |              |              | Fair         | Complete range                 | Sep-Nov.               | Yellow-Green                      |           | The S <sub>2</sub> Autumn colour, Autumn colour, shading  |
|   | - apa. Aug. Leinord                |            |                | .viouciute 183t           | 11/0              | .,            | ucrate moderat          | - mouerate                   | oucrate      | ··········   | 1011         | 25mprete range                 | Sep Nov.               | Tellow Green                      |           |   |

### Species Palette 2 – Medium Trees

| INDIGENOUS TO PROVIDENCE (Grown at        | nuscan (within Baucida) |             | Uses/traits key | ,                    |          | Habitat Ke |             |                     |                    |                     |              |            |                 |                         |                        |      |            |   |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------|------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------|------------|---|
| INDIGENOUS (Grown Outside Bavside)        | nursery/within Buyside) |             | R - Robust and  | -                    |          | H – Heath  |             |                     |                    |                     |              |            |                 | High = tolerates well   | without domage         |      |            |   |
| NATIVE TREES (From Australia)             | Full Sun = FS           |             | LM - Low Main   |                      |          | M - Moist/ |             |                     |                    | UPL= Under Powe     |              |            | and the same    | e Fair= can tolerate me |                        |      |            |   |
|   | Part Shade=PS           |             | S - Shade       | tenance              |          |            |             | est<br>h & woodland |                    | UPL= Under Powe     | runes        |            |                 |                         | s somewhat with some e |      |            |   |
| EXOTIC (From outside Australia)           |                         |             |                 |                      |          |            |             |                     |                    |                     |              |            |                 |                         |                        |      | 1 low levi | els .   |
| Additional Species                        | Shade = FSh             |             | F - Feature     |                      |          |            |             |                     |                    | s once established. |              |            | acii            |                         | damage to death if exp | osed |            |   |
|   |                         |             | Sh – Preters or | tolerates full shade |          |            |             |                     | s, wetness, period | ic inundation       |              |            |                 | Unknown                 | E=Evegreen             |      |            | Please contact your local nursery or a horticultural professional for further advice.           |
| Jse of any of the below species is prefer |                         |             |                 |                      |          |            | able, growi | ng well in mo       | st soil types      |                     |              |            |                 |                         | D=Decidious            |      | All indig  | enous plants provide habitat & food for local birds, insects & animals.                         |
| species that grow to a height greater tha |                         |             |                 | EVC= Ecological Veg  |          |            |             |                     |                    | Tolerance           |              |            |                 |                         |                        |      |            |   |
| OTANICAL NAME                             | COMMON NAME             | Mat. HEIGHT | Mat. CANOP      | Y Growth Rate        | EVC      | Sunlight   | Wind        | Salinity            | Sea Spray          | Drought             | Waterlogging | Compaction | PH              | Flowering Months        | Flower colours         | E/D  |            | ut Uses/Traits  |
| cacia mearnsii                            | Black Wattle            | 9           | 6               | Fast                 | 719, 3   | FS         | High        | Low                 | Moderate           | High                | Fair         | High       | Acid            | Sep-Nov.                | Pale yellow or Cream   | E    | MW         | R, LM, bird-attracting, screening, shading, bush garden, fragrant flowers                       |
| llocasuarina littoralis                   | Black She-oak           | 9           | 6               | Slow                 | 719, 3   | PS-FS      | High        | High                | High               | High                | Moderate     | Moderate   | Complete range  | Apr-May.                | Red                    | E    | CA         | R, LM, foliage interest, screening, shading, bush garden, bird-attracting                       |
| llocasuarina verticillata                 | Drooping She-oak        | 9           | 6               | Moderate-slow        | n/a      | FS         | High        | High                | High               | High                | Fair         | Fair       | Complete range  | Mar-Dec.                | Red                    | E    | HD         | architectural form, foliage interest, bird-attracting, screening, UPL, street tree, bush garden |
| anksia integrifolia                       | Coast Banksia           | 10          | 6               | Moderate             | 919, 921 | FS         | High        | High                | High               | High                | Moderate     | Moderate   | Complete range  | Mar-Sep.                | Lemon yellow to Red    | E    | CD         | R, bird-attracting, foliage interest, Screening, Shading, Street tree                           |
| icalyptus ovata                           | Swamp Paperbark         | 10          | 6               | Moderate             | 707      | FS         | Moderate    | e Low               | Moderate           | Moderate            | High         | High       | Acid            | Mar-Jun,                | Creamy-White           | Е    | MW         | LM, S, R, Attractive bark, bird-attracting, aromatic  |
| ıcalyptus pauciflora                      | Snow Gum                | 10          | 7               | Moderate-fast        | n/a      | FS         | High        | Moderate            | Moderate           | Moderate            | Fair         | Moderate   | Acid            | Aug-Nov.                | White or Cream         | Е    | HD         | LM, S, R, attractive bark and foliage, bird-attracting, Aromatic, Accent tree                   |
| llocasurina torulosa                      | Rose She-oak            | 10          | 7               | Fast                 | n/a      | FS         | High        | High                | Fair               | Fair                | Moderate     | High       | Acid to Neutral | Mar-Aug.                | Red and brown          | Е    | HD         | Wind break, unique sound, screening, windbreak, decorative fruit                                |
| rachychiton populneus (Native)            | Kurrajong               | 15          | 6               | Fast                 | n/a      | FS         | High        | Moderate            | Moderate           | High                | Low          | Low        | Complete Range  | Sep-April               | White, red, pink       | E    | C,D        | R,F, LM, Attracts bees, seed eating birds, butterflies, insects.                                |
| rachychiton rupestris (Native)            | Queensland bottle tree  | 15          | 6               | Slow                 | n/a      | FS         | High        | Moderate            | Moderate           | Moderate            | Low          | Low        | Complete Range  | Oct-Dec                 | Cream                  | D    | C,D        | R,LM,F, Bird attracting flowers.  |
| rachychiton acerifolius                   | Illawarra flame tree    | 12          | 6               | Fast                 | n/a      | FS         | Moderate    | Low                 | Low                | Moderate            | Low          | Low        | Acid            | Sep-Dec.                | Red                    | D    | DW         | Attracts bees, nectar eating birds, butterflies, other insect                                   |
| Melia azedarach (Native)                  | White cedar             | 10          | 6               | Fast                 | n/a      | FS         | Moderate    | High                | High               | High                | Moderate     | Moderate   | Complete range  | Sep-Nov                 | Lilac flowers          | D    | CDW        | R,LM,S,F, Bird and bats are attracted to the berries.   |
| zygium paniculatum (Native)               | Brush cherry            | 15          | 8               | Voderate to Fast     | n/a      | FS-PS      | Low         | Moderate            | Moderate           | High                | Moderate     | High       | Acid to Neutral | Nov-Jan.                | White                  | Е    | M,C,A      | LM, S, R, Bird and bee attrafting   |
| zygnium australe (native)                 | Lilly Pilly             | 10          | 6               | Fast                 | n/a      | FS         | High        | High                | Low                | Moderate            | Low          | Low        | Complete Range  | Sep-Oct                 | White/cream            | Е    | WA         | RL Flowers and berries attracts birds and bats.   |
| cer rubrum 'Brandywine'                   | Maple, Autumn Flame     | 9           | 6               | Moderate             | n/a      | PS-FS      | Moderate    | Low                 | Moderate           | Moderate            | High         | Moderate   | Acid            | Sep-Oct.                | Bright Red             | D    | MW         | S, Autumn Colour - Oange to purple-red, foliage interest, Ornamental                            |
| er rubrum 'October Glory'                 | Maple, Lipstick Tree    | 12          | 9               | Moderate             | n/a      | PS-FS      | Moderate    | e Low               | Moderate           | Moderate            | High         | Moderate   | Acid            | Sep-Oct.                | Red or orange          | D    | MW         | S, Foliage interest, Ornamental, Autumn colours - *superior if grown in full sun                |
| cer x freemanii                           | Armstrong               | 12          | 6               | Moderate             | n/a      | PS-FS      | Moderate    | Low                 | Moderate           | Moderate            | High         | Moderate   | Acid            | Sep-Oct.                | Red                    | D    | MW         | S, Autumn Colour, foliage interest, Ornamental  |
| atalpa bignonioides                       | Indian Bean Tree        | 10          | 7               | Fast                 | n/a      | FS         | Low         | Low                 | Low                | Fair                | Moderate     | Unknown    | Complete range  | Nov-Dec.                | White                  | D    | MW         | interesting foliage, autumn colour, shading, accent   |
| eltis occidentalis                        | Hackberry               | 8           | 8               | Moderate             | n/a      | FS         | Moderate    | Moderate            | Moderate           | Moderate            | Moderate     | Unknown    | Complete range  | Sep-Nov.                | Yellowish Green        | D    | HD         | S, Autumn colour. Attractive bark   |
| raxinus excelsior 'Aurea'                 | Golden Ash              | 10          | 7               | Moderate             | n/a      | FS         | Moderate    | Low                 | Moderate           | Moderate            | High         | High       | Complete range  | Sep-Oct.                | Green                  | D    | HW         | LM, S, R, Colourful foliage, Autumn colour  |
| acaranda mimosifolia                      | Jacaranda               | 12          | 8               | Slow                 | n/a      | PS-FS      | Moderate    | Low                 | Moderate           | Moderate            | Low          | Fair       | Complete range  | Oct-Nov.                | bluish-purple          | D    | CD         | interesting and aesethic foliage, blue flowers, shading, accent tree                            |
| Netrosideros excelsa                      | Pohutukawa              | 10          | 8               | Moderate-slow        | n/a      | FS         | High        | Moderate            | High               | High                | Moderate     | Moderate   | Complete range  | Dec.                    | Crimson and yellow     | Е    | CA         | R, LM, attractive bark, bird-attracting, hedging, screening, shading                            |
| Pyrus calleryana and other cultivars      | Flowering Pear          | 10          | 4-8             | Fast                 | n/a      | DC.EC      | Moderate    | Low                 | Moderate           | Fair                | High         | High       | Complete range  | Sep-Oct.                | White                  | D    | HW         | S. Screening, Street tree, Autumn colour  |

### Species Palette 3 – Small Tree

| INDIGENOUS TO PROVIDENCE (Grown at n       | ursery/within Bayside) |             |               |                  | Uses/traits key        |                 |          | Habitat Key    |                |          |                    |            |                              |                         |                        |          |           |  |
|--|------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------|----------------|----------------|----------|--------------------|------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------|--|
| INDIGENOUS (Grown Outside Bayside)         |                        |             | UPL=Under Pow |                  | R - Robust and Hardy   |                 |          | H – Heath/Wo   |                |          |                    |            |                              | High = tolerates well v |                        |          |           |  |
| NATIVE TREES (From Australia)              | Full Sun = FS          |             |               |                  | LM - Low Maintenan     |                 |          | M - Moist/Clo  |                |          |                    |            |                              | Fair= can tolerate med  |                        |          |           |  |
| EXOTIC (From outside Australia)            | Part Shade=PS          |             |               |                  | S - Shade              |                 |          | C – Coast – du |                |          |                    |            |                              | Moderate = tolerates :  |                        |          | low level | s  |
|  | Shade = FSh            |             |               |                  | F - Feature            |                 |          |                |                |          | ates dryness onc   |            | acio                         | Low = suffers serious   | damage to death if exp |          |           |  |
|  |                        |             |               |                  | Sh – Prefers or tolera | ates full shade |          |                |                |          | ness, periodic inu | ndation    |                              | Unknown                 |                        |          |           | tact your local nursery or a horticultural professional for further advice.        |
| Use of any of the below species is prefern |                        |             |               |                  |                        |                 |          | A – Adaptive,  | can grow in mo |          |                    |            |                              |                         |                        |          |           | ous plants provide habitat & food for local birds, insects & animals.              |
| SMALL CANOPY TREES - Species that reach    |                        |             |               |                  | EVC= Ecological Vege   |                 |          |                |                | Toleran  |                    |            |                              |                         |                        | een/Deci |           |  |
| BOTANICAL NAME                             | COMMON NAME            | Mat. HEIGHT | Mat. CANOPY   | Growth Rate      | EVC                    | Sunlight        | Wind     | Salinity       | Sea Spray      | Drought  | Waterlogging       | Compaction | SOIL PH                      | Flowering Months        | Flower colours         | E/D H    | abitat    | Uses/Traits  |
| Acacia implexa                             | Lightwood              | 8           | 4             | Moderate         | n/a                    | PS-FS           | Fair     | Moderate       | Moderate       | High     | Fair               | Fair       | Acid                         | Dec                     | Cream-white            | Е        | HDA       | R, LM, S, Bird-attracting, attractive bark, screening,                             |
| Leptospermum laevigatum                    | Coast Tea-tree         | 6           | 3             | Moderate         | 919, 921               | FS              | High     | High           | High           | High     | Moderate           | Moderate   | Complete Range               | Aug-Oct.                | White                  | E        | CDA       | R, LM, Bird-attracting, hedging, screening   |
| Bursaria spinosa                           | Sweet Bursaria         | 6           | 3             | Moderate-Fast    | n/a                    | PS-FS           | Fair     | Fair           | Fair           | High     | Fair               | Fair       | Acid to Neutral              | Mar-Dec                 | Cream-white            | E        | FDA       | R, LM, Fragrant, thorns, hedging, screening, UPL                                   |
| Banksia marginata                          | Silver Banksia         | 5           | 3             | Moderate         | 719, 892, 3            | PS-FS           | High     | High           | Fair           | High     | Fair               | Moderate   | Acid to Neutral              | Mar, May-Nov.           | Pale Yellow            | E        | HCDA      | R, LM, S, Bird-attracting, Winter features, Screening, UPL                         |
| Melaleuca squarrosa                        | Scented Paperbark      | 3           | 1.5           | Moderate         | n/a                    | PS-FS           | High     | Moderate       | Fair           | Moderate | High               | High       | Complete range               | Sep-Dec.                | Cream-White            | E        | HMW       | R, LM, S, Bird-attracting, Fragrant, screen, UPL, Ornament pond                    |
| Acacia pendula                             | Weeping Myall          | 6           | 3             | Slow-Moderate    | n/a                    | FS              | High     | Low            | High           | Moderate | Moderate           | Fair       | Complete range               | May, Jul-Oct.           | Yellow/Creamy white    | e E      | CD        | R, LM, Fragrant, thorns, hedging, screening, UPL                                   |
| Angophora hispida (Native)                 | Dwarf apple gum        | 7           | 5             | Moderate         | n/a                    | FS              | High     | High           | High           | Moderate | Low                | Low        | Acid - neutral               | Sep-Dec                 | Cream-White            | Е        | CDA       | R,LM,F, Attracts honey eaters and other nectar eating birds                        |
| Banksia grandis                            | Bull Banksia           | 8           | 4             | Moderate         | n/a                    | FS              | High     | High           | High           | High     | Low                | Low        | Mild acidic to Mild alkaline | •                       | Crème, Yellow          | Е        |           |  |
| Banksia serrata                            | Saw Banksia            | 5           | 5             | Slow             | n/a                    | PS-FS           | High     | High           | High           | High     | Moderate           | Moderate   | Mild acidic to Mild alkaline | Mar, May, Aug-Dec.      | Yellow-Creamy green    | ı E      | MW        | R, LM, S, Bird-attracting, Winter features, Screening, UPL                         |
| Callistemon viminalis (native)             | Weeping Callistemon    | 4           | 4             | Fast             | n/a                    | FS-PS           | Moderate | Moderate       | Moderate       | High     | High               | Moderate   | Complete range               | Sep-Oct.                | Red                    | Е        | WA        | R,F, Attractive new foliage, showy bird attractant flowers                         |
| Cupaniopsis anacardioides (native)         | Tuckeroo               | 7           | 4             | Fast             | n/a                    | FS-PS           | Moderate | High           | High           | Moderate | Low                | Low        | Complete range               | Sep-Oct.                | White                  | Е        | DA        | R,LM, bird attractant  |
| Eucalyptus viridis                         | Green mallee           | 8           | 4             | Slow-Moderate    | n/a                    | FS              | Moderate | Moderate       | Unknown        | High     | Moderate           | Moderate   | Mild acidic to Mild alkaline | Dec-Mar                 | White                  | E        | CDA       | R,LM, attractive small eucalypt, attracts bees and nectar eating birds.            |
| Geijera parviflora (naative)               | Wilga                  | 8           | 6             | Slow             | n/a                    | FS              | High     | High           | Moderate       | High     | Low                | Low        | Alkaline                     | June-Nov                | Whiate                 | Е        | DA        | R,LM, ornamental, hardy species that attracts birds, butterflies, lady beetles.    |
| Hakea spp. (native)                        | Hakea                  | 6           | 4             | Moderate to Fast | n/a                    | FS              | Moderate | Moderate       | Moderate       | High     | Low                | Moderate   | Acid                         | May, Jul-Oct.           | various                | Е        | CD        | RF, bird and butterfly attracting, cockatoos, Iconic australian native             |
| Hymenosporum flavum (Native)               | Native frangipani      | 8           | 4             | Slow - Moderate  | n/a                    | FS-PS           | Moderate | Low            | Moderate       | High     | Low                | Low        | Acid - neutral               | March to July           | Blue-black edible frui | t E      | MW        | R, bird attracting, screening, decorative fruit, foliage used for flower arranging |
| Melaleuca ericifolia                       | Melaleuca              | 5           | 2             | Moderate         |                        | FS-PS           | High     | Moderate       | Moderate       | High     | High               | Moderate   | Acid - neutral               | Aug-Nov                 | Cream                  | Е        |           |  |
| Stenocarpus sinuatus                       | Firewheel tree         | 8           | 5             | Slow             | n/a                    | FS-PS           | Low      | Moderate       | Low            | High     | Moderate           | Low        | Acid                         | Sep                     | Orange, Red            | E        | W         | L,MF Summer flowering tree that provides nectar and shelter for birds              |
| Taxandria juniperina (native)              | Native cedar           | 7           | 4             | Fast             | n/a                    | PS              | High     | Moderate       | Moderate       | Moderate | Low                | Moderate   | Complete range               | March-June              | White                  | E        | C,A       | R, LM Aromatic foliage, attracts insect eating birds.                              |
| Tristaniopsis laurina                      | Kanooka, Water gum     | 5           | 5             | Slow-Moderate    | n/a                    | PS-FS           | Moderate | Low            | Moderate       | Fair     | High               | High       | Acid-Neutral                 | Dec.                    | Yellow                 | Е        | MW        | R, LM, aesthetic, bird-attracting, under powerline, shading, screening             |
| Waterhousia floribunda (native)            | Weeping lilypilly      | 6           | 4             | Moderate to Fast | n/a                    | FS-PS           | Low      | Moderate       | Moderate       | High     | Moderate           | High       | Acid to Neutral              | Nov-Jan.                | White                  | Е        | M,C,A     | LM, S, R, Bird and bee attrafting  |
| Acer campestre                             | Field Maple            | 7           | 6             | Moderate         | n/a                    | PS-FS           | Moderate | Low            | Moderate       | Moderate | High               | Moderate   | Acid                         | Sep-Oct.                | yellow-green           | D        | MW        | S, Autumn Colour, foliage interest, Ornamental                                     |
| Acer negundo                               | Flamingo               | 5           | 4             | Slow-Moderate    | n/a                    | PS-FS           | Moderate | Low            | Moderate       | Moderate | High               | Moderate   | Acid                         | Sep-Oct.                | yellow-green           | D        | MW        | S, Autumn Colour, foliage interest, Ornamental                                     |
| Acer palmatum 'Atropurpureum'              | Japanese Maple         | 4           | 3             | Slow-Moderate    | n/a                    | PS-FS           | Moderate | Low            | Moderate       | Moderate | High               | Moderate   | Acid                         | Sep-Oct.                | Red                    | D        | MW        | S, Autumn Colour, foliage interest, Ornamental,                                    |
| Acer rubrum 'Bowhall'                      | Red Maple              | 8           | 4             | Moderate         | n/a                    | PS-FS           | Moderate | Low            | Moderate       | Moderate | High               | Moderate   | Acid                         | Sep-Oct.                | Pale Orange            | D        | MW        | S, Autumn Colour, foliage interest, Ornamental                                     |
| Kalamata olive                             | Olive                  | 6           | 3             | Slow-Moderate    | n/a                    | FS              | High     | Fair           | High           | Fair     | Fair               | Moderate   | Complete range               | Sep-Nov.                | White                  | E        | DA        | R, LM  |
| Koelreuteria paniculata                    | Golden Rain Tree       | 8           | 8             | Slow             | n/a                    | PS-FS           | Moderate | Fair           | Moderate       | High     | Moderate           | Fair       | Complete range               | Nov-Jan.                | Bright yellow          | D        | D         | R, LM, F   |
| Lagerstroemia indica                       | Crepe Myrtle           | 6           | 7             | Moderate         | n/a                    | FS              | Low      | Moderate       | Moderate       | Fair     | Low                | Low        | Acid-Neutral                 | Mar-Apr.                | Pink/Purple/White      | D        | CD        | R, LM, Sh, F   |
| Olea europaea subsp. europaea              | Olive                  | 8           | 6             | Slow-Moderate    | n/a                    | FS              | High     | Fair           | High           | High     | Fair               | Moderate   | Complete range               | Sep-Nov.                | Creamy white           | Е        | DA        | R, LM  |
| Photinia robusta                           | Photinia               | 15          | 4             | Slow-Moderate    | n/a                    | FS              | High     | Moderate       | Moderate       | High     | Low                | Low        | Complete range               | Oct-Nov                 | White                  | E        | C,D,A     | R,LM,S,F, Bird attractant  |
| Rhododendron arboreum                      | Rhododendron           | 12          | 4             | Moderate         | n/a                    | PS              | Moderate | Low            | Low            | Low      | Low                | Low        | Acid                         | June-Nov                | Various                | Е        | WM        | Grown for showy flowers, All parts of the Rhododendron are considered toxic.       |

### Species Palette 4 – Medium to Large

| INDIGENOUS TO PROVIDENCE (Grou    | wn at nursery/within Bayside) |              | Uses/traits key    |                     |                 | Habitat Key   |              |                 |                 |               |                   |            |                    |                   |                                   |             |          |  |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------|--|
| INDIGENOUS (Grown Outside Baysi   | de)                           |              | R - Robust and H   | łardy               |                 | H – Heath/W   | Voodland     | Ri = Riparia    | n forest (inter | rface betwee  | n land and river/ | stream)    |                    |                   | High = tolerates well without dam | nage.       |          |  |
| NATIVE TREES (From Australia)     | Full Sun = FS                 | UPL=Under    | LM - Low Mainte    | enance              |                 | M - Moist/Cl  | losed fores  |                 |                 |               |                   |            |                    | complete range    | Fair= can tolerate medium levels  |             |          |  |
| EXOTIC (From outside Australia)   | Part Shade=PS                 | Power Lines  | S - Shade          |                     |                 | C – Coast – d | dune scrub   | & woodland      |                 |               |                   |            |                    | acid to neutral   | Moderate = tolerates somewhat v   | with some   | e effect | ts in low levels   |
| Additional Species                | Shade = FSh                   |              | F - Feature        |                     |                 | D – Prefers o | dry, well dr | ained soils & 1 | tolerates dryn  | ess once esta | ablished.         |            |                    | acid              | Low = suffers serious damage to d | death if ex | xposed   |  |
|                                   |                               |              | Sh – Prefers or to | olerates full shade |                 | W – Prefers   | or tolerate  | s moist soils,  | wetness, peri   | odic inundati | on                |            |                    | Alkaline          |                                   | PI          | lease c  | contact your local nursery or a horticultural professional for further advice.         |
|                                   |                               |              |                    |                     |                 | A – Adaptab   | le, growing  | well in most    | soil types      |               |                   |            |                    | Unknown           |                                   |             | ll indig | genous plants provide habitat & food for local birds, insects & animals.               |
| MEDIUM TO LARGE SHRUBS            | Species that reach 2-5 metr   | es in height |                    | EVC= Ecological \   | Vegetation Clas | ss            |              |                 |                 | Toleran       | ces               |            |                    |                   | Evergi                            | reen/Deci   | iduous   |  |
| BOTANICAL NAME                    | COMMON NAME                   | Mat. HEIGHT  | Mat. CANOPY        | Growth Rate         | EVC             | Sunlight      | Wind         | Salinity        | Sea spray       | Drought       | Waterlogging      | Compaction | pH Range           | Flowering period  | Flower colours                    | E/D H       | labitat  | Uses/Traits  |
| Acacia longifolia subsp. sophorae | Coast Wattle                  | 4            | 4                  | Very Fast           | n/a             | PS-FS         | High         | High            | High            | High          | Moderate          | Moderate   | Complete           | Jun-Oct.          | Pale Yellow                       | Е           | CW       | R, LM, A, Bird-attracting, winter interest, screening, UPL                             |
| Acacia oxycedrus                  | Spike Wattle                  | 4            | 3                  | Moderate            | n/a             | PS-FS         | High         | Moderate        | Fair            | Fair          | High              | Moderate   | Acid-Neutral       | Jul-Oct.          | Bright Yellow                     | Е           | HWD      | R, LM, A, bird-attracting, Winter features, Screening, foliage interest                |
| Acacia paradoxa                   | Hedge Wattle                  | 3            | 2                  | Moderate            | 719             | PS-FS         | High         | Low             | Moderate        | Fair          | Fair              | High       | Acid-Neutral       | Aug               | Bright Yellow                     | Е           | HCD      | A,bird-attracting, winter Features, spiny or thorny                                    |
| Acacia stricta                    | Hop Wattle                    | 4            | 2                  | Fast                | n/a             | PS-FS         | High         | Moderate        | Fair            | Fair          | Moderate          | Low        | Acid-Neutral       | May-Oct.          | Pale Yellow                       | Е           | HCMW     | V R, LM, A, Sh, architectural form, bird attracting, Screening, UPL                    |
| Alyxia buxifolia                  | Sea Box                       | 2            | 2                  | Slow                | n/a             | PS-FS         | High         | High            | Fair            | Fair          | Moderate          | Unknown    | Complete           | Mar, Oct-Dec.     | Orange to White cream at tip      | Е           | HCD      | Colourful fruit, allergenic, Screening, Hedging  |
| Cassinia longifolia               | Long-leaf Cassinia            | 3            | 2                  | Fast                | n/a             | PS-FSh        | Moderate     | e Moderate      | Moderate        | Moderate      | Fair              | Moderate   | Acid               | Nov-Dec.          | White                             | Е           | HMDW     | V Sh, Aromatic leaves, Screening, Under powerlines                                     |
| Exocarpos cupressiformis          | Cherry Ballart                | 4            | 3                  | Slow-Moderate       | 719, 3          | PS-FS         | Moderate     | e Moderate      | Moderate        | High          | Moderate          | Unknown    | Acid-Neutral       | n/a               | n/a                               | E           | HD       | Screening, Under powerlines, interesting foliage, colourful                            |
| Cassinia aculeata                 | Common Cassinia               | 2            | 1                  | Moderate            | 719, 3          | PS            | Moderate     | e Low           | Moderate        | Fair          | Fair              | Unknown    | Complete           | Nov-Dec.          | Creamy white/white                | Е           |          | A, Screening, Aromatic leaves  |
| Indigofera australis              | Austral Indigo                | 2            | 1.5                | Fast                | n/a             | PS-FS         | Moderate     | e High          | Moderate        | Fair          | Moderate          | Unknown    | Acid-Neutral       | Aug, Oct-Dec.     | Pinkish/Soft Purples              | Е           | HMW      | A, interesting foliage, allergenic, Pink/Purple flowers, Screening, Shrub border       |
| Kunzea leptospermoides            | Yarra Burgan                  | 3            | 2                  | Moderate            | n/a             | PS-FS         | Moderate     | e Moderate      | Low             | High          | Low               | Low        | Complete           | Nov-Feb.          | White                             | Е           | HWRi     | A, R, Screening, Bird/Butterfly attracting   |
| Leptospermum continentale         | Prickly Tea-tree              | 3            | 2                  | Moderate            | 719, 892, 707,  | 3 PS-FS       | High         | High            | High            | Fair          | Fair              | Unknown    | Acid               | Oct-Dec.          | White, rarely pale pink           | Е           | HCW      | A, Attractive Bark, Bird-Attracting, Screening   |
| Leucopogon parviflorus            | Coast Beard-heath             | 3            | 2                  | Slow                | 919, 921        | PS-FS         | High         | High            | High            | High          | Low               | Unknown    | Complete           | Jul-Nov.          | White                             | Е           | HCDW     | / Edible, Hedging, Screening   |
| Myoporum insulare                 | Common Boobialla              | 5            | 3                  | Moderate            | n/a             | PS-FS         | High         | High            | High            | High          | Fair              | Fair       | Complete           | Jul-Oct.          | White, Occasionally pale pink     | Е           | CD       | R, LM, A, bird-attracting, attractive bark, allergenic, hedging, screening, UPL, Shade |
| Olearia axillaris                 | Coast Daisy-bush              | 2            | 2                  | Moderate            | n/a             | PS-FS         | High         | High            | High            | High          | Moderate          | Unknown    | Acid               | Mar-Jul, Nov-Dec. | Cream- Greenish or crimson tinge  | e E         | CD       | Silver foliage, shrub mass, screening, shrub or mixed border                           |
| Olearia glutinosa                 | Sticky Daisy-bush             | 2            | 2                  | Moderate            | n/a             | PS-FS         | Moderate     | e Moderate      | High            | High          | Low               | Low        | Unknown            | Nov-Feb.          | Cream-white                       | Е           | CD       | R, A, Long flowering, background   |
| Ozothamnus ferrugineus            | Tree Everlasting              | 3            | 2                  | Moderate            | n/a             | PS-FS         | Unknowr      | High            | High            | Moderate      | Low               | Fair       | Unknown            | Nov-Feb.          | White                             | Е           | MDW      | r R, A   |
| Pomaderris paniculosa             | Shining Coast Pomaderris      | 2            | 1.5                | Moderate            | n/a             | PS-FS         | Moderate     | e Moderate      | High            | Moderate      | Moderate          | Low        | Unknown            | Jul-Nov.          | Yellow                            | E           | HMW      | R, LM, F, Screening, Attracts birds and butterflies                                    |
| Solanum laciniatum                | Large Kangaroo Apple          | 2            | 2                  | Moderate            | n/a             | PS-FS         | High         | High            | Low             | Low           | Low               | Low        | Acid-Neutral       | Sep-Mar.          | Purple-Blue                       | Е           | HCD      | R, LM, A, Sh   |
| Viminaria juncea                  | Golden Spray                  | 4            | 2                  | Fast                | n/a             | FS            | Moderate     | e High          | High            | High          | High              | High       | Complete           | Oct-Feb.          | Yellow-Orange, with red marking   | gs E        | W        | R, LM, A, Sh   |
| Xanthorrhoea thorntonii           | Grass Tree                    | 3            | 1.5                | Slow                | n/a             | PS-FS         | Moderate     | e High          | High            | Moderate      | Low               | Unknown    | Unknown            | Aug-Dec.          | Cream-white                       | E           | HD       | R, LM,Sh   |
| Xanthorrhoea australis            | Grass Tree                    | 3            | 2                  | Slow                | n/a             | PS-FS         | High         | Moderate        | Low             | High          | Low               | Low        | Acid-Neutral       | Jul-Dec.          | White or cream                    | Е           | HDM      | R, LM,Sh   |
| Adenanthos cunninghamii           | Albany wollybush              | 2            | 3                  | Moderate            | n/a             | FS            | High         |                 | High            | High          | Moderate          | Low        | ld Acid-Mild Alkal | Mar-Oct           | Red.Pink                          | Е           |          | R.LM.S.F. Attracts small nectar eating birds   |
| Erimophila longifolia             | Long-leaved Eremophila        | 3            | 3                  | Moderate            | n/a             | FS            | Moderate     | Unknown         | Unknown         | High          | Low               | Low        | Acid-Neutral       | All year          | Pink to brick red                 | Е           | HD       | R,LM, Attracts bees and small birds, particuarly for winter flowering                  |
| Calothamnus quadrifidus           | One sided bottlebrush         | 3            | 5                  | Fast                | n/a             | FS            | High         | Low             | Low             | High          | Moderate          | Moderate   | Mild Acid-Alkaline | June-Dec          | Red.White                         | Е           | CDA      | R,LM, ideal hedging and screening plant, atracts birds                                 |
| Chamelaucium spp.                 | Geralton Wax                  | 3            | 3                  | Fast                | n/a             | FS/PS         | Moderate     |                 |                 | High          | Low               | Low        | Acid-Neutral       | Aug-May           | White,Pink,Purple                 | Е           | CD       |  |
| Xanthorrhoea preissii             | Grass tree / Balga            | 3            | 1                  | Very Slow           | n/a             | FS            | High         | Moderate        | Fair            | High          | Low               | Low        | Complete range     | No Set time       | Cream to White                    | Е           | HCD      | bird and butterfly attracting.cockatoos. Iconic australian native                      |
| Grevillea spp. (N)ative)          | Grevillea                     | 2            | 2                  | Fast                | n/a             | FS            | Moderate     |                 | Moderate        | Moderate      | Low               | Low        | complete range     | Nov-May           | Orange-Red                        | E           |          | R,LM,F important source of food for nectar feeding birds and fruit bats and bees       |
| Hakea spp.                        | Needle bush                   | 4            | 3                  | Moderate to Fast    |                 | FS            |              | Moderate        |                 | High          | Low               | Moderate   | Acid               | May, Jul-Oct.     | Red, Pink, Yellow                 | E           |          | RF, bird and butterfly attracting, cockatoos, Iconic australian native                 |
| Westingeria fruticosa             | Coastal Rosemary              | 2            | 4                  | Fast                | n/a             | FS            | High         | High            | High            | High          | Low               | Moderate   | Alkaline           | Sep-Dec           | White.Mauve                       | Е           |          | R.LM.A. attracts birds   |
| Escallonia Ivevi €                | Escallonia                    | 2            | 2                  | Fast                | n/a             | FS            | High         | High            | High            | High          | Low               | Low        | Alkaline           | Jan-Mar:Oct-Nov   | White                             | E           |          | LM,S,F bird attractant, scented flowers, long flowring period                          |
| Hibiscus sinensis                 | Hibiscus                      | 3            | 3                  | Moderate            | n/a             | FS            |              | Moderate        |                 | High          | Low               | Low        | Acid-Neutral       | Sep-Dec:Mar-June  | Various                           | F           |          | R.LM.F. Flowers attract bees and small birds   |
| Myrtus communis                   | Common Myrtle                 | 5            | 3                  | Slow-Moderate       |                 | FS            |              | Moderate        |                 | High          | Low               | Low        | Alkaline           | Sep-Dec           | White                             | E           |          | R.LM. Bees attracted to flowers and birds attracted to the berries                     |
| Juniperus communis                | Common juniper                | 5            | 4                  | Slow                | n/a             | FS            | High         |                 |                 | Moderate      |                   | Low        | Complete           | May-June          | Cone - Berries                    | F           |          | R.LM. attracts bees and nectar eating birds  |
|                                   | - Janiper                     |              |                    | 31011               | 11,0            |               | - "6"        | Jerute          |                 | Derate        | 2011              | 2011       | - Danipiete        | , June            | come bernes                       |             | 20/1     | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  |

### Species Palette 5 – Small Shrubs

| -   |                                    |             |                   |                     |               |             |               |                |                  |                        |              |            |                 |                   |   |  |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|---|--|
| INDIGENOUS TO PROVIDENCE (Grown at a      | nursery/within Bayside)            |             | Uses/traits key   |                     |               | Habitat Ke  | v             |                |                  |                        |              |            |                 |                   |   |  |
| INDIGENOUS (Grown Outside Bayside)        |                                    |             | R - Robust and Ha | lardy               |               | H – Heath/  | Woodland      | Ri = Riparian  | forest (interfac | e between land and riv | ver/stream)  |            |                 | High = tolerates  | well without damage.                    |  |
| NATIVE TREES (From Australia)             | Full Sun = FS                      |             | LM - Low Mainte   | enance              |               | M - Moist/  | Closed forest |                |                  |                        |              |            | complete range  | Fair= can tolerat | te medium levels                        |  |
| EXOTIC (From outside Australia)           | Part Shade=PS                      |             | S - Shade         |                     |               | C – Coast – | dune scrub 8  | woodland       |                  |                        |              |            | acid to neutral | Moderate = tole   | erates somewhat with some effects in lo | ow levels  |
| Additional Species                        | Shade = FSh                        |             | F - Feature       |                     |               |             |               |                | olerates drynes  | s once established.    |              |            |                 |                   | rious damage/Could be fatal             |  |
| *PLEASE NOTE THE BELOW INFORMATION        |                                    |             |                   | olerates full shade |               |             |               |                | etness, periodi  |                        |              |            |                 | Unknown           | 80,000                                  | Please contact your local nursery or a horticultural professional for further advice.      |
| Use of any of the below species is prefer |                                    |             |                   |                     |               |             |               | well in most s |                  |                        |              |            |                 |                   |   | All indigenous plants provide habitat & food for local birds, insects & animals.           |
| SMALL SHRUBS                              | Species that reach 50cm to 2 metre | e in boight |                   | EVC= Ecological     | LVegetation C |             | ibic, growing |                | on types         | Tolerances             |              |            |                 |                   | Evergreen                               | /Deciduous   |
| BOTANICAL NAME                            |                                    | Mat. HEIGHT | Mat. SPREAD       | Growth Rate         | EVC           | Sunlight    | Wind          | Salinity       | Sea spray        | Drought                | Waterlogging | Compaction | pH Range        | Flowering perio   |   | /D Habitat Uses/Traits   |
| Acacia brownii                            | Heath Wattle                       | 1           | 1                 | Moderate            | n/a           | PS          | Moderate      | Moderate       | Moderate         | High                   | Moderate     | Unknown    | Acid-Neutral    | Jun-Oct.          | Yellow                                  | E HD Ground cover and shrub, interesting foliage   |
| Acacia suaveolens                         | Sweet Wattle                       | 2           | 2                 | Moderate            | n/a           | PS-FS       | Moderate      | Moderate       |                  | High                   | Low          | Moderate   | Acid-Neutral    | Apr-Sept.         |   | E HCD R, Long flowering period, Atrractive features, Fauna attracting                      |
| Acacia ulicifolia                         | Juniper Wattle                     | 1           | 1                 | Moderate            | n/a           | PS          | Moderate      | Moderate       | Moderate         | Moderate               | Fair         | Unknown    | Acid            | Apr-Oct.          |   | E HCW A, R, LM, Bird attracting, screening   |
| Allocasuarina paradoxa                    | Green She-oak                      | 1.5         | 1.5               | Slow                | 3             | PS-FS       | High          | Moderate       | High             | Fair                   | High         | Moderate   | Acid            | Mar-Oct.          |   | E HD R, LM, Interesting foliage, Sh, Under powerlines, Bird attracting                     |
| Antus ericoides                           | Common Actus                       | 1           | 1.5               | Fast                | n/a           | PS-FSh      | Moderate      | Moderate       | Low              | Moderate               | Low          | Moderate   | Acid-Neutral    | Aug-Nov           |   | E HWD Sh. R. LM. Ornamental  |
| Atriplex cinerea                          | Coast or Grey Saltbush             | 2           | 2                 | Moderate            | n/a           | FSh-PS      | High          | High           | High             | High                   | Moderate     | Moderate   | Complete        | Mar,Sep-Dec.      |   | E CD LM, R, ground cover, hedge, soil rehabilitation, erosion and stabilisation            |
| Bossiaea cinerea                          | Showy Bossiaea                     | 1           | 1                 | Fast                | n/a           | FS-PS       | High          | Moderate       | Moderate         | High                   | Low          | Low        | Unknown         | Aug-Nov.          |   | E HCD Ornamental, R, Hedge, screening, attractive, cuttings                                |
| Correa alba                               | White Correa                       | - 1         | 1                 | Moderate            |               | FS-PS       |               |                |                  | High                   |              | Moderate   |                 | Mar-Sep. Nov.     |   |  |
|   |                                    | 1           | 1                 | Moderate            | n/a           |             | High          | High           | High             |                        | Moderate     |            | Complete        |                   |   | E C A, R, LM, Aromatic, Power lines, hedging, cover, shrub mass                            |
| Correa reflexa                            | Common Correa                      |             | 1                 |                     | n/a           | FS-PS       | Moderate      | Moderate       | Moderate         | Moderate               | Moderate     | Moderate   | Acid            | Mar-Sep.          |   | E H R, Sh, A, Winter aesthetic, shrub mass, bird attracting                                |
| Daviesia ulicifolia                       | Gorse Bitter-pea                   | 1           | 50cm              | Fast                | n/a           | FS-PS       | High          | Low            | Moderate         | High                   | Low          | Unknown    | Complete        | Aug-Dec.          | 1100 01 1011011                         | E H A, Bird attracting   |
| Dillwynia cinerascens                     | Grey Parrot-pea                    | 60cm-1.5    | 50cm-1.5          | Moderate            | n/a           | FS-PS       |               | Low            | Low              | High                   | Low          | Moderate   | Complete        | Jul-Nov.          |   | E HD Sh, Ornamental, floral display  |
| Dillwynia glaberrima                      | Heath or Smooth Parrot-pea         | 1           | 50cm              | Moderate            | 719, 892, 3   |             | Moderate      | Low            | Low              | Moderate               | Low          | Low        | Acid-Neutral    | Aug-Dec.          |   | E HD Sh, Attractive, cut flowers, container plant, tolerates heavy pruning                 |
| Epacris impressa                          | Common Heath                       | 1           | 50cm              | Moderate            | 719, 892, 3   |             | Moderate      | Low            | Low              | Moderate               | Low          | Low        | Acid            | May-Nov.          |   | E HCDW A, F, R, Attractive, Cut flowers, container plant, revegetion works, nectar         |
| Goodenia ovata                            | Hop Goodenia                       | 1           | 1                 | Fast                | n/a           | FS-PS       | High          | Fair           | Fair             | Fair                   | Fair         | Moderate   | Complete        | Aug-Feb.          |   | E HC A, R, LM, F, Cut flower, container plant, revegatation                                |
| Gompholobium huegelii                     | Common Wedge-pea                   | 30cm-1      | 30cm-1m           | Moderate            | n/a           | FS-PS       | Moderate      | Low            | Low              | Moderate               | Low          | Low        | Acid-Neutral    | Sep-Apr.          | Cream to Yellow & Greenish              | E HCD Sh, Attractive, A, F, R  |
| Hibbertia fasciculata var. prostrata      | Stalked/Bundled Guinea-flower      | 50cm        | 30cm              | Moderate            | 892           | FS-PS       | High          | Moderate       | Moderate         | High                   | Low          | High       | Complete        | Sep-Dec.          | Bright Yellow                           | E HD LM, A, R, F, hedge  |
| Hibbertia riparia                         | Erect Guinea-flower                | 50cm        | 50cm              | Moderate            | 719, 3        | FS-PS       | Fair          | Low            | Low              | Fair                   | Fair         | Low        | Complete        | Sep-Dec.          | Yellow                                  | E HW A, Attractive, R, LM, F   |
| Hibbertia sericea                         | Silky Guinea-flower                | 30cm-1      | 60cm              | Slow                | n/a           | FS-PS       | High          | High           | High             | High                   | Low          | Moderate   | Complete        | Aug-Nov.          | Bright Yellow                           | E HCD R, LM, A, F  |
| Isopogon ceratophullus                    | Horny Cone-bush                    | 20cm-60cm   | 50cm              | Slow                | n/a           | FS          | High          | Low            | Low              | High                   | Low          | Low        | Complete        | Sep-Nov.          | Yellow                                  | E HCD R, LM, A, F  |
| Lasiopetalum baueri                       | Slender Velvet-bush                | 1           | 1                 | Moderate            | n/a           | FS-PS       | High          | Low            | Low              | High                   | Low          | Low        | Complete        | Jun-Nov.          | Pink & White                            | E CD H, A, Ornamental, Hedge, F, Screening, Bird attracting                                |
| Leptospermum myrsinoides                  | Heath or Silky Tea-tree            | 1.5         | 1                 | Moderate            | 719, 892, 3   | FS-PS       | High          | Moderate       | Moderate         | High                   | Moderate     | Low        | Acid-Neutral    | Jun-Nov.          | Pink & White                            | E H A, Screen, Hedge, F, Bird attracting, Soil control                                     |
| Leucophyta brownii                        | Cushion Bush                       | 50cm        | 50cm              | Moderate            | 919           | FS          | High          | High           | High             | High                   | Low          | Low        | Complete        | Dec-Feb.          | Yellow, Silver, Grey-Brown              | E HCD A, R, LM, edge defining, insect attracting   |
| Leucopogon virgatus                       | Common Beard-heath                 | 50cm        | 50cm              | Moderate            | 719, 892, 3   | FS-PS       | High          | Moderate       | Moderate         | High                   | Moderate     | Low        | Complete        | Jul-Dec.          |   | E HCD A, R, LM, F, Bird attracting, hedge  |
| Monotoca scoparia                         | Prickly Broom-heath                | 30cm-1.2    | 30cm-1.2          | Moderate            | 892           | FS-PS       | High          | Moderate       | Moderate         | High                   | Moderate     | Low        | Complete        | Mar-Jul.          |   | E HCD A. R. LM, Screen, barrier, hedge, Soil Control                                       |
| Myoporum petiolatum                       | Sticky Boobialla                   | 1.5         | 1.5               | Moderate            | n/a           | FS          | High          | High           | High             | High                   | Moderate     | Low        | Complete        | Oct-Feb.          |   | F HCD A.R.I.M.F. Soil control  |
| Olearia ramulosa                          | Twiggly Daisy-bush                 | 1.5         | 1                 | Moderate            | n/a           | FS-PS       | High          | Moderate       | Moderate         | High                   | Moderate     | Low        | Complete        | Sep-Nov.          | *************************************** | E HCD A. R. LM. Ornamental   |
| Rhaaodia candolleana subsp. Candollean    |                                    | 1           | 2                 | Moderate            | 919, 921      | FS          | High          | High           | High             | High                   | Moderate     | Low        | Complete        | Sep-Feb.          |   | E HCD A, R, LM, soil control, habitat refuge   |
| Ricinocarpus pinifolius                   | Wedding Bush                       | 1-3         | 1                 | Moderate            | n/a           | FS          | High          | Low            | Low              | High                   | Low          | Low        | Acid-Neutral    | Sep-Feb.          |   | E HD A, R, LM, F, Nectar, Hedge, Screen  |
| Sambucus quadichaudiana                   | White Elderberry                   | 2           | 1                 | Moderate            | 919, 921      | PS          | Moderate      |                | Low              | Moderate               | High         | Low        | Acid-Neutral    | Sep-Feb.          |   |  |
|   |                                    |             | Z                 |                     |               |             |               | Low            |                  |                        |              |            |                 |                   |   | D HMW LM, Sh, Bird attracting  |
| Suaeda australis                          | Austral Seablite                   | 50cm        | 50cm              | Moderate            | n/a           | FS          | High          | High           | High             | High                   | High         | Low        | Complete        | Sep-Feb.          |   | E HCW A, R, LM, periodic inundation, bird attracting, can make dyes with foliage           |
| Eremophila nivea                          | Emu bush or Silky Ememophila       | 1.5         | 1.5               | Moderat-Fast        | n/a           | FS          | High          | Moderate       | High             | High                   | Low          | Low        | Complete        | Sep-Jan           |   | E CD R,LM, Attracts birds and butterflies, tolerant of frost and responds well to pruning. |
| Grevillea spp.                            | Grevillea                          | 1.5         | 1.5               | Fast                | n/a           | FS          | High          | High           | High             | High                   | Low          | Low        | Acid-Neutral    | All year          |   | E CDA R,LM, attracts bees and nectar eating birds  |
| Philotheca myoporoides                    | Long-leafed Wax flower             | 1           | 1                 | Fast                | n/a           | FS          | Moderate      | Low            | Low              | Moderate               | Low          | Low        | Acid-Neutral    | Sep-Dec.          |   | E D R,LM, attracts bees, butterflies and nectar eating birds                               |
| Prostanthera rotundifolia                 | Native mint bush                   | 2           | 2                 | Fast                | n/a           | FS          | Moderate      | Low            | Low              | High                   | Low          | Low        | Acid-Neutral    | Sep-Dec.          |   | E DA R,LM, Flowers attract bees and beneficial insects to garden                           |
| Juniperus communis subsp.                 | Common juniper                     | 2           | 4                 | Slow                | n/a           | FS          | High          | Moderate       | High             | Moderate               | Low          | Low        | Complete        | May-June          | Cone - Berries                          | E DC R,LM,F, berries can attract birds   |
| Salvia subsp.                             | Salvia                             | 1           | 60cm              | Fast                | n/a           | FS/PS       | High          | High           | High             | High                   | Low          | Moderate   | Acid            | Sep-June          | various                                 | E CDA R,LM, attracts bees and nectar eating birds  |
| Lavandula spp.                            | Lavendar                           | 1           | 1                 | Fast                | n/a           | FS          | High          | Low            | High             | High                   | Low          | Moderate   | Alkaline        | Sep-June          | Lavender                                | E CDA R,LM,F, attracts bees  |
| Choisya spp.                              | Mexican orange blossom             | 1           | 1.5               | Fast                | n/a           | FS/PS       | Low           | Moderate       | High             | Moderate               | Low          | Low        | Complete        | Aug-Nov.          | White                                   | E CDA S,Sh, ornamental plant, can be trained to a hedge                                    |
| Gardenia spp.                             | Gardenia                           | 1.5         | 1.5               | Slow                | n/a           | FS/PS       | Low           | Low            | Low              | High                   | Low          | Low        | Acid            | Nov-May           | Creamy white                            | E M F, ornamental shrub with highly frangant flowers                                       |
| Rhaphiolepsis spp.                        | Indian hawthorn                    | 2           | 1.5               | Slow                | n/a           | FS          | High          | High           | High             | High                   | Low          | Low        | Complete        | Sep-Jan           |   | E CDA R,LM,F   |
| Hebe buxifolia (                          | Hebe                               | 1           | 1                 | Fast                | n/a           | FS          | High          | High           | High             | High                   | Low          | Low        | Alkaline        | June-Sep          |   | E CD R,LM, attracts bees and butterflies   |
| Sedum spp.                                | Stonecrop                          | 0.6         | 1                 | Fast                | n/a           | FS-PS       | High          | High           | High             | High                   | Low          | High       | acid to neutral |                   |   | DA Attracts Attracts bees, butterflies   |
|   |                                    | 0.0         | •                 | 1030                | .,, 0         | .5.5        | 5             | 6              | 5                | 1"6"                   |              | 1"5"       | and to neutral  | Dec march         |   | ,  |
|   |                                    |             |                   |                     |               |             |               |                |                  |                        |              |            |                 |                   |   |  |

### Species Palette 6 – Grasses and Tussocks

| INDIGENOUS TO PROVIDENCE (Grown at nursery/within         |                                |              | Uses/traits ke     |                       |                    | <u>Habitat Key</u> |              |               |                 |                  |                      |                 |                 |                      |                               |              |  |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--|
| INDIGENOUS (Grown Outside Bayside)                        | Additional Species             |              | R - Robust and     |                       |                    |                    |              | Ri = Ripari   | ian forest (int | terface betwee   | n land and river/str | eam)            |                 |                      | vell without damage.          |              |  |
| NATIVE TREES (From Australia)                             | Full Sun = FS                  |              | LM - Low Mair      |                       |                    | M - Moist/Clo      |              |               |                 |                  |                      |                 |                 | Fair= can tolerate   |                               |              |  |
| EXOTIC (From outside Australia)                           | Part Shade=PS                  |              | S - Shade Tree     |                       |                    | C – Coast – du     |              |               |                 | We=Wetland       |                      |                 |                 |                      | ites somewhat with some effe  |              | vels   |
| Additional Species  | Shade = FSh                    |              | F - Feature Tre    |                       |                    |                    |              |               |                 | ess once establ  |                      |                 | acio            |                      | ous damage to death if expos  |              |  |
| *PLEASE NOTE THE BELOW INFORMATION IS A GUIDE (           |                                |              | Sh – Preters o     | r tolerates full shad | e                  |                    |              |               |                 | odic inundation  |                      |                 |                 | Unknown              |                               |              | act your local nursery or a horticultural professional for further advice.         |
| Use of any of the below species is preferred but not li   | mited to these species         |              |                    |                       |                    | A – Adaptable      | , growing we | ell in most s | oil types       |                  |                      |                 |                 |                      |                               | All indigeno | ous plants provide habitat & food for local birds, insects & animals.              |
| GRASSES AND TUSSOCKS                                      |                                |              |                    | EVC= Ecological Ve    |                    |                    |              |               |                 | Tolerance        |                      |                 |                 |                      |                               |              | to the to  |
| BOTANICAL NAME  | COMMON NAME                    | Mat. HEIGHT  | Mat.SPREAD<br>50cm | Growth Rate           | EVC                | Sunlight           | Wind         |               | Sea spray       |                  | Waterlogging         | Compaction      | pH Range        | Flowering perior     |                               | Habitat L    |  |
| Austrostipa flavescens                                    | Coast Spear-grass              | 50cm         |                    | Fast                  | 921<br>719, 921, 3 | FS                 | High         | High          | High            | Fair             | Low                  | Moderate        | Complete        | Sep-Feb.<br>Sep-Dec. | Brown                         | HCD A        | A, R, LM, F, Habitat   |
| Austrostipa mollis  | Soft Spear-grass               | 30cm         | 30cm               |                       |                    | FS                 | High         | High          | High            | High             | Low                  | High<br>Unknown | Complete        |                      | Green or purple/Strawed White |              |  |
| Austrostipa stipoides                                     | Prickly Spear-grass            | 1<br>1m      | 1                  | Moderate<br>Moderate  | n/a<br>707         | FS-PS              | High         | High          | High            | Fair<br>Moderate | Moderate             | Unknown         | Complete        | Sep-Feb.<br>Sep-Mar. | Reddish Brown                 |              | A, R, LM, F, Habitat, wildflower garden, Bird attracting  A. R. LM. F. Habitat     |
| Baumea rubiginosa   | Soft Twig-rush Pale Grass-lily | 1m<br>50cm   | Spreading          | Moderate              |                    | FS-PS<br>FS-PS     |              |               |                 | Moderate         | High<br>Moderate     |                 | Complete        |                      | Greenish white-Blue           |              | A, K, LM, Ornamental, F. Habitat   |
| Caesia parviflora   | Strand Sedge                   | 50cm<br>80cm | 25cm               | Moderate              | n/a<br>n/a         | FS-PS<br>FS        | Moderate     | Low           | Low<br>High     |                  |                      | Low             | Complete        | Sep-Feb.<br>Apr-Jul. |                               |              | , , , ,  |
| Carex pumila  |                                |              | 80cm               |                       |                    |                    | U            | High          |                 | High             | Moderate             | High            | Complete        |                      | yellow/brown/red glumes       |              |  |
| Deyeuxia quadriseta                                       | Reed Bent-grass                | 15cm         | 40cm               | Fast                  | 719, 3             | FS-PS              |              | Low           |                 | Moderate         | High                 | Low             | Complete        | Sep-May.             | Pale Green/Purple             |              | A, R, LM, F, Habitat   |
| Dianella brevicaulis                                      | Small-flower Flax-lilly        | 60cm         | 50cm               | Moderate              | 919                | FS-PS              |              | Low           | Low             | Moderate         | Low                  | Low             | Complete        | Sep-Feb.             | Blue-Purple                   |              | A, LM, Ornamental, F, Habitat  |
| Dianella laevis   | Pale Flax-lily                 | 60cm         | 50cm               | Moderate              | n/a                | FS-PS              | Moderate     |               |                 | Fair             | Fair                 | Low             | Acid to Neutral | Aug-Jan.             | Blue and Yellow               |              | A, LM, Ornamental, F, Habitat  |
| Dianella longifolia                                       | Arching Flax-lily              | 1.3          | 1m                 | Moderate              | n/a                | FS-PS              |              | Low           |                 | Fair             | Fair                 | Low             | Complete        | Aug-Jan.             | Blue to Violet                |              | A, LM, Ornamental, F, Habitat  |
| Dianella revoluta   | Black-anther Flax-lily         | 50cm         | spreading          | Fast                  | 719, 3             | FS-PS              |              |               | Moderate        | Fair             | Fair                 | Fair            | Acid            | Sep-Dec.             | Blue or Purple                |              | A, LM, Ornamental, F, Habitat  |
| Dichelachne crinita                                       | Long-hair Plume-grass          | 20cm         | 30cm               | Moderate              | n/a                | FS-PS              | High         | Fair          | Fair            | Fair             | Moderate             | Low             | Complete        | Oct-Dec.             | Green to Purple               |              | A, LM, F, Habitat  |
| Distichlis distichophylla                                 | Australian Salt-grass          | 10cm         | 10cm               | Slow                  | n/a                | FS                 | High         | High          | High            | Fair             | High                 | High            | Complete        | Sep-Nov.             | Green growth                  |              | A, R, LM, F, interesting foliage, Bloom in response to rain                        |
| Eragrostis brownii  | Common Love-grass              | 20cm         | 20cm               | Fast                  | n/a                | FS-PS              | High         |               | Moderate        | Fair             | Fair                 | Low             | Complete        | Sep-Apr.             | Green growth                  |              | A, LM, F, Bird attracting, turf, groundcover, can flower most of year              |
| Ficinia nodosa  | Knobby Club-sedge              | 50cm         | 50cm               | Moderate              | 919                | FS                 | High         | High          | High            | Fair             | High                 | High            | Complete        | Sep-Feb.             | Brown                         |              | A, R, LM, F, Habitat, pond, Can flower throughout year                             |
| Gahnia radula   | Thatch Saw-sedge               | 2            | 1.5                | Slow                  | 719, 892, 3        | PS-FS              |              |               |                 | Moderate         | High                 | High            | Acid to Neutral | Sep.Feb.             | Brown to Black                |              | A, R, LM, F, Habitat   |
| Gahnia siberiana  | Red-fruit Saw-sedge            | 1.5          | 2                  | Moderate              | 892                | FSh-FS             | High         |               | Moderate        |                  | High                 | High            | Acid to Neutral |                      | Yellow-Deep Red               |              | A, R, LM, F, Habitat   |
| Hypolaena fastigiata                                      | Tassel Rope-rush               | 50cm         | 1.5                | Moderate              | 892                | FS-PS              | Moderate     |               | Low             | Moderate         | High                 | Low             | Complete        | Aug-Dec.             | Reddish Brown                 |              | A, R, LM, F, Habitat, Can flower most of year                                      |
| Juncus pallidus   | Rush                           | 1            | 50cm               | Moderate              | n/a                | FS-PS              | High         | Low           | Fair            | Fair             | High                 | Fair            | Acid to Neutral |                      | Green                         | E A          | A, R, LM, F, Habitat, bird attracting, pond, flowers most of year                  |
| Lachnagrostis billardierei                                | Coast Blown-grass              | 80cm         | 20cm               | Moderate              | n/a                | FS-PS              | Moderate     |               | Low             | Moderate         | High                 | Low             | Complete        | Sep-Nov.             | Green/Purple Spikelets        |              | A, R, LM, F, Ground cover, turf  |
| Lepidosperma concavum                                     | Sandhill Sword-sedge           | 60cm         | 2                  | Moderate              | 719, 892, 921, 3   | PS-FS              | High         | High          | High            | Moderate         | High                 | Fair            | Complete        | Sep-Feb.             | Yellow                        | -, , -       | A, R,, LM, R, Groundcover  |
| Lepidosperma laterale                                     | Variable Sword-sedge           | 1.5          | 2                  | moderate              | 719, 3             | FS-PS              | Moderate     |               | Low             | Moderate         | High                 | Low             | Complete        | Sep-Feb.             | Red to grey/brown             |              | A, R, LM, F, Frog Habitat  |
| Lomandra filiformis                                       | Wattle Mat-rush                | 50cm         | 30cm               | Slow                  | 719, 3             | FS-FSh             | High         | Moderate      | Fair            | Fair             | High                 | Fair            | Acid to Neutral | Oct-Nov.             | Yellow                        | HD A         | A, LM, Ornamental, F, Habitat, FSh   |
| Lomandra longifolia                                       | Spiny-headed Mat-rush          | 1            | 1                  | Moderate              | 719, 707, 3        | FS-PS              | Moderate     | Moderate      | Fair            | Fair             | High                 | High            | Complete        | Aug-Feb.             | Yellow, Purple centre         |              | A, R, LM, F, Habitat, ground cover, edge.  |
| Lomandra multiflora                                       | Many-flowered Mat-rush         | 30cm         | 30cm               | Moderate              | n/a                | FS                 | Moderate     |               | Low             | Moderate         | Low                  | Low             | Complete        | Jun-Nov, Jan.        | Creamy Yellow                 |              | A, LM, Ornamental, F, Habitat, Erosion control                                     |
| Microlaena stipoides var stipoides                        | Weeping Grass                  | 30cm         | 50cm               | Moderate-Fast         | 719, 3             | PS-FS              | High         | High          | Moderate        | Moderate         | Moderate             | Moderate        | Acid to Neutral |                      | Green growth                  | HC A         | A, R, LM, Turf/lawn or groundcover   |
| Patersonia occidentalis                                   | Long Purple-flag               | 40cm         | 40cm               | Moderate              | n/a                | FS                 | Fair         | Fair          | Fair            | Moderate         | High                 | Moderate        | Acid            | Sep-Dec.             | Purple                        | HDW L        | LM, Wildlife attracting, Wildflower, Attractive foliage,                           |
| Poa labillardierei  | Common Tussock-grass           | 50cm         | 50cm               | Moderate              | n/a                | PS-FS              | High         |               | Moderate        |                  | High                 | High            | Acid to Neutral |                      | Golden                        |              | A, R, LM, Bird attracting, Attractive, Ornamental, groundcover, erosion control    |
| Poa poiformis   | Coast or Blue Tussock-grass    | 50cm         | 50cm               | Moderate-Fast         | 919                | FS-PS              | High         | Fair          | High            | Fair             | Moderate             | High            | Complete        | Dec.                 | Golden                        |              | A, R, LM, Bird attracting, Attractive, Ornamental, groundcover, erosion contro     |
| Poa sieberana   | Tussock-grass                  | 30cm         | 30cm               | Moderate-Fast         | 719, 3             | FS-PS              |              |               | Moderate        |                  | Moderate             | Moderate        | Complete        | Oct-Mar.             | Green or Purplish             |              | R, A, Ornamental, border plant, Bird/butterfly attracting                          |
| Rytidosperma caespitosum (syn.Austrodanthonia caespitosa) |                                | 40cm         | 40cm               | Moderate-Fast         | n/a                | FS-PS              | High         |               | Moderate        | Ü                | Moderate             | Moderate        | Complete        | Oct-Dec.             | White                         |              | A, R, LM, Rockeries, Bird-attracting, lawn alternative                             |
| Rytidosperma geniculatum (syn.Austrodanthonia geniculata) | Kneed Wallaby-grass            | 15cm         | 15cm               | Slow                  | 921                | FS-PS              |              | Moderate      |                 | High             | Fair                 | Moderate        | Complete        | Oct-Dec.             | White                         |              | R, LM, Ornamental, Rock planting, Lawn grass, bird attracting                      |
| Rytidosperma racemosum                                    | Clustered Wallaby-grass        | 20cm         | 20cm               | Moderate-Fast         | n/a                | FS-PS              |              |               | Moderate        |                  | Moderate             | High            | Complete        | Oct-Dec.             | White                         |              | A, R, LM, Feature, Revegetation, Lawn alternative, thrives in poor soil, rockeries |
| Rytidosperma setaceum                                     | Bristly Wallaby-grass          | 60cm         | 40cm               | Moderate              | n/a                | FS-PS              | High         | Moderate      |                 | High             | Fair                 | Moderate        | Complete        | Oct-Dec.             | White                         |              | A, R, LM, Feature, Revegetation, Lawn alternative, thrives in poor soil, rockeries |
| Schoenus brevifolius                                      | Zig-zag Bog-sedge              | 90cm         | 30cm               | Moderate              | 892                | FS-PS              | Moderate     | Moderate      | Moderate        |                  | High                 | Low             | Complete        | Sep-Feb.             | Red-brown                     |              | Shiny dark red-brown foliage, ornamental, bird attracting,                         |
| Spinifex sericeus   | Hairy Spinifex                 | 30cm         | Spreading          | Moderate              | n/a                | FS                 | High         | High          | High            | High             | Moderate             | Low             | Complete        | Nov-Dec.             | Yellow and Brown              |              | R, LM, Bush, Groundcover   |
| Sporobolus virginicus                                     | Salt or Sand Couch             | 10cm         | Spreading          | Moderate              | n/a                | FS                 | High         | Fair          | Fair            | High             | High                 | Low             | Complete        | Dec-May.             | Green-purple                  |              | A, LM, coastal and low dune stabilizer   |
| Tetrarrhena juncea  | Forest wire-grass              | Climber      | 4m                 | Moderate-Fast         | 719, 3             | PS-FS              | Moderate     |               | Low             | High             | Moderate             | Low             | Complete        | Nov-Apr.             | Purplish                      |              | A, Habitat, Climber, High management, Wombat attracting                            |
| Themeda triandra  | Kangaroo Grass                 | 50cm         | 50cm               | Moderate              | 719, 3             | FS-PS              |              | Moderate      |                 | Moderate         | Fair                 | Fair            | Complete        | Sep-Dec.             | Purple-Red                    |              | A, R, LM, Accenting, wildflower  |
| Thelionema caespitosum                                    | Tufted Blue Lily               | 20cm         | 1.3m               | Moderate              | n/a                | FS-PS              | Moderate     |               |                 | Moderate         | Fair                 | Moderate        | Complete        | Sep-Dec.             | Blue, White and Yellow        |              | A, Rockeries, border planting  |
| Tricoryne eliator   | Yellow Rush-lily               | 30cm         | 50cm               | Slow/Difficult        | n/a                | FS                 | Moderate     |               | Low             | Low              | Moderate             | Low             | Complete        | Oct-Mar.             | Bright Yellow                 |              | A, ground cover, Rockeries   |
| Triglochin striatum                                       | Streaked Arrowgrass            | 10cm         | 20cm               | Moderate              | n/a                | FS-PS              | Moderate     |               | Fair            | Moderate         | High                 | Moderate        | Complete        | Aug-Apr.             | Dark Green                    |              | Can tolerate poor drainage well, erosion protection, semi-aquatic                  |
| Xanthorrhoea minor subsp. lutea                           | Small Grass-tree               | 50cm         | 50cm               | Slow                  | 719, 892, 3        | PS-FS              |              |               |                 | Moderate         | Low                  | Low             | Complete        | Dec-Feb.             | White/creamy-pale yellow      | HCD A        | A, R, LM, Ornamenetal, F, Habitat, bird attracting, architectural foliage          |
| Knifofia uvaria   | Red hot poker                  | 90cm         | 90cm               | Moderate-Fast         | n/a                | FS-PS              |              |               | Moderate        | High             | Low                  | Low             | complete        | Nov-Apr.             | Various                       |              | Attracts birds, butterflies, bees  |
| Liriope muscari   | Lily turf                      | 50cm         | 40cm               | Moderate-Fast         | n/a                | FS-PS              | High         | High          | High            | High             | Low                  | Low             | Acid to Neutral | Nov-Jan              | Purple                        | RLM A        | Atractive foliage, can be used as lawn substitute ground cover                     |
|   |                                |              |                    |                       |                    |                    |              |               |                 |                  |                      |                 |                 |                      |                               |              |  |

### Species Palette 7 – Groundcovers and Wildflowers

| INDIGENOUS TO PROVIDENCE (Grown at nurser)   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
|  | v/within Rawside)  |  | Uses/traits ke  | IV.  |  | Hahit:  | tat Key  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |  |
| INDIGENOUS (Grown Outside Bayside)   | Additional Species   |  | R - Robust and  |  |  |   |  | dland  |   | Ri = Rinarian fo   | rest (interf   | ace between   | land and river/s   | tream)   | High = tolerates well wi  | thout damage   |  |  |
| NATIVE TREES (From Australia)  | Full Sun = FS  |  | LM - Low Mair   |  |  |   | Noist/Close  | ed forest  |   | a = rapunan ro<br>3=Grassland  |  |   |  |  | Fair= can tolerate media  |  |  |  |
| EXOTIC (From outside Australia)  | Part Shade=PS  |  | S - Shade Tree  |  |  |   |  | e scrub & w  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   | omewhat with some effects in   | low leve   | le .   |
| Additional Species   | Shade = FSh  |  | F - Feature Tre   |  |  |   |  |  |   | olerates dryne   | es anno ost  | ahlished  |  | Acid   |   | amage to death if exposed  | 101111111  |  |
| *PLEASE NOTE THE BELOW INFORMATION IS A G  | SUIDE ONLY   |  |   | r tolerates full shade   |  |   |  |  |   | vetness, perio   |  |   |  | Alkaline to neutra   | l Unknown   | amage to acaut ii exposed  | Please   | contact your local nursery or a horticultural professional for further advice.   |
| Use of any of the below species is preferred but   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  | growing we   |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  | genous plants provide habitat & food for local birds, insects & animals.   |
| GROUND COVERS AND WILDELOWERS AND CUM  | MRERS  |  |   | FVC= Frological Veget  | ation Class  | A-AL  | uaptable,  | BIOMIIIE WE  | :II III III OSC   | son types  | Tolerance  |   |  |  |   |  | All Illui  | genous plants provide habitat & rood for rotal birds, misects & animals.   |
| BOTANICAL NAME   | COMMON NAME  | Mat. HEIGHT  | Mat SPREAL  | D Growth Rate  | EVC  | Sunli   | light W  | Vind S   | alinity   | Soa snrav I  |  |   | Compaction   | pH Range   | Flowering period  | Flower colours   | Hahita   | t Uses/Traits  |
| Acaena novae+RC:R/521C-zelandiae   | Bidgee-widgee  | Prostrate  | 1m  | Moderate   | n/a  | ESh-  |  | ligh   | High  | High   | Fair   | High  | Moderate   | Complete   | Sep-Dec.  | Brown  |  | R. LM. Thorns, wildflower, bush  |
| Acrotriche serrulata   | Honey Pots   | 30cm   | 1m  | Moderate   | 719, 3   |   |  | derate Mo  | oderate   | Moderate   | High   | Low   | Moderate   | Complete   | May-Oct.  | Greenish   |  | Fruiting, Habitat, Mixed bed use, Rockeries, Bird attracting, fragrant   |
| Actites megalocarpa  | Dune Thistle   | 60cm   | 60cm  | Moderate to Fast   | n/a  |   |  |  | High  | High N   | 10derate   | Low   | Moderate   | Complete   | Sep-Jun.  | Yellow/Pale Purple   |  | R. Coastal garden, habitat   |
| Amperea xiphoclada var. xiphoclada   | Broom Spurge   | 40cm   | 40cm  | Moderate   | 719, 892, 3  | FS  | S Moi  |  | Low   |  | High   | Low   | Low  | acid to neutral  | Sep-Feb.  | Cream and brown  |  | Rockeries and underplanting, mass planting, hedge feature, unique leaves   |
| Apium prostratum ssp prostratum  | Sea Celery   | 20cm   | 50cm  | Moderate to fast   | n/a  | PS-I  |  | Fair   | High  | High   | High   | Low   | Moderate   | Complete   | Oct-Apr   | White  |  | Attractive container, ferny foliage, Cultural, habitat, native animal attracting   |
| Arthropodium strictum  | Chocolate Lily   | 30cm   | 30cm  | Slow to Moderate   | n/a  |   |  | derate Mo  | oderate   |  | 1oderate   | Fair  | Moderate   | Acid   | Sep-Dec.  | Purple   |  | Wildflower, fragrant, container plant, decidious, mass planting aesthetic  |
| Astroloma humifusum  | Cranberry Heath  | 50cm   | 1.5m  | Slow   | 719, 3   |   | -FS Moi  |  | Fair  | Fair   | High   | Moderate  | Moderate   | Acid   | Apr-Sep.  | Red  |  | Bird attracting, winter foliage, container plant, native bush garden   |
| Bossiaea prostrata   | Creeping Bossiaea  | 10cm   | 50cm  | Slow to Moderate   | 719  |   |  | derate Mo  |   | Moderate M   | Inderate   | Moderate  | Moderate   | Alkaline to neutral  | Sep-Dec.  | Yellow/Red-brown   |  | Weed suppression, erosion control, ornamental, embankments, rockeries.   |
| Brachycome parvula   | Coast Daisy  | 20cm   | 20cm  | Moderate to Fast   | n/a  |   |  | ligh   | High  | High   |  | Moderate  | Unknown  | Complete   | Sep-Dec.  | Purple   |  | R, LM, Interesting foliage   |
| Burchardia umbellata   | Milkmaids  | 30cm   | 10cm  | Slow to moderate   | n/a  |   | -FS Moi  |  | nknown  |  | Fair   | Moderate  | Unknown  | Acid   | Sep-Nov.  | White  |  | Decidious, Wildflower and bushgarden, container planting   |
| Carpobrotus rossii   | Karkalla   | 10cm   | 1m  | Moderate to Fast   | 921  | PS.I  | -FS F  | ligh   | High  | High   | High   | Moderate  | Unknown  | Complete   | Sep-Dec.  | Purple   |  | R, LM, interesting foliage   |
| Centella cordifolia (S)  | Centella   | Prostrate  | 2m  | Moderate   | 707  |   |  | derate Mo  | oderate   | Moderate   | Low  | High  | Unknown  | Complete   | Aug-Dec.  | White/nink   |  | M Pond, Ornamental, wetland, bushy   |
| Chamaescilla corymbosa   | Blue Stars   | 10cm   | 10cm  | Moderate   | n/a  | PS-I  | FS Moi   | derate Mo  | oderate   |  | Fair   | Fair  | Unknown  | Complete   | Aug-Nov.  | Blue   |  | Wildflower/Bush Garden, container planting   |
| Chrysocephalum apiculatum  | Common Everlasting   | 20cm   | 50cm  | Moderate   | n/a  |   |  | ligh   | High  | High   | High   | Low   | Fair   | Complete   | Sep-Dec.  | Yellow   |  | Silver foliage, Wildflower/bushgarden, container planting  |
| Coronidium scorpiodies   | Button Everlasting   | 30cm   | 30cm  | Moderate   | n/a  |   | -FS Moi  |  | Low   | Moderate   | High   | Low   | Low  | Complete   | Sep-Dec.  | Pale/Lemon vellow  |  | Rockeries, Attracts pollinators, Resilient planting  |
| Dichondra repens   | Kidney-weed  | Prostrate  | indefinite  | Moderate to Fast   | 919, 719, 921, 3   | FSh-  |  |  |   | Moderate   | Low  | Fair  | Unknown  | Complete   | Sep-Dec.  | White/Pale vellow/Green  |  | R, LM, Interesting foliage, Bush garden, container planting  |
| Disphyma crassifolium subsp. Clavellatum   | Rounded Noon-flower  | Prostrate  | 1m  | Moderate   | 919, 713, 321, 3   | 1311  |  | ligh   | High  | High   | High   | Moderate  | Unknown  | Complete   | Oct-Dec.  | Pink   |  | R, LM, Interesting foliage, bush garden  |
| Drosera whittakeri subsp. Clavellatum  Drosera whittakeri subsp. Aberrans  | Scented Sundew   | 20cm   | 20cm  | Moderate   | 719, 3   | - 12  |  | derate Mo  | oderate   | Moderate N   | Anderate   | Moderate  | Unknown  | Acid   | Jul-Oct.  | White  |  | Perennial, decidious, wildflower/bushgarden,container,fragrant,carnivorous   |
| Drosera wnittaken subsp. Aberrans Drosera peltata subsp. Auriculata  | Tall Sundew  | 20cm<br>80cm   | 20cm<br>20cm  | Slow to Moderate   | 719, 3   | PS-I  |  |  | Fair Fair   | Fair   | Fair   | High  | Unknown  | Acid   | Aug-Dec.  | Pink and white   | HWG  | bushgarden, container planting, carniverous  |
| Einadia nutans   | Nodding Saltbush   | 20cm   | 20CH  | Moderate to East   | 719, 692, 3<br>n/a   |   |  |  | High  | High   | High   | Fair  | Fair   | Complete   | Sep-Dec.  | White  |  | R I M Colourful fruit  |
| Enchylaena tomentosa   | Ruby Saltbush, Barrier Saltbush  | Prostrate  | 1m<br>1m  | Moderate   | n/a<br>n/a   | PS-1  |  | ligh<br>High   | High  | High   | High   | Fair  | Fair   | Complete   | Sep-Dec.<br>May-Sep   | Red with pink fruit  | CD   | 1,11,11,11,11,11,11,11,11,11,11,11,11,1  |
| Entrylaena tomentosa<br>Enilohium hillardierianum  | Variable Willow-herb   | 1m   | 70cm  | Moderate   | 707  |   |  | derate Mo  | nigii   | Moderate   | Low  | Fair  | I lebe eve   | Complete   | Sep-Feb.  | Purple/pink  |  | Rockeries, watercourses, damp area planting  |
|  | Southern Sea-heath   | 10cm   | 70cm  | Moderate   | n/a  | P3-I  |  |  |   | Moderate   |  | Fair  | Unknown  | Alkaline to neutral  | Jun-Oct.  | Purple/pllik<br>Pink   |  |  |
| Frankenia pauciflora   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  | High  | High   | High   |   |  | Alkaline to neutral  |   |  |  | interesting foliage, shrubbing, hedging, container planting, bush garden   |
| Geranium solanderi   | Austral Cranesbill Shade Raspwort  | 20cm<br>50cm   | 30cm<br>70cm  | Moderate to Fast Moderate  | 719, 3<br>892  | PS  | S Moi  |  |   | Moderate N   | oderate<br>Oderate   | Moderate  | Moderate<br>Moderate   | Complete   | Aug-Dec.  | Pale pink/white yellow   |  | R, Rockeries, pot plant, can grow quickly and spread in always wet soil  |
| Gonocarpus humilis   |  |  |   | Moderate   |  | PS-I  |  |  | Low   |  |  | High  |  | Unknown<br>Unknown   |   | Yellow-greeen<br>Red   |  | / Perennial herb, prostrate and sprawling  |
| Gonocarpus micranthus  | Creeping Raspwort  | Prostrate<br>20cm  | 50cm<br>30cm  | Moderate   | n/a  |   |  | derate   |   |  | Noderate<br>Noderate   | High  | Moderate<br>Moderate   |  | Dec-Feb,  |  | W  |  |
| Gonocarpus tetragynus  | Poverty Raspwort   |  |   |  | 3  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  | Unknown  |   | Reddish-pink   |  | Wirey, erect perennial herb. Good understorey below established trees  |
| Goodenia hummilis  | Swamp Goodenia   | 10cm   | 1m  | Moderate   | 919, 707   |   | -FS Moi  |  | Low   |  | loderate   | High  | Moderate<br>Moderate   | Unknown  | Nov-Mar.  | Yellow   |  | dainty, little herb, good for moist sunny locations, eg besides pools  |
| Goodenia geniculata  | Bent Goodenia  | 10cm   | 50cm  | Moderate   | n/a  |   | _  | derate Mo  | oderate   | LOW  | loderate   |   | Moderate   | Alkaline to neutral  | Sep-Jan.  | Yellow   |  | Can be planted as colourful foreground for natives, beds, weed suppressing   |
| Goodenia radicans  | Shiny Swamp-mat  | 10cm   | 50cm  | Moderate   | n/a  |   |  | ligh   | High  |  | Low  | High  | Unknown  | Complete   | Mar-Dec.  | White  |  | Ornamental pond, bush garden   |
| Gratiola pubescens   | Glandular Brooklime  | 20cm   | 20cm  | Moderate   | 707  | PS  |  |  | Low   |  | loderate   | High  | Moderate   | Unknown  | Oct-mar.  | pale pink with yellow  |  | Ornamental pond edges and rockeries, useful in waterlogged environments  |
| Haloragis brownii (N)  | Swamp Raspwort   | 50cm   | 50cm  | Moderate   | 919, 921   |   | -FS Moi  |  | Low   |  | loderate   | High  | Moderate   | Unknown  | Oct-Feb.  | Reddish Brown  | CRiW   | watercourse edging, damp locations   |
| Hibbertia acicularis   | Prickly Guinea-flower  | 30cm   | 50cm  | Moderate   | n/a  |   | -FS Moi  |  | Low   |  | loderate   |   | Moderate   | Unknown  | Sep-Dec.  | Bright yellow  |  | Attractive planting for open soils, cottage gardens, and rockeries   |
| Hydrocotyle laxiflora  | Stinking Pennywort   | 40cm   | 1-2m  | Moderate to Fast   | 719, 3   | PS-I  |  | Fair Mo  |   | Moderate N   |  | Fair  | Unknown  | Alkaline to neutral  | Oct-Dec.  | Green  |  | Wildflower/bush garden, ornamental pond Ornamental pond, wildflower/bush garden, allergenic  |
| Isotoma fluviatilis  | Swamp Isotoma  | Prostrate  | 1m  | Moderate   | n/a  |   |  |  |   |  | Low  | High  |  |  |   |  |  |  |
| Kennedia prostrata   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  | Low   | Low  |  |   | Unknown  | Acid   | Oct-Nov.  | Blue   |  |  |
|  | Running Postman  | Prostrate  | 1m  | Moderate   | n/a  | PS-I  | -FS F  | High   | Fair  | Fair   | High   | Moderate  | Unknown  | Complete   | Apr-Dec.  | Red  | HCD  | Interesting foliage, bird attracting, Wildflower/Bush Garden   |
| Lachnagrostis billardierei   | Coast Blown-grass  | 50cm   | 20cm  | Moderate<br>Moderate   | n/a<br>919   | PS-I  | -FS H  | High<br>derate Mo  | Fair<br>oderate   | Fair<br>Moderate M   | High<br>loderate   | Moderate<br>Moderate  | Unknown<br>Moderate  | Complete<br>Unknown  | Apr-Dec.<br>Sep-Dec.  | Red<br>Straw yellow  | HCD<br>CW  | Interesting foliage, bird attracting, Wildflower/Bush Garden Coastal garden, erosion control, visual interest, tufted, adds texture  |
| Lagenophora stipitata  | Coast Blown-grass Common Bottle-daisy  | 50cm<br>5cm  | 20cm<br>20cm  | Moderate<br>Moderate<br>Moderate   | n/a<br>919<br>n/a  | PS-I<br>FS<br>FSh-  | -FS House  | derate Mo  | Fair<br>oderate<br>Low  | Fair<br>Moderate M<br>Low M  | High<br>Noderate<br>Noderate   | Moderate<br>Moderate<br>Moderate  | Unknown<br>Moderate<br>Moderate  | Complete<br>Unknown<br>Unknown   | Apr-Dec.<br>Sep-Dec.<br>Sep-Feb.  | Red<br>Straw yellow<br>Blue  | HCD<br>CW<br>HCA   | Interesting foliage, bird attracting, Wildflower/Bush Garden Coastal garden, erosion control, visual interest, tufted, adds texture Great groundcover over bare earth, container planting, frost tolerant  |
| Lagenophora stipitata<br>Laxmannia orientalis  | Coast Blown-grass<br>Common Bottle-daisy<br>Dwarf Wire Lily  | 50cm<br>5cm<br>5cm   | 20cm<br>20cm<br>10cm  | Moderate<br>Moderate<br>Moderate<br>moderate   | n/a<br>919<br>n/a<br>n/a   | PS-I<br>FS<br>FSh-  | -FS Moi<br>I-FS Moi<br>-FS Moi   | derate Moderate  | Fair<br>oderate<br>Low<br>Low   | Fair Moderate M Low M Low M  | High<br>Noderate<br>Noderate   | Moderate<br>Moderate<br>Moderate<br>Moderate  | Unknown<br>Moderate<br>Moderate<br>Moderate  | Complete Unknown Unknown Unknown   | Apr-Dec.<br>Sep-Dec.<br>Sep-Feb.<br>Sep-Dec.  | Red<br>Straw yellow<br>Blue<br>Red, Brown and White  | HCD<br>CW<br>HCA<br>HD   | Interesting foliage, bird attracting, Wildflower/Bush Garden Coastal garden, erosion control, visual interest, tufted, adds texture Great groundcover over bare earth, container planting, frost tolerant Border for dedicated remnant reserves  |
| Lagenophora stipitata Laxmannia orientalis Lobelia anceps  | Coast Blown-grass Common Bottle-daisy Dwarf Wire Lily Angled Lobelia   | 50cm<br>5cm<br>5cm<br>Prostrate  | 20cm<br>20cm<br>10cm<br>50cm  | Moderate<br>Moderate<br>Moderate<br>moderate<br>Moderate   | n/a<br>919<br>n/a<br>n/a<br>919, 921   | PS-I<br>FS<br>FSh-<br>PS-I  | FS Moi<br>I-FS Moi<br>I-FS Moi<br>S Moi  | derate Moderate derate derate Moderate  | Fair<br>oderate<br>Low<br>Low<br>oderate  | Fair Moderate M Low M Low M  | High<br>Noderate<br>Noderate<br>Noderate   | Moderate<br>Moderate<br>Moderate  | Unknown<br>Moderate<br>Moderate<br>Moderate<br>Unknown   | Complete Unknown Unknown Unknown acid to neutral   | Apr-Dec.<br>Sep-Dec.<br>Sep-Feb.<br>Sep-Dec.<br>Mar-Dec.  | Red<br>Straw yellow<br>Blue<br>Red, Brown and White<br>Blue, White   | HCD<br>CW<br>HCA<br>HD   | Interesting foliage, bird attracting, Wildflower/Bush Garden Coastal garden, erosion control, visual interest, furfled, adds texture Great groundcore over bare aerla, container planting, frost tolerant Border for dedicated remnant reserves Ornamental pond, wetland, bush garden, allergenic  |
| Lagenophora stipitata Laxmannia orientalis Lobelia anceps Lobelia pratioides   | Coast Blown-grass<br>Common Bottle-daisy<br>Dwarf Wire Lily<br>Angled Lobelia<br>Poison Lobelia  | 50cm<br>5cm<br>5cm<br>Prostrate<br>Prostrate   | 20cm<br>20cm<br>10cm<br>50cm  | Moderate Moderate Moderate moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate   | n/a<br>919<br>n/a<br>n/a<br>919, 921<br>n/a  | PS-I<br>FS<br>FSh-<br>PS-I<br>PS-F  | FS Mon   | derate Moderate derate derate Moderate  | Fair<br>oderate<br>Low<br>Low<br>oderate  | Fair Moderate M Low M Low M Moderate M Low M   | High<br>Noderate<br>Noderate<br>Noderate<br>Low  | Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate High  | Unknown<br>Moderate<br>Moderate<br>Moderate<br>Unknown<br>Moderate   | Complete Unknown Unknown Unknown acid to neutral acid to neutral   | Apr-Dec. Sep-Dec. Sep-Feb. Sep-Dec. Mar-Dec. Oct-May.   | Red Straw yellow Blue Red, Brown and White Blue, White Blue-lilac and white  | HCD<br>CW<br>HCA<br>HD<br>HW   | Interesting foliage, bird attracting, Wildflower/Bush Garden Coastal garden, erosion control, visual interest, tufted, adds texture Great groundcover over bare earth, container planting, frost tolerant Border for dedicated remnant reserves Ornamental pond, wetland, bush garden, allergenic Toxic. Excellent groundcover for bog, Useful in femeries when not too dark   |
| Lagenophora stipitata Laxmannia orientalis Lobelia anceps  | Coast Blown-grass Common Bottle-daisy Dwarf Wire Lily Angled Lobelia Poison Lobelia Broad Stinkweed  | 50cm<br>5cm<br>5cm<br>Prostrate<br>Prostrate<br>10cm   | 20cm<br>20cm<br>10cm<br>50cm<br>50cm<br>20cm  | Moderate Moderate Moderate moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate   | n/a<br>919<br>n/a<br>n/a<br>919, 921<br>n/a<br>n/a   | PS-I<br>FSh-<br>PS-I<br>PS-F<br>PS-F  | FS Monor Mon | derate Moderate derate derate Moderate  | Fair oderate Low Low oderate Low Low Low Low  | Fair Moderate M Low M Low M  | High<br>Noderate<br>Noderate<br>Noderate<br>Low<br>Low   | Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate High High  | Unknown<br>Moderate<br>Moderate<br>Moderate<br>Unknown<br>Moderate<br>Moderate   | Complete Unknown Unknown Unknown acid to neutral acid to neutral acid to neutral   | Apr-Dec. Sep-Dec. Sep-Feb. Sep-Dec. Mar-Dec. Oct-May. Sep-Dec.  | Red Straw yellow Blue Red, Brown and White Blue, White Blue-lilac and white Greenish   | HCD<br>CW<br>HCA<br>HD<br>HW<br>HW   | Interesting foliage, bird attracting, Wildflower/Bush Garden Coastal garden, erosion control, visual interest, furfed, adds texture Great groundcover over bare earth, container planting, frost tolerant Border for dedicated remnant reserves Ornamental pond, wetland, bush garden, allergenic Toxic. Excellent groundcover for bog, Useful in femeries when not too dark Toxic. Excellent groundcover for bog, Useful in femeries when not too dark  |
| Lagenaphora stipitata Laxmannia orientalis Lobelia anceps Lobelia pratioides Opercularia ovata Opercularia varia   | Coast Blown-grass Common Bottle-daisy Dwarf Wire Lily Angled Lobelia Poison Lobelia Broad Stinkweed Variable Stinkweed   | 50cm<br>5cm<br>5cm<br>Prostrate<br>Prostrate<br>10cm<br>25cm   | 20cm<br>20cm<br>10cm<br>50cm<br>50cm<br>20cm  | Moderate  | n/a<br>919<br>n/a<br>n/a<br>919, 921<br>n/a<br>n/a<br>719, 3   | PS-I<br>FS<br>FSh-<br>PS-I<br>PS-F<br>PS-F  | FS Moi<br>FS Moi<br>FS Moi<br>FS Moi<br>FSh FFSh FFSh FFSh FFSh FFSh FFSh FFSh   | derate Moderate derate derate Moderate  | Fair oderate Low Low oderate Low Low Low Low Low Low  | Fair Moderate M Low M Low M Moderate M Low Low Low Low Low Low   | High Noderate Noderate Noderate Low Low Low  | Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate High  | Unknown Moderate Moderate Moderate Unknown Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate   | Complete Unknown Unknown Unknown acid to neutral acid to neutral   | Apr-Dec. Sep-Dec. Sep-Feb. Sep-Dec. Mar-Dec. Oct-May. Sep-Dec. Jun-Mar.   | Red Straw yellow Blue Red, Brown and White Blue, White Blue, White Greenish Green or Purple  | HCD<br>CW<br>HCA<br>HD<br>HW<br>HW   | Interesting foliage, bird attracting, Wildflower/Bush Garden Cosstal garden, erosion control, visual interest, furfled, adds texture Great groundcover over bare activ, container planting, frost tolerant Border for dedicated remant reserves Ornamental pond, wetland, bush agreen, allergenic Toxic. Excellent groundcover for bog, Useful in femeries when not too dark Toxic. Excellent groundcover for bog, Useful in femeries when not too dark Toxic. Useful sams mell when customed  |
| Lagenophora stipitata Laxmannia orientalis Lobelia anceps Lobelia pratioides Operularia vota Operularia voria Ornduffia reniformis (syn Villarsia reniformis)  | Coast Blown-grass Common Bottle-daisy Dwarf Wire Lily Angled Lobelia Poison Lobelia Broad Stinkweed Variable Stinkweed Running Marsh flower  | 50cm<br>5cm<br>5cm<br>Prostrate<br>Prostrate<br>10cm<br>25cm   | 20cm<br>20cm<br>10cm<br>50cm<br>50cm<br>20cm<br>30cm  | Moderate  | n/a<br>919<br>n/a<br>n/a<br>919, 921<br>n/a<br>n/a<br>719, 3<br>707  | PS-I<br>FS<br>FSh-<br>PS-I<br>PS-F<br>PS-F<br>PS-F  | -FS H S Moi -FS Moi -FS Moi S Moi FSh H FSh H FSh H FSh Moi  | derate Moderate derate derate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate   | Fair oderate Low Low oderate Low Low Low Low Low Low Low  | Fair Moderate M Low M Low M Moderate M Low Low Low Low Low Low   | High Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Low Low Low Low   | Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate High High  | Unknown Moderate Moderate Moderate Unknown Moderate Moderate Moderate Unknown  | Complete Unknown Unknown Unknown acid to neutral acid to neutral acid to neutral Acid Acid   | Apr-Dec. Sep-Dec. Sep-Feb. Sep-Dec. Mar-Dec. Oct-May. Sep-Dec. Jun-Mar. Mar-Dec.  | Red<br>Straw yellow<br>Blue<br>Blue, White<br>Blue, White<br>Blue-lilac and white<br>Greenish<br>Green or Purple<br>Yellow   | HCD<br>CW<br>HCA<br>HD<br>HW<br>HW<br>HWA  | Interesting foliage, bird attracting, Wildflower/Bush Garden Castall garden, erosion control, visual interest, fuffed, adds texture Great groundcover over bare earth, container planting, frost tolerant Border for dedicated remnant reserves Ornamenta pond, wetland, bush garden, allergenic Toxic. Excellent groundcover for bog, (beful in femeries when not too dark Toxic. Cavellent groundcover for bog, (beful in femeries when not too dark Toxic. Unpleasant smell when cushed Ornamental pond, wetland, bush garden, allergenic   |
| Lagenophora stipitata Laxmonnia orientalis Labelia onceps Labelia pratioides Opercularia ovata Opercularia varia Ornduffia reniformis (syn Villarsia reniformis) Pelargonium australe  | Coast Blown-grass Common Bottle-daisy Dwarf Wire Lily Angled Lobelia Poison Lobelia Broad Stinkweed Variable Stinkweed Running Marsh flower Austral Stork's-bill   | 50cm 5cm 5cm Prostrate Prostrate 10cm 25cm 1m 50cm   | 20cm<br>20cm<br>10cm<br>50cm<br>50cm<br>20cm<br>30cm<br>1m  | Moderate  | n/a<br>919<br>n/a<br>n/a<br>919, 921<br>n/a<br>n/a<br>719, 3<br>707<br>n/a   | PS-I<br>FS<br>FSh-<br>PS-I<br>PS-F<br>PS-F<br>PS-F  | -FS  | derate Moderate Moderate derate Moderate   | Fair oderate Low Low oderate Low Low Low Low Low Low Low  | Fair  Moderate M Low M Low M Moderate M Low Low Low Low Low Moderate M Moderate  | High Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Low Low Low Fair  | Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate High High High Low  | Unknown Moderate Moderate Moderate Unknown Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate   | Complete Unknown Unknown acid to neutral   | Apr-Dec. Sep-Dec. Sep-Feb. Sep-Feb. Sep-Dec. Mar-Dec. Oct-May. Sep-Dec. Jun-Mar. Mar-Dec. Mar-Dec.  | Red Straw yellow Blue Red, Brown and White Blue, White Blue, Iliac and white Greenish Green or Purple Yellow Pink  | HCD<br>CW<br>HCA<br>HD<br>HW<br>HWA<br>MWH<br>RiW  | Interesting foliage, bird attracting, Wildflower/Bush Garden Coastal garden, erosion control, visual interest, furfled, adds texture Great groundcover over bare earth, container planting, frost tolerant Border for dedicated remnant reserves Ornamental pond, wetland, bush garden, allergenic Toxic Excellent groundcover for bog, Useful in femeries when not too dark Toxic Excellent groundcover for bog, Useful in femeries when not too dark Toxic Cutplessant smell when cushed Ornamental pond, wetland, bush garden, allergenic Edging, Wildflower/Dush garden, container planting  |
| Lagenaphara stipitata Lamannia orientalis Labelia pratiosides Labelia pratiosides Operauliana ovata Operauliana varia Operauliana varia Pebarganiam australe Pebarganiam australe Pebarganiam australe   | Coast Blown-grass Common Bottle-daisy Dwarf Wire Lily Angled Lobelia Poison Lobelia Broad Stinkweed Variable Stinkweed Running Marsh flower Austral Stork's-bill Kopata  | 50cm 5cm 5cm 5cm Frostrate Prostrate 10cm 25cm 1m 50cm 30cm  | 20cm<br>20cm<br>10cm<br>50cm<br>50cm<br>20cm<br>30cm<br>1m<br>50cm<br>30cm  | Moderate to Fast Moderate Moderate   | n/a<br>919<br>n/a<br>n/a<br>919, 921<br>n/a<br>719, 3<br>707<br>n/a<br>n/a   | PS-I<br>FS<br>FSh-<br>PS-I<br>PS-F<br>PS-F<br>PS-F<br>PS-I<br>PS-I  | -FS Moi<br>-FS Moi<br>-FS Moi<br>-FS Moi<br>S Moi<br>Fsh H<br>-Fsh H<br>-Fsh H<br>-Fs Moi<br>-FS Moi   | derate Mc derate Mc derate Mc derate Mc derate Mc digh digh digh derate Mc derate Mc derate Mc derate Mc derate Mc derate Mc   | Fair oderate Low Low oderate Low  | Fair Moderate M Low N Low N Moderate M Low Low Low Low Low Low Moderate Low Moderate N   | High Noderate Noderate Noderate Low Low Low Low Fair Noderate  | Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate High High High Low Low  | Unknown Moderate Moderate Moderate Unknown Moderate Moderate Moderate Unknown  | Complete Unknown Unknown Unknown acid to neutral acid to neutral acid to neutral acid to neutral acid acid to neutral acid to neutral acid to neutral acid to neutral  | Apr-Dec. Sep-Dec. Sep-Feb. Sep-Dec. Mar-Dec. Oct-May. Sep-Dec. Jun-Mar. Mar-Dec. Dec-Feb.   | Red Straw yellow Blue Red, Brown and White Blue, White Blue-lilac and white Green or Purple Yellow Pink White/pink   | HCD<br>CW<br>HCA<br>HD<br>HW<br>HWA<br>MWH<br>RiW<br>CA  | Interesting foliage, bird attracting, Wildflower/Bush Garden Castall garden, erosion control, visual interest, tuffed, adds texture Great groundcover over bare earth, container planting, frost tolerant Border for dedicated remnant reserves Ornamenta poind, wetland, bush garden, allergenic Toxic. Excellent groundcover for bog, Useful in fermeries when not too dark Toxic. Useful engroundcover for bog, Useful in fermeries when not too dark Toxic. Unpleasant smell when cushed Toxic. Unpleasant smell when cushed Gormamenta pond, wetland, bush garden, allergenic Edging, Wildflower/Bush garden, container planting Open border plant, needs replacating annually, regenerates via fire  |
| Lagenophora stipitota Laxmannia orientolis Labelia anceps Lobelia protioides Operculoria ovata Operculoria ovata Operculoria ovata Operculoria vota Pebrgonium australe Pebrgonium australe Pebrgonium australe Pebrgonium indorum Pinnica humilis   | Coast Blown-grass Common Bottle-daisy Dwarf Wire Lily Angled Lobelia Poison Lobelia Poison Lobelia Broad Stinkweed Variable Stinkweed Running Marsh flower Austral Storik-S-bill Kopata Common Rice-flower   | 50cm 5cm 5cm 5cm 7cm 5cm 10cm 10cm 25cm 1m 50cm 30cm 30cm  | 20cm<br>20cm<br>10cm<br>50cm<br>50cm<br>20cm<br>30cm<br>1m<br>50cm<br>30cm<br>40cm  | Moderate  | n/a<br>919<br>n/a<br>n/a<br>919, 921<br>n/a<br>n/a<br>719, 3<br>707<br>n/a<br>n/a<br>n/a   | PS-I<br>FS<br>FSh-<br>PS-I<br>PS-F<br>PS-F<br>PS-F<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I  | FS Month    S Month     S Month    S Month    S Month     S Month     S Month    S Month | derate Moderate   | Fair oderate Low Low oderate Low Low Low Low Low Low Low Low Low Fair   | Fair  Moderate M Low N Low W Moderate M Low  | High Noderate Noderate Noderate Low Low Low Low Fair Noderate Fair   | Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate High High High Low  | Unknown Moderate Moderate Moderate Unknown Moderate Moderate Moderate Unknown Low Unknown Low Unknown  | Complete Unknown Unknown Acid to neutral acid to neutral acid to neutral Acid Acid acid to neutral Acid acid to neutral Acid acid to neutral Complete  | Apr-Dec. Sep-Dec. Sep-Feb. Sep-Dec. Mar-Dec. Oct-May. Sep-Dec. Jun-Mar. Mar-Dec. Mar-Dec. Dec-Feb. Sep-Jan.   | Red Straw yellow Blue Red, Brown and White Blue, White Blue-lilac and white Greenish Green or Purple Yellow Pink White/pink White  | HCD<br>CW<br>HCA<br>HD<br>HW<br>HWA<br>MWH<br>RiW<br>CA<br>HA  | Interesting foliage, bird attracting, Wildflower/Bush Garden Coastal garden, erosion control, visual interest, furfied, adds texture Great groundcover over bare aerki, container planting, frost tolerant Border for dedicated remnant reserves Ornamental pond, wetland, bush garden, allergenic Toxic. Excellent groundcover for bog, Useful in femeries when not too dark Toxic. Excellent groundcover for bog, Useful in femeries when not too dark Toxic. Unpleasant smell when cushed Ornamental pond, wetland, bush garden, allergenic Edging, Wildflower/Dush garden, container planting Open border plant, needs replaceing annually, regenerates via fire Daisty, Wildflower/Bush Garden, container, allergenic, heavy pruning  |
| Lagenaphara stipitata Lamannia orientalis Labelia pratiosides Labelia pratiosides Operauliana ovata Operauliana varia Operauliana varia Pebarganiam australe Pebarganiam australe Pebarganiam australe   | Coast Blown-grass Common Bottle-disy Dwarf Wire Lily Angled Lobelia Poison Lobelia Broad Stinkweed Variable Stinkweed Running Marsh flower Austral Stork's-bill Kopata Common Rice-flower Woolly Rice-flower   | S0cm Scm Scm Frostrate Prostrate 10cm 25cm 1m S0cm 30cm 1m   | 20cm<br>20cm<br>10cm<br>50cm<br>50cm<br>20cm<br>30cm<br>1m<br>50cm<br>30cm  | Moderate  | n/a 919 n/a n/a 1/a 919,921 1/a 919,921 1/a 1/a 719,3 707 1/a 1/a 1/a 1/a 1/a 1/a  | PS-I<br>FS<br>FSh-<br>PS-I<br>PS-F<br>PS-F<br>PS-F<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I  | FFS   House    | derate Moderate   | Fair oderate Low Low oderate Low  | Fair  Moderate N Low N Moderate N Low Low Low Low Low Low Moderate Low Low Low Low Moderate Low N Fair Low N   | High Noderate Noderate Noderate Noderate Low Low Low Low Fair Noderate   | Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate High High High Low Low Low Low  | Unknown Moderate Moderate Moderate Unknown Moderate Moderate Moderate Unknown  | Complete Unknown Unknown Unknown acid to neutral acid to neutral acid to neutral acid to neutral acid acid to neutral acid to neutral acid to neutral acid to neutral  | Apr-Dec. Sep-Dec. Sep-Feb. Sep-Dec. Mar-Dec. Oct-May. Sep-Dec. Jun-Mar. Mar-Dec. Dec-Feb. Sep-Jan. Oct-Dec.   | Red Straw yellow Blue Red, Brown and White Blue, White Blue-lilac and white Green or Purple Yellow Pink White/pink   | HCD CW HCA HD HW HWA MWH RIW CA HA HA  | Interesting foliage, bird attracting, Wildflower/Bush Garden Casstal graden, erosion control, visual interest, tuffed, adds texture Grait groundcover over bare earth, container planting, frost tolerant Border for dedicated remainst reserves Toxic. Excellent groundcover for bog, Useful in femeries when not too dark Toxic. Excellent groundcover for bog, Useful in femeries when not too dark Toxic. Unpleasant smell when cushed Toxic. Unpleasant smell when cushed Ornamenta Jonn, Vettand, bush garden, allergenic Edging, Wildflower/Bush garden, container Janting Open border Jant, needs replacing annually, regenerates via fire Daisty, Wildflower/Bush Garden, container, Jalergenic, heavy pruning wooly appearance, amall gardens, container jalergenic, heavy pruning wooly appearance, amall gardens, container, sockies in open sol, warm positioning   |
| Lagenophora stipitata Lazmannia orientalis Labelia anceps Labelia pratiades Labelia pratiades Opercularia avata Opercularia avata Opercularia varia Opercularia varia Pekarganiam australe Pekarganiam indorum Pimelea humilis Pimelea cotophylia Dettylobium abtusangulum   | Coast Blown-grass Common Bottle-daisy Dwarf Wire Lily Angled Lobelia Poison Lobelia Broad Stinkweed Variable Stinkweed Variable Stinkweed Austral Stork-bell Kopata Common Rice-flower Woolly Rice-flower Common Rice-flower   | 50cm 5cm 5cm Prostrate Prostrate 10cm 25cm 1m 50cm 30cm 30cm 30cm 40cm   | 20cm<br>20cm<br>10cm<br>50cm<br>50cm<br>20cm<br>30cm<br>1m<br>50cm<br>30cm<br>40cm<br>50cm  | Moderate  | n/a 919 n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a 919, 921 n/a n/a 719, 3 707 n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a 892  | PS-I<br>FSh-<br>PS-F<br>PS-F<br>PS-F<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I  | FFS Mon-FFS Mo | derate Mc  | Fair oderate Low Low oderate Low  | Fair  Moderate N Low N Moderate N Low Low Low Low Low Low Moderate Low Low Low Low Moderate Low N Fair Low N   | High Noderate Noderate Noderate Low Low Low Low Fair Noderate Fair   | Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate High High High Low Low Low  | Unknown Moderate Moderate Moderate Unknown Moderate Moderate Moderate Unknown Low Unknown Low Unknown  | Complete Unknown Unknown Unknown acid to neutral Acid acid to neutral Complete acid to neutral   | Apr-Dec. Sep-Dec. Sep-Feb. Sep-Dec. Mar-Dec. Oct-May. Sep-Dec. Jun-Mar. Mar-Dec. Mar-Dec. Dec-Feb. Sep-Jan.   | Red Straw yellow Bilde White Greenish Green or Purple Yellow Pink White Junk White Cream-pale yellow Orange  | HCD CW HCA HD HW HWA MWH RIW CA HA HD HD   | Interesting foliage, bird attracting, Wildflower/Bush Garden Coastal garden, erosion control, visual interest, furfed, adds texture Great groundcover over bare early, container planting, frost tolerant Border for dedicated remnant reserves Ornamental pond, wetland, bush garden, allergenic Toxic. Excellent groundcover for bog, Useful in femeries when not too dark Toxic. Excellent groundcover for bog, Useful in femeries when not too dark Toxic. Unpleasant smell when cushed Ornamental pond, wetland, bush garden, allergenic Edging, Wildflower/bush garden, container planting Open border plant, needs replaceing annually, regenerates via fire Dainty, Wildflower/Bush Garden, container, allergenic, heavy pruning woolv appearance, small gardens, rockeries in open soil, warm positioning Wildflower/bush garden, container planting, foliage interest  |
| Lagenophora stipitata Lamania orientalis Labelia naceps Labelia naceps Labelia protoides Opercularia overta Opercularia varia Opercularia varia Opercularia varia Pelargoniam australe Pelargoniam australe Pelargoniam audorum Pinneia actophila Patylobium obtusangulum Patylobium obtusangulum Patylobium obtusangulum Patylobium obtusangulum  | Coast Blown-grass Common Bottle-disy Dwarf Wire Lily Angled Lobelia Poison Lobelia Broad Stinkweed Variable Stinkweed Running Marsh flower Austral Stork-S-till Kopata Common Rice-flower Woolly Rice-flower Common Flat-pea   | 50cm 5cm 5cm Prostrate Prostrate 10cm 25cm 1m 50cm 30cm 1m 40cm 30cm   | 20cm<br>20cm<br>10cm<br>50cm<br>50cm<br>20cm<br>30cm<br>30cm<br>40cm<br>50cm<br>30cm<br>40cm<br>50cm  | Moderate Sow to Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Slow to Moderate Slow  | n/a 919 n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a 19, 921 n/a  | PS-1<br>FSh-<br>PS-F<br>PS-F<br>PS-F<br>PS-F<br>PS-F<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I  | FFS Mon-FFS Mo | derate Mcderate   | Fair oderate Low Low oderate Low  | Fair  Moderate M Low M Low   | High Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Low Low Low Low Fair Moderate High Moderate  | Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate High High High Low Low Low Low Low Low  | Unknown Moderate Moderate Moderate Unknown Moderate Unknown Moderate Moderate Unknown Unknown Low Unknown Low Unknown Low  | Complete Unknown Unknown Unknown acid to neutral acid acid to neutral acid acid neutral  | Apr-Dec. Sep-Dec. Sep-Feb. Sep-Bec. Mar-Dec. Oct-May. Sep-Dec. Jun-Mar. Mar-Dec. Dec-Feb. Sep-Dan. Oct-Dec. Sep-Dec. Aug. Aug. Aug. Aug. Aug. Aug. Aug. Aug   | Red Straw yellow Blue Blue Red, Grown and White Blue-liac and white Blue-liac and white Greenish Green or Purple Yellow Pink White Jink White Cream-pale yellow Orange White   | HCD CW HCA HD HW HW HWA RIW CA HA HA HD HD HD HD   | Interesting foliage, bird attracting, Wildflower/Bush Garden Casstal graden, erosion control, visual interest, tuffed, adds texture Great groundcover over bare earth, container planting, frost tolerant Border for dedicated remainst reserves Toxic. Excellent groundcover for bog, Useful in femeries when not too dark Toxic. Excellent groundcover for bog, Useful in femeries when not too dark Toxic. Unpleasant smell when cushed Toxic. Unpleasant smell when cushed Ornamenta Jonn, Vettand, bush garden, allergenic Edging, Wildflower/Bush garden, container planting Open border Jaint, needs replacing annually, regenerates via fire Dainty, Wildflower/Bush Garden, container, Jaiergenic, heavy pruning woolvy appearance, amill gardens, container, sockies in open soil, warm positioning Wildflower/bush garden, container, planting, foliage interest Shortlived, required fire to stimulate regeneration  |
| Lagenophora stipitata Lazmannia orientalis Labelia anceps Labelia pratiades Labelia pratiades Opercularia avata Opercularia avata Opercularia varia Opercularia varia Pekarganiam australe Pekarganiam indorum Pimelea humilis Pimelea cotophylia Dettylobium abtusangulum   | Coast Blown-grass Common Bottle-daisy Dwarf Wire Lily Angled Lobelia Poison Lobelia Poison Lobelia Broad Stinkweed Variable Stinkweed Variable Stinkweed Austral Stork-bell Kopata Common Rice-flower Woolly Rice-flower Common Rice-flower Stork-daisy Stork-bell Stork-daisy Stork-bell Stork-daisy Stork-bell Stork-daisy Stork-bell Stork-daisy Stork-bell   | 50cm 5cm 5cm Prostrate Prostrate 10cm 25cm 1m 50cm 30cm 30cm 1m 40cm 30cm 30cm   | 20cm<br>20cm<br>10cm<br>50cm<br>50cm<br>20cm<br>30cm<br>1m<br>50cm<br>30cm<br>40cm<br>50cm<br>1m<br>30cm  | Moderate Solow to Moderate Slow to Moderate Slow to Moderate Slow to Moderate to fast   | n/a 919 n/a  | PS-I FS FSh- PS-F PS-F PS-F PS-I PS-I PS-I PS-I PS-I PS-I PS-I PS-I   | FFS   House    | derate Mc  | Fair oderate Low  | Fair Moderate M Low N Low M Moderate M Low Low Low Low Low Low Low Moderate Low Moderate Low Moderate Low M Moderate Low Moderate Low M Low Moderate Low M Moderate Low M Moderate Low M Moderate Low M Low M Low M  | High Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Low Low Low Low Fair Moderate Fair Moderate High Moderate Moderate  | Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate High High High Low Low Low Low Low Low Low Low  | Unknown Moderate Moderate Unknown Moderate Unknown Moderate Moderate Unknown Unknown Low Unknown Low Unknown   | Complete Unknown Unknown Unknown acid to neutral Acid acid to neutral Complete acid to neutral   | Apr. Dec. Sep. Peb. Sep. Peb. Sep. Dec. Mar- Dec. Oct- May. Sep. Dec. Jun- Mar. Mar- Dec. Dec. Feb. Sep. Jan. Oct- Dec. Sep. Dec. Aug. Jan. Sep. Dec. Aug. Jan. Sep. Dec.   | Red Straw yellow Blue White Blue, White Blue, White Blue-lilac and white Green or Purple Yellow Pink White/pink White Cream-pale yellow Orange White Green and yellow  | HCD CW HCA HD HW HW HWA MWH RIW CA HA HA HD HD HD HDW  | Interesting foliage, bird attracting, Wildflower/Bush Garden Coastal garden, erosion control, visual interest, furfed, adds texture Great groundcover over bare early, container planting, frost tolerant Border for dedicated remnant reserves Ornamental pond, wetland, bush garden, allergenic Toxic. Excellent groundcover for bog, Useful in femeries when not too dark Toxic. Excellent groundcover for bog, Useful in femeries when not too dark Toxic. Excellent groundcover for bog, Useful in femeries when not too dark Toxic. Unpleasant smell when cushed Ornamental pond, wetland, bush garden, allergenic Edging, Wildflower/Bush garden, container planting Open border plant, needs replaceing annually, regenerates via fire Dainty, Wildflower/Bush Garden, container, allergenic, heavy pruning wootly appearance, mail gardens, rockeries in open soil, warm positioning Wildflower/Bush garden, container, allergenic, theavy pruning wootly appearance, mail gardens, rockeries in open soil, warm positioning Wildflower/Bush garden, container planting, foliage interest Shortlived, annual her to stimulate regeneration  |
| Lagenophora stipitata Lamania orientalis Labelia naceps Labelia naceps Labelia protoides Opercularia overta Opercularia overta Ordulfia cenformis (syn Villarsia reniformis) Pelargoniam australe Perargoniam australe Pera | Coast Blown-grass Common Bottle-disky Dwarf Wire Lily Angled Lobelia Proison Lobelia Broad Stinkweed Variable Stinkweed Running Marsh flower Austral Stork-Shell Kopata Common Rice-flower Woolly Rice-flower Common Flat-pea Siender Platysace Sticky-Long Heads Smill Poranthera   | 50cm 5cm 5cm 7cm Frostrate 10cm 25cm 11m 50cm 30cm 1 m 40cm 30cm 30cm 30cm 10cm  | 20cm 20cm 10cm 10cm 50cm 50cm 20cm 30cm 1m 50cm 30cm 30cm 30cm 30cm 30cm 30cm 30cm 3  | Moderate Solve Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Solve Moderate Slow to Moderate Slow Moderate to fast Moderate   | n/a 919 919 n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a 919,921 n/a 719,3 707 n/a 719,3 707 n/a  | PS-I<br>FS<br>FSh-<br>PS-F<br>PS-F<br>PS-F<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I  | FFS   House    | derate Mc  | Fair oderate Low  | Fair Moderate M Low M Moderate M Low Low Low Low Low Low Moderate Low M Moderate Low M Moderate Low M Moderate Low M Moderate  | High Moderate Moderate Moderate Low Low Low Low Low Fair Moderate High Moderate High Moderate Fair Moderate Fair   | Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate High High High Low Low Low Low Low Low Low Low Moderate                                 | Unknown Moderate Moderate Moderate Unknown Moderate Moderate Unknown Low Unknown   | Complete Unknown Unknown Unknown acid to neutral Acid acid to neutral  | Apr. Dec. Sep. Dec. Sep. Peb. Sep. Peb. Sep. Dec. Mar. Dec. Oct. May. Sep. Dec. Mar. Dec. Sep. Dec. Sep. Jan. Sep. Dec. Aug. Jan. Sep. Oct. Mar. Apr. Aug. Dec.   | Red Straw yellow Blue Blue Red, Brown and White Blue, White Blue, White Blue, White Greenish Green or Purple Yellow Pink White Jink White Cream-pale yellow Orange White Green and yellow White  | HCD CW HCA HD HW HW HWA MWH RIW CA HA HA HD HD HD CH   | Interesting foliage, bird attracting, Wildflower/Bush Garden Casstal graden, ersion control, visual interest, tuffed, adds texture Great groundcover over have earth, container planting, frost tolerant Border for dedicated remnant reserves Orumental pond, wetland, bush garden, allergenic Toxic. Excellent groundcover for bog, Useful in fermeries when not too dark Toxic. Locallent groundcover for bog, Useful in fermeries when not too dark Toxic. Unpleasant smell when cushed Toxic. Unpleasant smell when cushed Orumental pond, wetland, bush garden, allergenic Edging, Wildflower/Dush garden, container planting Open border plant, needs replacting annually, regenerates via fire Dainty, Wildflower/Bush Garden, container, Jalergenic, heavy pruning woldy appearance, amall gardens, container, sockress in open soil, warm positioning Wildflower/bush garden, container planting, foliage interest Shortlived, annual herb Wildflower/bush garden in this way to the sound of |
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Sep-Peb. Sep-Peb. Sep-Peb. Sep-Peb. Sep-Peb. Sep-Pec. Oct-Mev. Mar-Dec. Mar-Dec. Mar-Dec. Mar-Dec. Mar-Dec. Mar-Dec. Mar-Dec. Mar-Dec. Apr-Jan. Sep-Dec. Apr-Jan. Sep-Oct. Mar-Apr-Apr-Dec. Apr-Sep. Jun-Oct. Nov-Mar. Dec-Apr.  | Red Straw yellow Blue Blue Red, Brown and White Blue, White Blue, White Blue, White Greenish Green or Purple Yellow Pink White Jink White Cream-pale yellow Orange White Green and yellow White Green Cream Pale yellow  | HCD CW HCA HD HW HWW HWW RiW CA HA HA HD HD HD HD HD HD CH CHD HMCO) CW MW   | Interesting foliage, bird attracting, Wildflower/Bush Garden Casstal graden, errosino notto, 'svulai interest, tutfed, adds texture Great groundcover over have earth, container planting, frost tolerant Border for dedicated remnant reservers Ornamental pond, wetland, bush garden, allergenic. Toxic. Excellent groundcover for bog, Useful in fermeries when not too dark Toxic. Lupleasant smell when cushed Toxic. 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| Lagenophora stipitata Lamannia orientalis Labelia naceps Labelia protoides Operaulana ovata Operaulana ovata Operaulana ovata Operaulana varia Pebargonium australe Pebargonium pebargonium Patryace heteraphylia Petastysia konterpahylia Perastylia konglolia Perestylia konglolia Perestylia konglolia Perestylia konglolia Perestylia konglolia Petastylia konglolia Senecio minimus Senecio minimus Senecio minimus   | Coast Blown-grass Common Bottle-daisy Dwarf Wire Lily Angled Lobelia Poison Lobelia Poison Lobelia Broad Stinkweed Variable Stinkweed Running Marsh flower Austral Stork's-bill Kopata Common Rice-flower Common Rice-flower Woolly Rice-flower Stinky-Long Heads Siender Platysace Sticky-Long Heads Small Poranthera Tail Greenhood Austral Bracken Shrubby Fireweed Grass Trigger-plant   | S0cm   Scm   30cm   30cm  | 20cm 20cm 20cm 10cm 50cm 50cm 30cm 30cm 1m 50cm 30cm 30cm 30cm 1.1m 50cm 50cm 1.1m 30cm 30cm 30cm 30cm 30cm 30cm 30cm 30c   | Moderate Slow to Moderate Fast Slow to Moderate Fast Slow to Moderate Fast Fast Fast Fast Fast Fast Fast Fast  | n/a 919 919 1/a  | PS-I<br>FS<br>FSh-<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-   | FFS  | High derate Mc derate derate Mc derate Mc derate Mc digh High derate derate Mc derate derate Mc derate derate Mc derate Mc derate Mc derate Mc derate Mc derate derate Mc derate derate Mc derate Mc derate derate Mc derate Mc derate derate Mc derate Migh digh derate Mc derate Migh derate Mc derate | Fair oderate Low Low Low oderate Low  | Fair Moderate N Low N Low N Moderate N Low Moderate Low N High N Fair N High  | High loderate loderate loderate loderate low Low Low Low Low Fair loderate High loderate High loderate High loderate High loderate High  | Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate High High High Low                                  | Unknown Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Unknown Moderate Unknown Low Unknown Unknown Unknown High Unknown High Unknown High Unknown  | Complete Unknown Unknown Unknown add to neutral Add Complete add to neutral Add Complete Complete Complete  | Apr-Dec. Sep-Dec. Sep-Dec. Sep-Dec. Sep-Dec. Mar-Dec. Oct-May. Sep-Dec. Jun-Mar. Mar-Dec. Dec-Feb. Sep-Jan. Oct-Dec. Sep-Dec. Augusta   | Red Straw yellow Blow Blow Red, Frown and White Blue-liac and white Blue-liac and white Green or Purple Yellow Pink White/pink White/pink White Green and yellow Orange White Green and yellow White Green and yellow White Foren Green Cream Pale yellow Yellow Yellow Yellow Yellow  | HCD CW HCA CW CW HCA CW CW HCA | Interesting foliage, bird attracting, Wildflower/Bush Garden Casstall garden, erosion control, visual interest, furfied, adds texture Great groundcover over bare earth, container planting, frost tolerant Border for dedicated remnant reserves Torsic. Excellent groundcover for boy, best unit remeries when not too dark Toxic. Excellent groundcover for boy, Useful in femeries when not too dark Toxic. Useful engroundcover for boy, Useful in femeries when not too dark Toxic. Unpleasant smell when cushed Ornamental pond, wetland, bush garden, allergenic Edging, Wildflower/Bush Garden, container planting Open border plant, needs replacing annually, regenerates via fire Dainty, Wildflower/Bush Garden, container, planting, foliage interest Shortived, required fire to stimulate regeneration Shortived, annual herb Wildflower/Bush garden Deddious, perennal herb, underground tubers V. A. R. Un, Interesting foliage, allergenic, bush garden Deddious, perennal herb, underground tubers V. A. R. Un, Interesting foliage, allergenic, bush garden A, butterfly attracting factarpillar food Cotonoiser for disturbed soils Container planting, Wildflower/Bush garden, architectural form Bush garden, Dird attracting, fragrant flowers Excellent to pthe for ypanfiller for groundover  |
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Trigger-plant Bower Spinach   | S0cm   | 20cm 20cm 20cm 10cm 50cm 50cm 30cm 30cm 1m 50cm 30cm 30cm 20cm 20cm 50cm 50cm 1m 30cm 30cm 30cm 30cm 30cm 10cm 30cm 30cm 30cm 10cm 30cm 30cm 10cm 10cm 10cm 10cm 10cm 10cm 10cm 1   | Moderate Slow to Moderate Slow to Moderate Moderate Slow to Moderate Moderate Slow to Moderate  | n/a 919 n/a 1919 n/a n/a n/a 1919 n/a 1919 919 913 913 913 914 1719 1719 1719 1719 1719 1719 1719  | PS-I<br>FSh-<br>PS-I<br>PS-F<br>PS-F<br>PS-I-<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>FS-I<br>FS-I<br>FS-I<br>FS-I<br>FS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>PS-I<br>P  | FFS  | derate Mcderate Mcder | Fair oderate Low Low Low oderate Low  | Fair Moderate M Low N Low N Moderate N Low Low N Low Low Low Low Low Low Low N Moderate Low N Moderate Low N Moderate Low N Low N Moderate Low N Hoderate Low N Low N Low N Low N Hoderate Low N Low N Low N Hoderate Low N Low N Hoderate Low N Low N Hoderate Low N Hoderate Low N Low N Hoderate N H | High loderate loderate 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Sep-Narch All year Sep-Mar- All year  | Red Straw yellow Blue Red, Brown and White Blue-liac and white Blue-liac and white Green or Purple Yellow Pink White Green or Purple White Green and yellow Orange White Green and yellow White Green and yellow Purple White Green Cram Cram Cram Blue-hand Yellow Yellow Yellow Yellow Yellow Yellow Purple White White Green Cram Cram Cram Cram Cram Cram Lean Cram Pale yellow Yellow Yellow Yellow Yellow Yellow Yellow White Blue-hand White Purple White Blue-hand White Pale purple Blue-hand White Pale purple Blue-hand White Pale purple Blue-hand Blue-mave  | HCD CW HCD CD WAR MWW MCD CD W MCD W MC | Interesting foliage, bird attracting, Wildflower/Bush Garden Costal garden, errosin control, visual interest, turbed, adds texture Great groundcover over have earth, container planting, frost tolerant Great groundcover over have earth, container planting, frost tolerant Growler for decidand remnant reserves Ornamental pond, wetland, bush garden, allergenic Tonic Excellent groundcover for bog, Liseful in ferneries when not too dark Toxic Linglesant smell when cushed Toxic Linglesant smell when cushed Toxic Linglesant smell when cushed Grownented pond, wetland, bush garden, allergenic Linglesant smell when cushed Gopen border plant, needs replacing amously, regenerates via fire Dainty, Wildflower/Dush garden, container planting Gopen border plant, needs replacing amously, regenerates via fire Dainty, Wildflower/Dush Garden, container, allergenic, heavy pruning woolly appearance, amile gardens, container, allergenic, heavy pruning Wildflower/bush garden, container planting, foliage interest Shortlived, annual herb Wildflower/bush garden, container planting, foliage interest Shortlived, annual herb Wildflower/bush garden Jene Goldens, and garden, container planting, Wildflower, Push garden R, LM, Colourful foliage R, LM, Colourful foliage R, LM, Colourful foliage Shortling and starkcing, fragmant flowers Excellent pot herb or 'paphiller' for groundcover Wildflower/bush garden, container planting, Strind stratcting, fragmant flowers Excellent pot herb or 'paphiller' for groundcover Wildflower/bush garden, container planting Strind flowers, and subshgarden, container planting Strind flowers, and subshgarden, container planting Strind flowers, and subshgarden, container planting Strind flowers, bush garden SH, AM, writer thereing, alt tracts, nectar eating birds and insects R, LM, Attracts birds and insects  |
| Lagenophora stipitata Lamania orientalis Labelia naceps Labelia naceps Labelia naceps Labelia protoides Opercularia vorta Opercularia vorta Opercularia vorta Oraduffia reniformis (syn Villarsia reniformis) Pelurgoniam austroile Pelurgoniam autoroim Pelurgoniam autoroim Pelurgoniam autoroim Pelurgoniam autoroim Paroile cotophila Patylosiam betusangulum Patylosiam polytika Petrospiyla Petrospi | Coast Blown-grass Common Bottle-daisy Dwarf Wire Lily Angled Lobelia Poison Lobelia Poison Lobelia Broad Stinkweed Variable Stinkweed Running Marsh flower Austral Stork's-bill Kopata Common Blice-flower Woolly Rice-flower Common Flat-pea Stender Platysace Sticky-Long Heads Small Porambera Tail Greenhood Austral Broads Austral Broads Shender Spinach Shender Spinach New Zealand Spinach Twining Finge-lily Common Finge-lily Wild Parsnip Water Ribbons Inviesd ed Violet or Native violet Pletzranthus Kalbarni carpet   | S0cm   | 20cm 20cm 10cm 10cm 10cm 50cm 10cm 50cm 30cm 30cm 30cm 30cm 40cm 30cm 11m 11m 15-20cm 11m 11m 11m 11m 11m 11m 11m 11m 11m 1   | Moderate Fast Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Fast Moderate Fast Fast Fast Fast Fast Fast Fast Fast   | n/a 919 919 919 919 919 919 919 919 919 91   | PS-IF FS-IF   | FFS   FF   FFS   F | decrete decret | Fair Low  | Fair  Moderate M. Low N. Low N | High High High High High High High High  | Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate High High High High Low                             | Unknown Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Unknown Moderate Unknown Unknown Low Unknown Unkn | Complete Unknown Unknown Unknown acid to neutral Acid Complete acid to neutral | App-Dec. Sep-Dec. Sep-Pec. Sep-Pec. Mar-Dec. Oct-May. Sep-Dec. Jun-Mar. Mar-Dec. Dec-Feb. Sep-Jan. Oct-Dec. Sep-Dec. Aug-Jan. Sep-Dec. Aug-Dec. Aug-Jan. Sep-Dec. Aug-Mar-Dec. Aug-Bec. Dec-Feb. Aug-Mar-Dec. Sep-Feb. Aug-Noe. Sep-Feb. Aug-Noe. Sep-Feb. Aug-Noe. Sep-Feb. Aug-Noe. Sep-Peb. Aug-Noe. Sep-Peb. Aug-Noe. Sep-Peb. Aug-Noe. Sep-Peb. Aug-Noe. Sep-Peb. Aug-Noe. Sep-March Ail year  | Red Straw yellow Bue Bue Bue Bue Bue Bue Bue Bue-liar and white Bue-liar and white Greenith Greenith Greenith Greenith Greenith Greenith Greenith Green and yellow Prink White Green White Green White Green and yellow White Green Green Cream Pale yellow Pink Yellow Yellow Yellow Yellow Purple Purple Purple Purple Purple Bue-mauve Bue Bue Bue Bue Bue Bue Bue Bue Bue Bu   | HCD CW MW MC CA A HD DA RIWMM MC CA A CA   | Interesting foliage, bird attracting, Wildflower/Bush Garden Casstal graden, ensoin control, visual interest, tutled, adds texture Great groundcover over bare earth, container planting, frost tolerant Border for dedicated remnant reserves Toxic. Excellent groundcover for bog, Useful in femeries when not too dark Toxic. Excellent groundcover for bog, Useful in femeries when not too dark Toxic. Uspleasant smell when cushed Toxic uspleasant smell when cushed Toxic uspleasant smell when cushed Does border planting Toxic uspleasant smell when cushed Dainty, Wildflower/Bush Garden, container, allergenic, heavy pruning woolv) appearance, small gardens, container, planting, foliage interest Shortlived, annual herb Wildflower/Bush garden, container planting, foliage interest Shortlived, annual herb Dedidious, perennial herb, underground tubers  A. B. M. Interesting foliage, allergenic, bush garden B. H. M. Colourful foliage B. H. M. Colourful foliage B. H. M. Colourful foliage B. B. H. M. Colourful foliage B. B. B. B. M. Colourful foliage B. B   |

### **Species Palette 8 – Climbers**

| INDIGENOUS TO PROVIDENCE (Grown at nursery/wh        | thin E Additional Species |             | Uses/traits key     |                      |              | Habitat K | ey           |                |               |              |                |               |                   |                            |                                      |        |  |
|--|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|--|
| INDIGENOUS (Grown Outside Bayside)                   |                           |             | R - Robust and Ha   | ardy                 |              | H – Heath | /Woodland    | : Ri = Riparia | ın forest (in | nterface bet | tween land and | river/stream) |                   | High = tolerates well wi   | ithout damage.                       |        |  |
| NATIVE TREES (From Australia)                        | Full Sun = FS             |             | LM - Low Mainten    | nance                |              | M - Moist | /Closed for  | rest           |               |              |                |               | complete rang     | e Fair= can tolerate mediu | um levels                            |        |  |
| EXOTIC (From outside Australia)                      | Part Shade=PS             |             | S - Shade Tree      |                      |              | C – Coast | – dune scru  | ıb & woodla    | and           |              |                |               | acid to neutra    | Moderate = tolerates so    | omewhat with some effects in low lev | els    |  |
| Additional Species                                   | Shade = FSh               |             | F - Feature Tree    |                      |              | D – Prefe | rs drv. well | drained soi    | ils & tolerat | tes drvness  | once establish | ed.           | aci               | d Low = suffers serious da | amage to death if exposed            |        |  |
| *PLEASE NOTE THE BELOW INFORMATION IS A GUID         | EONLY                     |             | Sh – Prefers or tol | lerates full shade   |              |           |              |                |               |              | cinundation    |               |                   | Unknown                    |                                      |        | Please contact your local nursery or a horticultural professional for further advice.    |
| Use of any of the below species is preferred but not |                           |             |                     |                      |              |           |              | ing well in r  |               |              |                |               |                   |                            |                                      |        | All indigenous plants provide habitat & food for local birds, insects & animals.         |
| CLIMBERS   |                           |             |                     | EVC= Ecological Vege | tation Class |           |              |                |               | Tolera       | ances          |               |                   |                            |                                      |        |  |
| BOTANICAL NAME                                       | COMMON NAME               | Mat. HEIGHT | Mat. SPREAD         | Growth Rate          | EVC          | Sunlight  | Wind         | Salinity       | Sea spray     | Drought      | t Waterloggin  | g Compaction  | pH Range          | Flowering period           | Flower colours                       | Habita | t Uses/Traits  |
| Billardiera mutabilis (syn. B. scandens)             | Common Appleberry         | 1           | 1                   | Moderate             | 719, 3       | FS        | Moderate     | Moderate       | Moderate      | Fair         | Moderate       | Unknown       | Acid              | Mar-Dec.                   | Green, White, Yellow                 | HD     | A, Bird attracting   |
| Cassytha glabella (W)                                | Slender Dodder-laurel     | Climber     | indefinite          | Moderate to Fast     | 892          | FS-PS     | Moderate     | Moderate       | Low           | High         | Moderate       | Moderate      | Unknown           | Aug-Nov.                   | Creamy white/cream                   | HDMA   | Parasitic, feeding off other plants.R, climber   |
| Clematis microphylla var.microphylla                 | Small-leaved Clematis     | 5           | 5                   | Moderate to Fast     | 919, 921     | PS-FS     | Fair         | Fair           | Fair          | Fair         | Low            | Unknown       | acid to neutral   | Aug-Oct.                   | White                                | HCA    | Winter aesthetic, interesting foliage, screening   |
| Comesperma volubile                                  | Love Creeper              | Climber     | indefinite          | Slow                 | 719, 3       | SP-FS     | Moderate     | Moderate       | Moderate      | Moderate     | e Moderate     | Unknown       | Acid              | Aug-Dec.                   | Blue & Purple                        | HCDW   | A, Contrainer  |
| Galium australe                                      | Tangled Bedsttraw         | Climber     | indefinite          | Fast                 | 919, 921     | PS-FS     | High         | Moderate       | High          | High         | Low            | Moderate      | Unknown           | Sep-May.                   | White                                | HCD    | Scrambler, trailing, groundcover   |
| Hardenburgia violacea                                | Purple Coral Pea          | Climber     | indefinite          | Fast                 | n/a          | PS-FS     | High         | Moderate       | High          | High         | Moderate       | Moderate      | Unknown           | Jul-Sep.                   | pink or white                        | HDG    | Scrambler, Will not negatively impact plants it climbs, pruning required after flowering |
| Muehlenbeckia adpressa                               | Climbing Lignum           | Climber     | indefinite          | Fast                 | n/a          | PS-FS     | High         | Moderate       | High          | High         | Moderate       | Moderate      | Complete          | Dec-Mar                    | Greenish white                       | HCDSh  | plant as groundcover, house plant, potplant, can become invasive, pruning required       |
| Aphanopetalum resinosum                              | Gum vine                  | Climber     | 3m x 3m             | Fast                 | n/a          | FSh       | Low          | Low            | Low           | High         | Moderate       | Low           | ld Acid-Mild Alka | ili Sep                    | Greenish yellow                      | MW     | LM,Sh, attractive climber for shady positions, attracts native birds and insect          |
| Hardenbergia comptoniana                             | Native Wisteria           | Climber     | indefinite          | Fast                 | n/a          | PS-FS     | High         | Moderate       | High          | High         | Moderate       | Moderate      | Unknown           | Jul-Sep.                   | pink or white                        | HDG    | Scrambler. Will not negatively impact plants it climbs, pruning required after flowering |
| Hibbertia scandens                                   | Golden guinea flower      | Climber     | indefinite          | Fast                 | n/a          | FS        | High         | Low            | High          | High         | High           | Low           | acid to neutral   | Aug-Dec.                   | Yellow                               | CDA    | R,LM, attracts solitary native bees  |
| Pandorea pandorana                                   | Wonga wonga vine          | Climber     | indefinite          | Fast                 | n/a          | FS        | Low          | Low            | Low           | High         | Low            | Moderate      | acid to neutral   | Sep-May.                   | White, crea, Yellow, gold, purple    | WA     | LM, attracts bees and birds, vigorous climber with attractive scented flowers.           |
| Trachelospermum jasminoides                          | Chinese star jasmine      | Climber     | indefinite          | Fast                 | n/a          | FS-PS     | Moderate     | Low            | Low           | Moderate     | e Low          | Low           | acid to neutral   | Sen-May                    | White                                | DWA    | LM. Highly scented flowers. Attracts bees and butterflies                                |

### **Glossary**

**Biodiversity:** 'All components of the living world: the number and variety of plants, animals, and other living things (including fungi and micro-organisms) across our land, rivers, coast, and ocean. It includes the diversity of their genetic information, the habitats, and ecosystems within which they live, and their connections with other life forms and the natural world'.<sup>8</sup>

**Canopy cover** is the layer formed by the branches and crowns of plants or trees. The cover can be continuous, as in primary forests, or discontinuous - with gaps as in an urban area. Canopy is defined in Living Melbourne as vegetation above three metres in height.<sup>9</sup>

**Canopy tree:** A tree which has, or at maturity is likely to have, sufficient height and canopy characteristics to make a positive contribution to local amenity, sense of place, micro climate and/or biodiversity. Minimum 8 x 4 metres.<sup>10</sup>

**Climate change** refers to a change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer.<sup>11</sup>

**Climate change adaptation** is the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. 12

**Climate change mitigation** is the human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases.<sup>12</sup>

**Climate Emergency** refers to the catastrophic changes to the climate brought about by human activity that poses a dangerous threat to all life on the planet.<sup>12</sup>

**Environmentally Sustainable Development** refers to development that is designed, constructed, and managed to optimise climate resilience, energy efficiency, integrated water management, indoor environment quality, the circular economy, low carbon transport and urban ecology.<sup>13</sup>

**General Residential Zone (GRZ)** is applied to land in areas where growth and housing diversity is anticipated. It is expected that the type of housing provided will evolve over time to provide more diverse forms of housing, but not at the expense of existing open garden character.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> The State of Victoria Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, 'Protecting Victoria's Environment

<sup>-</sup> Biodiversity 2037', 2017, Available at https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/biodiversity/biodiversity-plan

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> CID Bio-Science, 'Forest and Plant Canopy Analysis – Tools and Methods', 2019, Available at <a href="https://cid-inc.com/blog/forest-plant-canopy-analysis-tools-methods/">https://cid-inc.com/blog/forest-plant-canopy-analysis-tools-methods/</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Bayside City Council, 'Local Law Guidelines, Neighbourhood Amenity Local Law 2021', 2021, Available at <a href="https://www.bayside.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2022-">https://www.bayside.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2022-</a>

<sup>05/</sup>Neighbourhood%20Amenity%20Local%20Law%202021%20Guidelines%20-%20Final.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Definition has been sourced from 'Bayside's Climate Emergency Action Plan 2020-2025 – Glossary', 2019, Available at

https://www.bayside.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/sustainability\_and\_environment/climate\_emergency\_action\_plan\_v1.2\_140920\_for\_web.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Department of Health and Human Services, 'Arboricultural Assessment Holland Court, Flemington– 3.7 Useful Life Expectancy(ULE)', 2017, available at

https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/ data/assets/pdf file/0011/105500/SHRP-SH1-15.a.-Tree-Logic-Rpt Holland-Court,-Flemington.pdf

<sup>13</sup> Bayside Sustainable Building and Infrastructure Policy (updated 2021)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Victorian Planning Authority, 'Reformed Residential Zones – General Residential Zone', 2017, Available at <a href="https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/">https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/</a> data/assets/pdf file/0023/103865/General-Residential-Zone.pdf

**Greenways** are a form of landscape planning. They are linear open space corridors in the built or natural environment, which preserve biodiversity or other aspects of a sustainable environment, and generally engage the community in recreational use.<sup>15</sup>

**Habitat:** All the physical and biological things that collectively make up the place where a plant or animal lives.<sup>16</sup>

**Habitat Corridor:** A habitat corridor is a linear two-dimensional landscape element that differs from the surrounding vegetation, in both vegetation structure and form, and connects two or more patches, of otherwise isolated, habitat that have been connected in historical time, this is meant to function as a conduit for both plants and animals.<sup>17</sup>

**Heat Vulnerability Index:** The heat vulnerability index (HVI) is represented by a scale of 1 to 5 based on quintiles, with 1 representing low exposure, low sensitivity or high adaptive capacity and 5 representing high exposure, high sensitivity or low adaptive capacity. We integrated indicators of heat vulnerability to calculate a Heat Vulnerability Index (HVI) at SA1 level. The index consists of three component layers: heat exposure, sensitivity to heat, and adaptive capability. Integration was accomplished by adding the scores from the three vulnerability components, dividing the SA1s into quintiles, and attributing SA1s with a Heat Vulnerability Rating scaled from 1 to 5.<sup>18</sup>

**Neighbourhood Residential Zone (NRZ)** is applied to land that has been identified as having specific neighbourhood, heritage, environmental or landscape character values that distinguish the land from other parts of the municipality or surrounding area.<sup>19</sup>

**Permeability:** The readiness with which a surface, whether man-made (such as a paved road) or natural (such as soil or rock) allows water, air or plant roots to penetrate or pass through.<sup>20</sup>

**Residential Growth Zone (RGZ)** is considered a substantial change area where medium density housing growth and diversity of housing types is encouraged, for example town houses and apartments around activity centres and close to train stations.<sup>21</sup>

**Resilience:** The capacity of individuals, institutions, businesses and systems within a city to adapt, survive and thrive no matter what kind of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> University of New South Wales, 'The future of greenways in Sydney,' by P. Crawshaw, 2009, available at: <a href="https://www.be.unsw.edu.au/sites/default/files/upload/pdf/schools\_and\_engagement/resources/\_notes/5A2\_41.pdf">https://www.be.unsw.edu.au/sites/default/files/upload/pdf/schools\_and\_engagement/resources/\_notes/5A2\_41.pdf</a>

df
16 Resilient Melbourne and The Nature Conservancy, 'Living Melbourne – Our metropolitan Urban Forest',2019, Available at <a href="https://resilientmelbourne.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/LivingMelbourne\_Strategy\_online.pdf">https://resilientmelbourne.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/LivingMelbourne\_Strategy\_online.pdf</a>
17 Definition as used in 'Corridors for Habitat and Biodiversity Conservation in the Act with Links to the Region' from 'The theory of wildlife corridor capability – in Nature Conservation 2: The role of corridors', 1991 by Soulé, M. E. and M. E. Gilpin, Available at

https://www.parliament.act.gov.au/ data/assets/pdf\_file/0008/381077/PE\_06\_Environment\_attach.pdf

18 Department of Environment\_Land\_Water and Planning\_Victorian Covernment (Urban Vegetation, Urban)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, Victorian Government 'Urban Vegetation, Urban Heat Islands and Heat Vulnerability Assessment in Melbourne, 2018', Available at <a href="https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0018/440181/UHI-and-HVI2018\_Report\_v1.pdf">https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0018/440181/UHI-and-HVI2018\_Report\_v1.pdf</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Victorian Planning Authority, 'Using the residential zones – Planning Practice Note 91, Clause 32.09', 2019, Available at <a href="https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/">https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/</a> data/assets/pdf file/0033/445389/PPN91-Using-the-residential-zones.pdf
<sup>20</sup> DELWP, 'Land for Wildlife' available at: <a href="https://www.wildlife.vic.gov.au/protecting-wildlife/land-for-wildlife">https://www.wildlife.vic.gov.au/protecting-wildlife/land-for-wildlife</a>

DELWP, 'Land for Wildlife' available at: <a href="https://www.wildlife.vic.gov.au/protecting-wildlife/land-for-wildlife">https://www.wildlife.vic.gov.au/protecting-wildlife/land-for-wildlife</a>
 Victorian Planning Authority website, 'Frequently Asked Questions – What is a Residential Growth Zone (RGZ)', 2017, Available at <a href="https://vpa.vic.gov.au/faq/berwick-residential-growth-zone-rgz/">https://vpa.vic.gov.au/faq/berwick-residential-growth-zone-rgz/</a>

SEIFA: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) measures the relative level of socio-economic disadvantage and/or advantage based on a range of Census characteristics.<sup>22</sup>

Senescence: is the process by which cells irreversibly stop dividing and enter a state of permanent growth arrest without undergoing cell death.<sup>23</sup>

Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO): The Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO) is the most appropriate planning scheme tool for protecting and managing significant landscapes. Its purpose is to identify significant landscapes, and conserve and enhance their character. The SLO can require a permit to construct a building or construct or carry out works, construct a fence, and remove, destroy, or lop any vegetation.24

Significant Tree: Some trees, through age, size, and rarity of planting or association with historical events achieve a higher level of importance on private or public land. Identifies the following the categories used to define significant trees as scientific, social, historic and aesthetic.<sup>25</sup>

Tree Canopy: The uppermost trees or branches of trees in a forest, forming an almost continuous layer of foliage. The topmost layer of bioactivity in a forest setting.5

Urban Forest: encompasses all of the trees, shrubs and grasslands – and the soil and water that support them. An urban forest incorporates vegetation in streets, parks, gardens, plazas, campuses, river and creek embankments, coastal foreshores, wetlands, railway corridors, community gardens, green walls, balconies, and roofs.5

Urban Heat Island Effect: The phenomenon of dense urban areas having significantly warmer air and land surface temperatures than surrounding rural areas.5

Useful Life Expectancy (ULE): Assessment of useful life expectancy provides an indication of health and tree appropriateness and involves an estimate of how long a tree is likely to remain in the landscape based on species, stage of life (cycle), health, amenity, environmental services contribution, conflicts with adjacent infrastructure and risk to the community. It is not a measure of the biological life of the tree within the natural range of the species. It is more a measure of the health status and the tree's positive contribution to the urban landscape.

Vegetation Protection Overlay (VPO): The VPO focuses on the protection of significant vegetation, including native and introduced vegetation in urban environments. The overlay can be applied to individual trees, groups of trees or areas of significant vegetation. It requires a landowner to obtain a permit to remove, destroy or lop any vegetation specified in a schedule to the overlay subject to a list of exemptions. Some of those exemptions apply to particular types of vegetation and others apply to specific situations, for example, to clear vegetation from electricity lines and to ensure emergency access.26

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Id community, 'Demographic Resources', Available at https://profile.id.com.au/bayside/seifa-disadvantagesmall-area?WebID=10<sup>23</sup> CSIRO Linked Data Registry, 'Definition of Senescence', Available at

http://registry.it.csiro.au/def/keyword/nature/subjects/senescence

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Victorian Planning Authority, 'DPCD South West Victoria Landscape Assessment Study – Regional Overview Report', 2013, Available at https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0023/94820/ROR-Chapter-5-Implementation-Part-2.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Bayside City Council, 'Significant Tree Management Policy 2020', 2020, Available at https://www.bayside.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/trees\_parks\_and\_beaches/significant\_tree\_management\_policy 2020.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Victorian Law Reform Commission, '4. Planning law and regulation affecting trees on private land - Vegetation Protection Overlay, Available at https://lawreform.vic.gov.au/content/introduction-34

**Vulnerability:** Exposure to contingencies and stress, and the difficulty in coping with them. This can apply to ecosystems, trees, people, and places.<sup>27</sup>

Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD): is a more sustainable approach to urban planning and design to make use of stormwater and reduce the harm it causes to our natural waterways.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> GreenFacts, 'Vulnerability (in ecosystems), available at: <a href="https://www.greenfacts.org/glossary/tuv/vulnerability-ecosystems.htm">https://www.greenfacts.org/glossary/tuv/vulnerability-ecosystems.htm</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Melbourne Water, 'Introduction to WSUD', available at: <a href="https://www.melbournewater.com.au/building-and-works/stormwater-management/introduction-wsud">https://www.melbournewater.com.au/building-and-works/stormwater-management/introduction-wsud</a>

