

What Local Native's Flowering?



Botanical Name: *Pultenaea gunnii*.

Common Name: Golden Bush-Pea or "Eggs-and-Bacon".

Family: Pea Family i.e. Papilionaceae (from papilio, a butterfly, which refers to the butterfly-like shape of a pea flower).

Flowering Period: Spring

Description: A small shrub intricately branched with tiny, neat leaves along the branchlets or stems. The leaves are ovate in shape and shiny dark green in colour.

Many golden yellow flowers are clustered at the ends of the the short branchlets. The pea flower has the following typical parts,

- : standard - usually stands up at the back of the flower
- : wings - on either side of the keel
- : keel - consisting of 2 petals curved over (like a keel of a boat) encircling the stamens and pistil.



Old Bark Hut

It was built of bark and poles and the roof was full of holes
And each leak in rainy weather made a pool;
And the walls were mainly cracks lined with calico and sacks,
There was little need for windows in the school.

Henry Lawson

Henry Lawson began his schooling in just such a school on October 2, 1876, at Eurunderee near the Grenfell, NSW, goldfields. Just twenty-five months earlier nine local children commenced their schooling in a very similar bark hut on the banks of Watsons Creek just east of the present bridge on the Yarra Glen road. It is described as being 'a rough twelve foot by ten foot building with slab walls, a bark roof and dirt floor'.

Originally it had been the home of Albert Hunt, who on May 4, 1874, had signed it over to the education authorities.

May 4, 1874 Watsons Creek
This is to Certify that I will relinquish
all Claim belonging to me on Watsons Creek
that is my house and Garden and Fence
and all rights belonging to me for
the Benefit of a State School
for the sum of five Pounds Sterling

I am yours faithfully

Albert Hunt

On opening day the only furnishings were rough saplings for seats. The teacher Robert Harris taught a half day in that slab hut and a half day in the front parlor of Thomas Young's home at Christmas Hills. He opened both schools on September 1, 1874. A fortnight later he wrote to the Education Department requesting two desks, three forms, a blackboard, a map of the world, a bell and a whistle.

He received his equipment and taught throughout the summer months of 1874-5. With the approach of winter, conditions were such that he could restrain himself no longer; he wrote again to the Minister.

Christmas Hills & Watson's Creek
State Schools No 1362
March 31st 1875

Sir I have the honor of herewith drawing your attention to the state of the building now used by me as a State School at Watson's Creek - The floor is the bare earth which is of a spongy nature and in winter is always damp, the walls are of slabs so ill fitted that in places the hand and arm may be passed between them - which naturally makes the place very draughty, the roof is of Bark - which affords no protection against the weather - as every shower of rain converts the room into a Shower Bath; The window consists of a square hole cut in the slabs without either frame, glass, or shutter - and the schoolroom has already been entered and robbed twice through said opening

- I have received notice from several of the parents that unless something is done to make the room weather tight, before winter sets in they will be compelled to withdraw their children from school as the present state of the building would endanger their health. What is wanted to make the present room at all available is - a glazed window - a deep drain all round - The inner walls to be lined with druggot or some similar

material, and the roof to be stripped and recovered. I have made enquiry and find that the necessary work can be done at an expense of about £7.10.0. and then the room would last until it is decided to build a better and larger one.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Obedt. Servt.

The Honorable
The Minister
of Education

Robt Parris
Teacher

Old Bark Hut

Robert Harris taught his small class of local children throughout 1875, but when attendances dropped to seven early the following year, he closed the school and went full time at Christmas Hills.

The old bark school stood there on the creek bank, a haven for weary travellers, for almost two years. Harris, who would ride past each day, became concerned for it and in December 1887 he wrote to the Secretary of Education asking if he still required supervision over the 'Old Hut' at Watsons Creek as 'improper persons have been living there and that the latest inhabitant was in jail'. A later letter of his informs that 'application has been made to me by some of the neighbours to allow a respectable Chinaman named Ah Yew to occupy until required by the Department'.

The final correspondence regarding the old bark school was in September 1879 stating that 'Oliver [or Albert?] Hunt is reoccupying his old hut'.

Now the old bark school is gone and the spot it stood upon
Is a cattle camp where curlew cries are heard!

Henry Lawson

Mick Voiwod.

NO
VERY
KOALA



4.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY NORMA L SMITH
IN SKYLINE ROAD NEAR
THE SEC. TRANSMISSION LINES
DURING THE SEC'S TREE
BUTCHERING IN JUNE '88.
THE KOALA (WITH EAR TAG)
WAS SNAPPED IN TWO DIFFERENT
TREES EITHER SIDE OF ROAD
EATING LONGLEAF BOX LEAVES.



As a regular walker up here I'm often intrigued by arriving home and deciding that I hadn't seen so many birds for once. Was it the wrong time of day, the wrong time of the year or were they all off on holidays?

One particular day in March I think it was I decided to record every bird I saw, even common as it may be. Quite a surprising result.

Down my own track to Henley Road was the mad, giggling sound of the grey butcher bird. I can understand why one of its other names is Jackass. It resembles the kookaburra both in looks and laugh except that perhaps the laugh is rather more unrestrained, to put it mildly.

Across Oxley Bridge and a flock of very noisy, shrieking Eastern Rosellas flew over, darting through the trees like arrows, and finally landing on a big peppermint by the creek.

Compared to the Crimson rosellas, I find them quite shy. I never cease to enjoy their colours and marvel every time I have one in the sights of the binoculars. While crossing the bridge I was aware, if I stayed quiet for a moment, of the white-naped honeyeaters quietly feeding in the canopy of the higher candlebarks. Then through the fence into what I still call Bourchiers paddock and over to the little valley that runs up west to the white slave sheds. Mercifully the wind wasn't blowing from the west so the smell was absent. Along this valley many birds co-habit together. One I always tend to hear first is the white-eared honeyeater. 'Chock up, chock up'... a bit of a bentriloqual. At first it's hard to hear exactly where the sound is coming from. If you keep still and just keep watching the canopy again, eventually you'll find him. Around the same trees a similar call, this time from the red wattle bird. This one is easier to spot though, for he seems restless and always fluttering from tree to tree.

On either side of the valley are huge thickets of ti tree and kunzia. These give shelter to the tiny birds of the area. Easy to hear and not so easy to see. Brown thornbills bouncing among the lower branches and white-browed scrub wrens scuttling around fallen logs and leaves like little mice. I find if I sit down, these tiny creatures come up quite close and seem to be more intent on feeding and chatting to each other than to be frightened of a giant.

Always along this valley are two very constant birds. Summer and winter they are there. The grey flycatcher doing his helicopter tricks in one particular place and new holland honeyeaters in the same trees every time. The honeyeaters rip off in a frenzied flight every so often but come back to their tree before long. Quite noisy and always very busy.

Suddenly there is the ripple of wings and a feeling that someone has an eye on you. A southern yellow robin sits on a low branch observing with its bright eyes, watching the ground carefully for anything that moves, wriggles or jumps. When I was a little girl we called them wild canaries and were intrigued at the way they would join my cousin Bob and me when we were digging for worms. Always had their eye on the main chance, those birds.

Coming back down the valley of course there were the ubiquitous bellbirds forever ringing their bells and crimson rosellas chatting quietly to each other in the gums.

The last bird of note was an eastern shriketit down by the creek. His strange crested head always looks to me as it needs a bit of a brush. Rather untidy, to say the least.

Well, this wasn't exactly a long walk, but it does serve to show that if you actually record the birds you see, then I for one really appreciate the variety and uniqueness of this area for its many species.

Birds & More Birds

Sheila Dixon

President's Report

The Committee has had an active time lately. Here is a rundown on the main items of activity.

1. GENERAL MEETING

You are invited to attend the General Meeting at 2 p.m. on Sunday 28th August at the home of Janet Mattiske in Skyline Road. Be there for the drawing of the 'BICA Dozen' raffle.

We have arranged for the President of the Conservation Council of Victoria, Felicity Faris, to present a talk on 'Mining Issues and Conservation'.

The last meeting was well attended with an interesting talk by Vivian Freshwater from 'The Friends of Sherbrooke' group.

2. FUND RAISING FOR WEED SURVEY

We are once again asking for your support for the 'BICA Dozen' raffle. The last raffle was won by local resident, Shiela Dixon.

We have requested our consultant botanists to prepare an interim report making a preliminary weed priority list and outlining recommended eradication techniques. We have raised enough funds for this and see it as a second stage (the first stage of fieldwork was completed in 1987). This will enable some positive action to be taken.

3. SHIRE OF HEALESVILLE PLANNING SCHEME

BICA made a detailed submission to the panel set up to review the new planning scheme prepared by the Shire. As well as the official BICA submission many individual BICA members made personal presentations. Major issues covered were:

- response to submission by others for decreasing the area of the ELZ
- rezoning of the MMBW property Yanakie to ELZ. It was zoned landscape interest in the scheme despite the fact that it was always intended to be part of the ELZ since its inception and was recommended as such in the Christmas Hills Study Group Report
- zoning of other MMBW property in the ELZ to be in line with the recommendations of the Christmas Hills Study Group Report
- many minor amendments in the provisions of the scheme to improve its clarity and effectiveness in general and, in particular, for the ELZ
- support for bushland zoning and objections to some of Council's proposed amendments to this and other zones in the scheme

4. ROADSIDE MULCHING

Several working bees have been held to mulch the roadside areas planted out by the Shire to plans prepared by BICA (thanks to Cric Henry). The Shire purchased mulch from the SEC trimming contractor.

5. SEC CLEARING

Meetings were held with the SEC prior to trimming activities. The principles for trimming were established and agreed to suit a three-year cyclic programme. Whilst the actual trimming was not always in accordance with these principles, the overcut areas will regenerate quickly and we have written to ensure a better trim job next time. The Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority were of assistance in liaising with the SEC.

B.I.C.A. President's Report

Penguins

Penguins

Penguins



6. WILLOWS IN THE RIVER

The MMSW have been removing willows from the river from the opposite bank. The Board have an ongoing programme for willow removal and BICA is liaising with them to co-ordinate our activities.

7. LAND SALES

Since the beginning of the year seven properties have been sold and there are another six on the market. Anyone with knowledge of interested buyers sympathetic to the area please contact Frank Pierce.

8. SEC UNDERGROUND LINE

BICA has been liaising with the SEC and the UYVDRA regarding the installation of a new power line along a section of Henley Road. A portion of this line is planned to be underground.

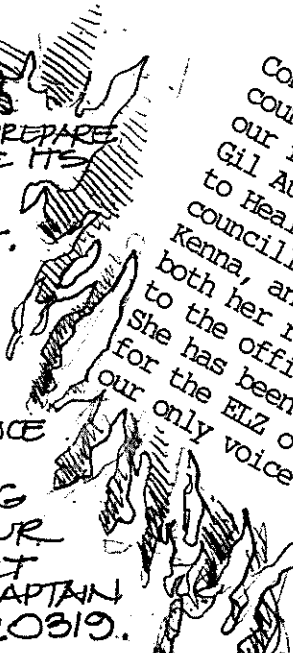
Frank Pierce
President

9. FIRE STATION PAINTING

BICA has set up a subcommittee to organise the repainting of the shed in Catani Boulevard. No doubt we'll be hearing from them when the weather improves.

FIRE SEASON

OH US AGAIN! TIME TO PREPARE YOURSELF, YOUR HOME & ITS SURROUNDINGS FOR THE DEADLY BUSHFIRE..... WE MUST ALL DO OUR BIT. AS WE ALL KNOW FIRE PREVENTION IS A MUST IN LIVING IN THE ELZ - IF YOU ARE UNSURE AS TO WHAT TO DO & HOW TO DO IT TO REDUCE YOUR RISK WHILST CONSERVING THE LONG TERM NATURE OF YOUR BUSH PLEASE CONTACT THE LOCAL C.F.A. CAPTAIN JOHN McCALLUM. 7120319.



Congratulations to Eltham's new councillor for the North Riding, our friendly General Storekeeper Gil Aussems. Also congratulations to Healesville's recently elected councillors, Les Hodgson and Paul Kenna, and to Veronica Holland on both her re-election and elevation to the office of Shire President. She has been a considerable support for the ELZ over the years (often our only voice on council).

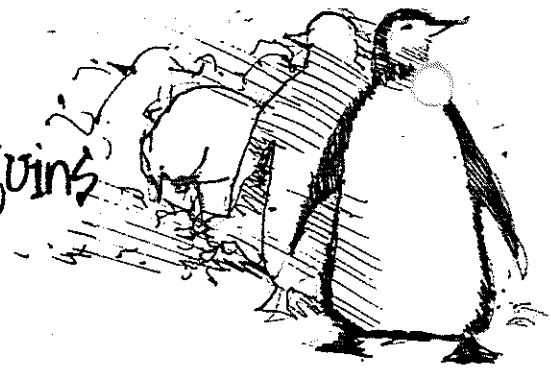
Norm Linton-Smith, a longtime resident on the Co-op, spent nearly a year in the wildest wilderness of all - Antarctica. The recounting of his experiences in that environment would fill several newsletters alone. Nevertheless he has generously contributed the following extracts from his diary.

EXTRACT FROM MY DIARY DATED 18/11/83

Jamie & I circled the island (on foot) in an anti-clockwise direction. He knew where most rookeries were and was very good at scouting, going up vantage points etc. & saving my feet. (I had arthritis then too.) Mostly he walked ahead of me as he seems to prefer his own company. My left foot was particularly tender and a slight misplacement on the generally very rocky rubblely surface could send a stabbing pain into the top of the foot. From a vantage point I would plot (approx. to scale) all the visible groups of penguins on my home-made enlarged map. As it was warm & sunny this was not a cold chore - even for the hands. There is one lake about 600 metres long and many tiny ones perhaps typically 30 metres long. The terrain generally is easy. The waters edge has its share of 20 metre high cliffs and steeply sloping snow cliffs. Highest hills go to 40 odd metres. Took a few photos of terrain & rookeries. My day pack was good to have. The rookeries were sources of endless interest and amusement.....

... CONTINUED ...

Penguins (CONT.)



No chicks yet, a few eggs about (plundered by skua gulls) and all stone nests occupied by a bird, often with its mate standing facing it and showing off with the various neck-stretching, flipper-waving displays that are so interesting to watch. With no humans present the rookeries were very peaceful, quiet places but when we came near, the whole colony would break out in a loud undertone of disapproval and the birds nearest us would partly rise off the two eggs and very angrily 'ark' at us. I tried to walk in a non-threatening way so as not to disturb them. Jamie has a tendency to walk jerkily and he also teases the birds. Very occasionally a rugged individualist would stand its ground on our approach and even attack us with beak and flippers, usually without harm to ourselves. There were some superb views - looking out over the sea ice, past the near break-out lines (where sea ice meets water) towards bergs and other islands. Penguins could be seen swimming in the blue sea and moving to and fro from the sea and the rookeries, sea & sky being brilliantly blue in the warm, still air. (Probably about 0 degrees C.)

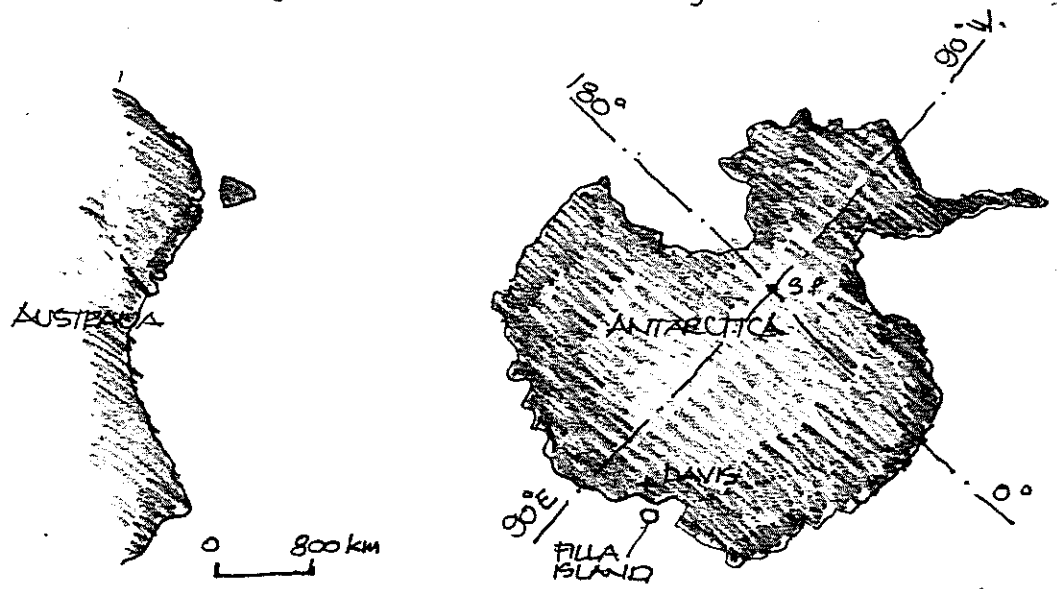
FURTHER EXTRACT DATED 21/11/83

Saw two skuas flying very close together suddenly swoop down on a colony. As quick as a flash a penguin egg was snatched up and one of the skuas flew off with it in its beak. A sudden cacophany of squawks arose from the penguins but this died

down very quickly....Occasionally a terrible fight would occur in which two birds would peck & beat with flippers, going on and on until perhaps the two were on the ground almost exhausted but still pecking at each other. If one bird ran away, the other would chase it relentlessly, fiercely pecking & beating the fugitive from one rookery to another (maybe 10 metres) thus disturbing nesting birds and encouraging them to join in.

EXTRACT DATED 12/12/83

Went for a walk along the sea ice over the island off 81 (an 81 metre hill) up the cliff this side of the Cape Pigeon Cliffs which is this side of the fulmar Cliffs to this end of the big complex of rookeries which flow down to the bay on the N.W. side of Filla. Feeling fairly un-tired, I sat down in the warm sun, making myself comfy on rocks. I had the camera with me. In a while I heard tiny pips & tracing the noise I was thrilled to see a tiny chick standing in the front feathers of the parent. This turned out to be the first sighting of chicks by this party. I photographed the chick being fed by the parent and walked about 100 metres along the rookery, hearing several more peeps and seeing another chick. Thrilling!



Norm Linton-Smith.

Bracken

cont.

The alkaline ash was used for soap-making, glass-making, leather dressing and as a fertilizer.

(4) Other Uses: Dried leaves have been used for bedding, stable litter, case packing, thatching and composting.

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS: Bracken was so important to the Maoris that it had its own god, Haunia Tike Tike. Expansive areas of bracken were made sacred.

Culpeper placed bracken under the dominion of Mercury.

Many cultures accord significance to fiddleheads, regarding them as symbols of hope, prosperity, confidence or honesty. They were used as the emblem of the Samurai of Japan.

Another "use" that derives from the minuteness of fern spores is their magical power of making people invisible! If only...

ADDENDUM TO PART I

FURTHER USES OF NETTLES

Radney
Barker.

Thornton's 19th Century Family Herbal suggests oil of nettle seeds to cure male impotence. This belief in the aphrodisiac properties of nettles goes back to at least the 16th Century, when Andrew Boyd recommended "...the powder of the sedes of nettles [to result in] erection of the verde to synne". A remedy of this affliction was to "leape into a vessell of colde water or to put nettles in the cod pece around the verde and stones"!

- Adapted from Pamela Allardice. THE HERBS OF ROMANCE Nature and Health 7(4) (Summer 1986) 9-11.



13.

THE BICENTENNIAL COMES TO KANGAROO GROUND

On 18.6.88, Eltham Shire celebrated the Bicentennial with a Bonfire Beacon next to the Kangaroo Ground Memorial Tower. It was one of a sequence of hundreds of bonfires across the country.

The SES, CFA and Lions and Lionesses all did a great job organizing and running the event. Unfortunately, bad weather marred the activities and probably halved the expected turnout.

Nevertheless, it was a brief moment of fame for our area, with mention on two TV stations and the front page of the Age.

And what did the people who were there think?

"Very wet!"

"Wasn't as spectacular as others on TV."

"Very, very busy. Great community spirit."

"Good band - highlight of the evening."

"Real cross-section of people - all sorts in gumboots and Akubras."

"Good way to celebrate the Bicentennial."

Rad
Barker

1. Deadly Nightshade

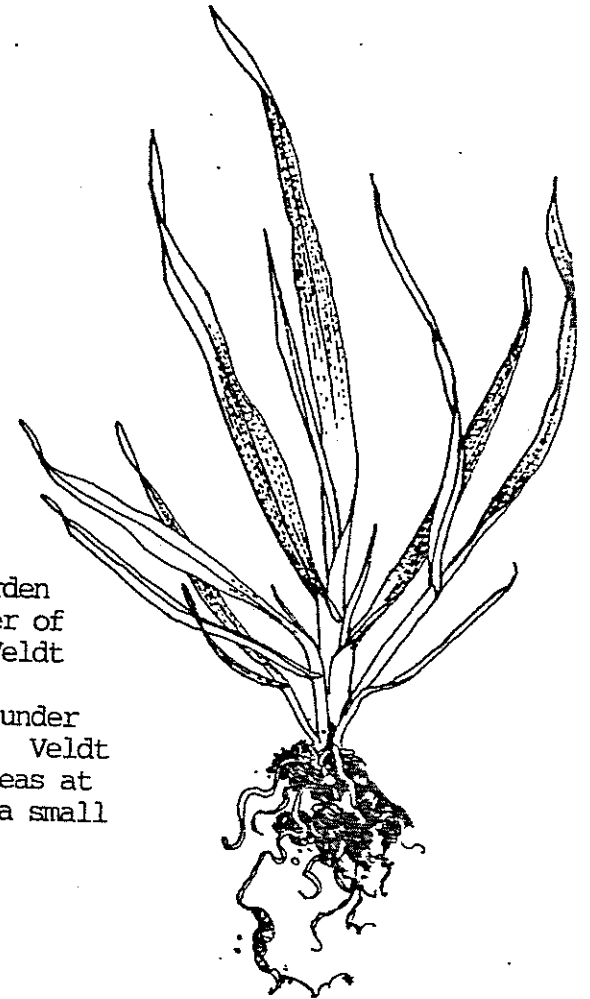
This is a common weed in fertile soils such as are found in vegie gardens. I have seen the odd plant out in the bush after a burn. This drawing is of a seedling. The plants can be 600 to 800 mm high with many branches. The leaves are dark green, with even a purple tinge. Flowers are small, whitish coloured and structurally resemble those of a potato or tomato. The flowers are followed by berries which ripen to a black colour. Pull the plants before maturity or, if you are too late, make sure that you burn the bushes, taking care to account for all of the berries.



A Few Familiar Weeds

2. Veldt Grass

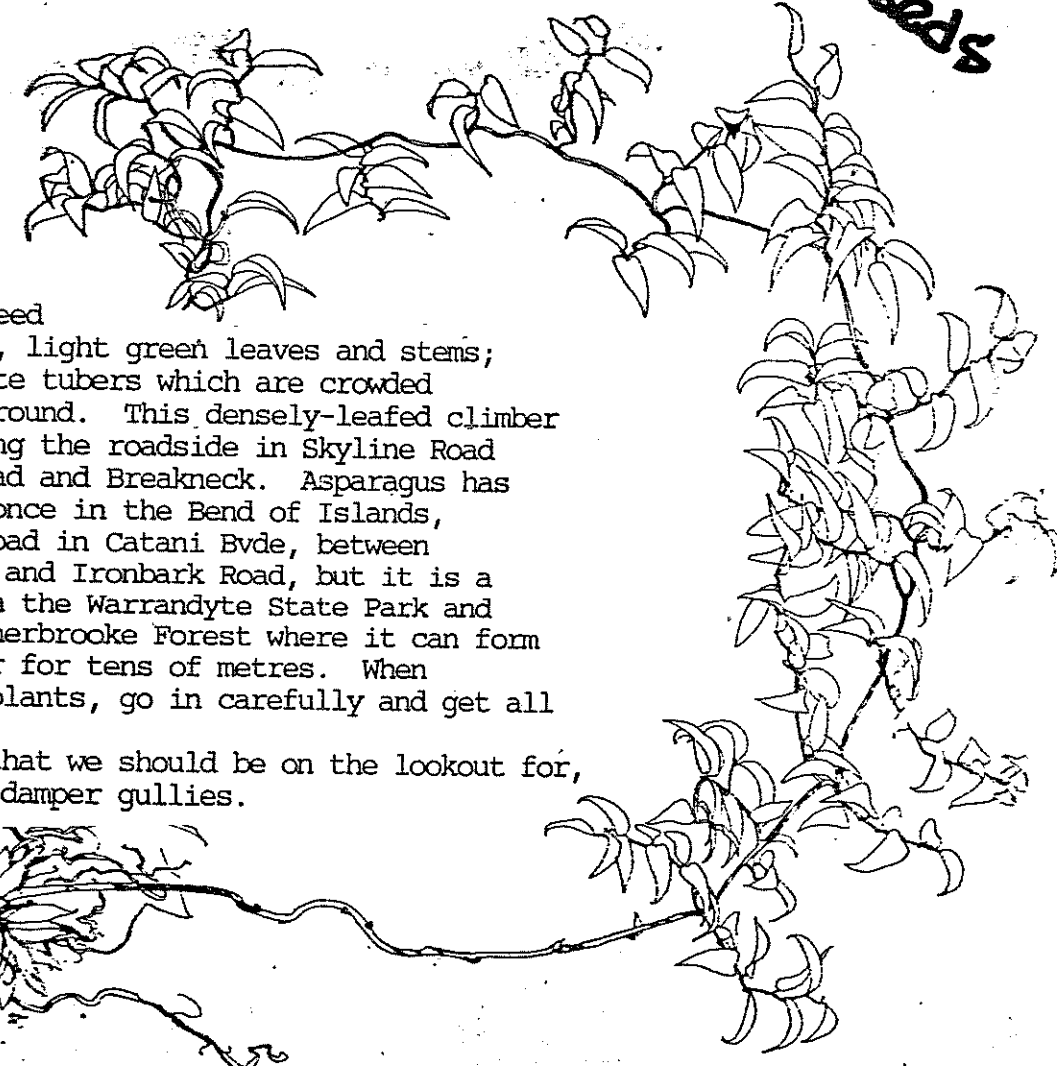
Another common weed of fertile garden soils but this one is quite an adept invader of bush, particularly along drainage lines. Veldt Grass may well be one of the worst weeds originating in our gardens. Mature plants under "good" conditions can be up to 600 mm high. Veldt Grass can be easily identified by purple areas at the base of the leaves. The drawing is of a small plant before the flower head has formed.



A Few Familiar Weeds

3. Monterey Pine

You can all recognize a pine tree but the seedlings, bright green and many-leaved, often go unnoticed. Pull them up and tamp the ground down carefully to minimize the chance of invasion by other enemies. Bigger trees don't usually survive sawing off at ground level.

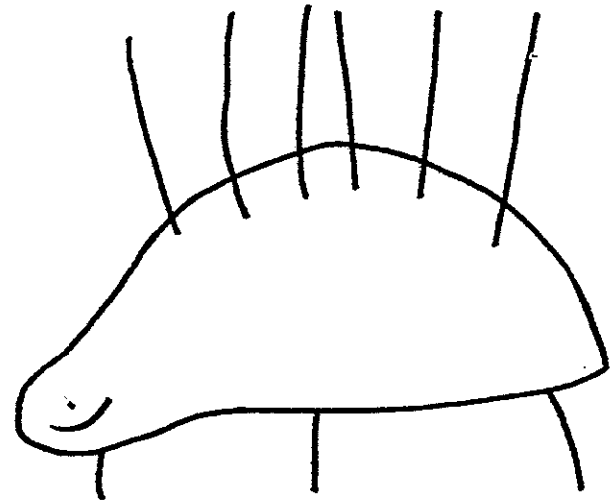
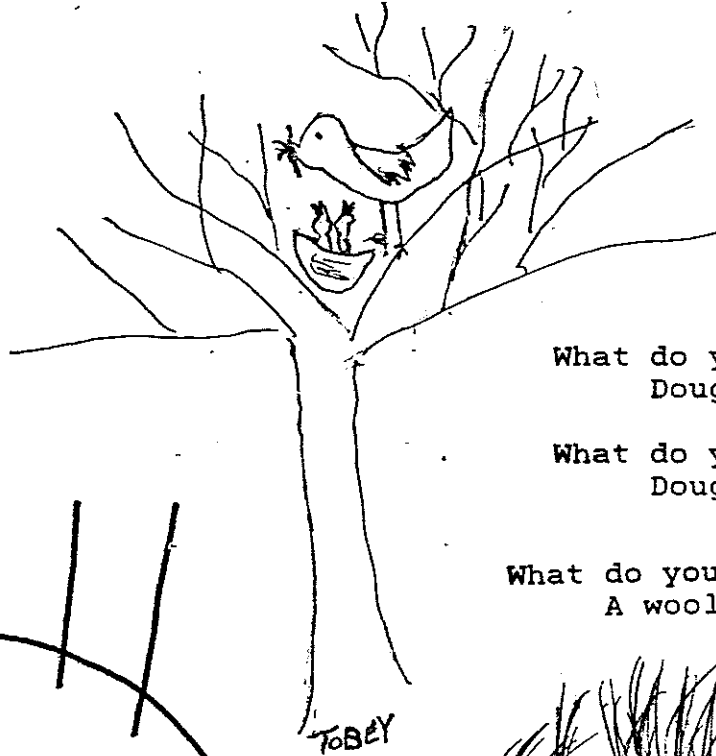


4. Asparagus Weed

Bright, light green leaves and stems; translucent white tubers which are crowded together underground. This densely-leaved climber can be seen along the roadside in Skyline Road between Muir Road and Breakneck. Asparagus has been seen only once in the Bend of Islands, alongside the road in Catani Bvde, between Gongflers Drive and Ironbark Road, but it is a major problem in the Warrandyte State Park and such areas as Sherbrooke Forest where it can form continuous cover for tens of metres. When removing small plants, go in carefully and get all of the tubers. This is a weed that we should be on the lookout for, particularly in damper gullies.

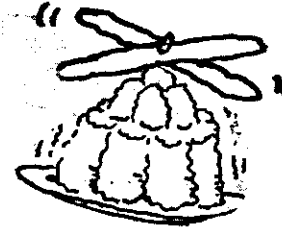
John McCallum.
& Hilary Jackman.

Kids' Page



ECHIDNA BY TAWKY BARKER

Why did everyone run out of the Hungry Jack's ?
Because someone dropped a whopper.



AWAY PIERCE

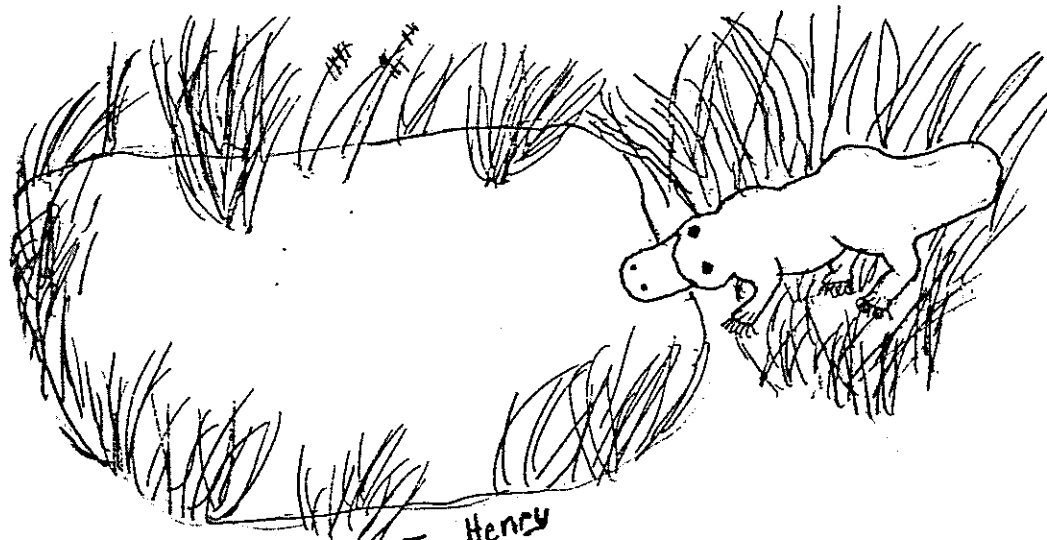
What animal should you never trust ?
A cheetah.

What is red and floppy and flies in the sky ?
A jellycopter.

What do you call a man with a spade in his head ?
Doug.

What do you call a man without a spade in his head ?
Douglas.

What do you get when you cross a kangaroo and a sheep ?
A woolly jumper.



WHY PLANT INDIGENOUS PLANTS IN THE ELZ?

Cric Henry, John McCallum, Frank Pierce.

The aim of the ELZ provisions is to maintain the ecological integrity of the Bend of Islands bush. The flora of the area is the most important part of the total ecosystem as animal life and soil retention depend on it. The conservation of the flora is best ensured by planting species which are indigeneous, that is native, to this area.

--Weeds--

One of the greatest threats to the natural bushland is invasion by weeds which compete favorably with the native plants and ultimately replace them. This alters the habitat which may no longer support the native animals.

Most weeds are exotic plants which have been introduced as garden plants and which have become naturalized in the bush. Examples include Watsonia, Shell Grass, Radiata Pine and Boneseed.

Australian native plants can also become 'Environmental Weeds'. Species from one part of Australia can outcompete the native species in other areas. Examples particular to our area are Cootamundra Wattle, Sallow Wattle, Hillock Bush and Sweet Pittostorum.

Much of Australia's native vegetation has been altered by weed invasion, and ecologists are concerned at the threat to what remains. The Bend of Islands bush is a relatively weed-free sample of Box-Stringybark Open Forest and by keeping it weed free we are helping to preserve a sample of this type of vegetation association.

--Ecological Balance--

By planting only species which are indigenous to this area, the chances of survival of all of our insects, lizards, birds and mammals will be greatly enhanced.

17.
Many native plants and animals in natural area such as ours have evolved to survive in a complex system of interdependence and mutual support. Change to any one aspect of the ecosystem can threaten the livelihood of other species of plants or animals. The Eltham Copper Butterfly and the Orange Bellied Parrot, are good examples of this complex interdependence. The Eltham Copper Butterfly has a specific relationship with a species of ant and the Sweet Bursaria Bush. Destruction of this bush, and the butterfly disappears. The Orange Bellied Parrot spends a short time in Victoria each year. Because of the destruction of certain plants in our native grasslands and sedge-swamps, the species is threatened with extinction.

--Advantages of Landscaping with Indigenous Plants--

Indigenous plants are naturally adapted to the soil and climate of the area, thus plant care such as watering, fertilization and the need for insecticides is reduced to a minimum.

--Availability of Local Plants--

Local species can be bought from nurseries such as Treeplanters, Austaflora and Victorian Indigenous Nurseries Co-operative, or even preferably from local nurserymen - Glen Jamieson (844-2395) or Kahn Franke, Wyeena Nursery (710-1340) - whose seed is more likely to be from the area.

Or propagate the plants from local seeds and cuttings.

Or collect the local seeds and cuttings and get the nurseries to grow them for you.

--Information on Indigenous Species--

Attached is a comprehensive list of selected indigenous species of the Bend of Islands. Most plants are suited only to certain aspects of local environments within the area. For more knowledge on the requirements and details of each species, refer to the following:

'Native Trees & Shrubs of S.E. Australia' by Leon Costermans

'Collins Field Guide to Wildflowers of S.E. Australia' by Jean Galbraith

INDIGENOUS PLANT LIST IN THE ELZ



LARGE TREES (> 10 METRES).

Allocasuarina littoralis
Eucalyptus macrorchyncha
Eucalyptus obliqua
Eucalyptus viminalis
Eucalyptus rubida
Eucalyptus sideroxylon
Eucalyptus radiata
Eucalyptus dives
Eucalyptus ovata
Eucalyptus goniocalyx
Eucalyptus melliodora
Eucalyptus polyanthemus
Exocarpus cupressiformis

Black She-oak
Red Stringybark
Messmate
Manna Gum
Candlebark
Red Ironbark
Narrow Leaf Peppermint
Broad Leaf Peppermint
Swamp Gum
Long Leaf Box
Yellow Box
Red Box
Cherry Ballart

SMALL TREES (< 10 METRES)

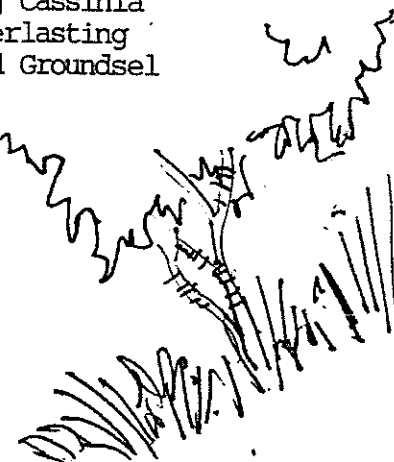
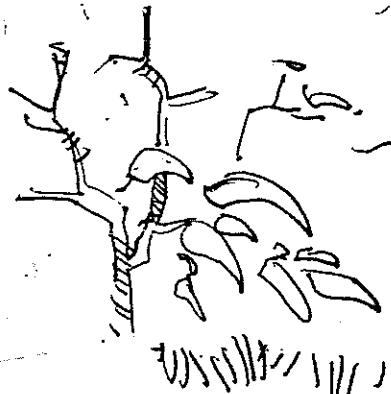
Prostanthera lasianthos
Banksia marginata
Rapanea howittiana
Acacia melanoxylon
Acacia mearnsii
Acacia dealbata
Acacia pycnantha
Acacia implexa
Pomaderris aspera

Victorian Christmas Bush
Silver Banksia
Mutton-wood
Blackwood
Late Black Wattle
Silver Wattle
Golden Wattle
Lightwood
Hazel Pomaderris

TALL SHRUBS (2 METRES)

Grevillea rosmarinifolia
Lomatia myricoides
Bursaria spinosa
Acacia amata
Acacia verticillata
Acacia mucronata
Acacia genistifolia
Acacia stricta
Daviesia virgata
Daviesia mimosoides
Daviesia wyattiana
Goodia lotifolia
Indigofera australis
Olearia lirata
Pomaderris racemosa
Pomaderris vacciniifolia
Pomaderris prunifolia
Pomaderris ferruginea
Gynatrix pulchella
Hymenanchera dentata
Leptospermum phyllicoides
Leptospermum lanigerum
Leptospermum obovatum
Leptospermum juiperinium
Callistemon paludosus
Melaleuca ericifolia
Solanum laciniatum
Cassinia aculeata
Cassinia longifolia
Cassinia arcuata
Helichrysum dendroidum
Senecio linearifolius

Rosemary Grevillea (Hurstbridge form only)
River Lomatia
Sweet Bursaria
Hedge Wattle
Prickly Moses
Narrow Leaf Wattle
Spreading Wattle
Hop Wattle
Slender Bitter-pea
Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea
Long-leaf Bitter-pea
Golden-tip
Austral Indigo
Snowy Daisy-bush
Slender Pomaderris
Round-leaf Pomaderris
Plum-leaf Pomaderris
Rusty Pomaderris
Hemp-bush
Tree Violet
Burgan
Woolly Tea-tree
River Tea-tree
Prickly Tea-tree
River Bottlebrush
Swamp Paperbark
Kangaroo Apple
Common Cassinia, Dogwood
Shiny Cassinia
Drooping Cassinia
Tree Everlasting
Fireweed Groundsel



INDIGENOUS PLANT LIST IN THE ELZ (CONT)

(2. MEVES)

LOW SHRUBS

Acacia aculeatissima	Spreading Wattle
Acacia acinacea	Gold Dust Wattle
Gompholobium huegellii	Common Wedge-pea
Pultenaea gunnii	Golden Bush-pea
Dillwynia retorta	Small-leaf Parrot-pea
Dillwynia cinerascens	Grey Parrot-pea
Bossiaea prostrata	Creeping bossiaea
Pimelia pauciflora	Poison Rice-flower
Pimelia humilis	Common Rice-flower
Pimelia linifolia	Slender Rice-flower
Epacris impressa	Common Heath
Astroloma humifusum	Cranberry Heath
Leucopogon virgatus	Common Beard-heath
Leucopogon ericoides	Pink Beard-heath
Acrotriche serrulata	Honey Pots
Correa reflexa	Common Correa
Acaena anserinifolia	Bidgee Widgee
Tetradlea ciliata	Pink Bells
Coprosma quadrifida	Prickly Currant-bush

GRASSES, SEDGES, TUFTING PLANTS

Poa labillardieri	Tussock Grass
Poa moorosii	Tussock Grass
Poa sieberana	Tussock Grass
Microlaena stipoides	Weeping Grass
Danthonia pallida	Sivertop Wallaby Grass
Xanthorhoea minor	Small Grass-tree
Themeda australis	Kangaroo Grass
Lomandra longifolia	Spiny-headed Mat-rush
Lomandra filiformis	Wattle Mat-rush
Stipa semibarbata	Fibrous Spear-grass
Lepidosperma laterale	Variable Sword-sedge
Juncus australis	Austral Rush
Gahnia radula	Thatch Saw-sedge
Phragmites communis	Common Reed
Dianella revoluta	Black-anther Flax-lily

CREEPERS, CLIMBERS

Kennedia prostrata	Running Postman
Billardiera scandens	Common Apple-berry
Glycine clandestina	Twining glycine
Hardenbergia violacea	Purple Coral-pea
Clematis microphylla	Small-leaved Clematis
Clematis aristata	Clematis
Pandorea pandorana	Wonga-vine
Comespera volubile	Love Creeper
Cassytha pubescens	Downy Dodder-laurel
Platylobium formosum	Handsome Flat-pea

HERBS (2. MEVES)

Wahlenbergia gracilentia	Annual Bluebell
Wahlenbergia quadrifida	Sprawling Bluebell
Wahlenbergia stricta	Tall Bluebell
Dichopogon strictus	Chocolate Lily
Anguillaria dioica	Early Nancy
Plantago aquatica	Tufted Plantain
Brunonia australis	Blue Pincushion
Stylidium graminifolium	Grass Trigger-plant
Senecio minimus	Shrubby Fireweed
Senecio glomeratus	Annual Fireweed
Senecio hispidulus	Rough Fireweed
Senecio quadridentatus	Cotton Fireweed
Gratiola peruviana	Austral Brooklime
Anguillaria dioica	Early Nancy
Glossodia major	Wax-lip Orchid
Caladenia carnea	Pink Fingers
Caladenia caerulea	Blue Caladenia
Caladenia angustata	Musk Caladenia
Pterostylis obtusa	Blunt-tongued Greenhood Orchid
Pterostylis nutans	Nodding Greenhood Orchid
Pterostylis longifolia	Tall Greenhood Orchid
Diuris maculata	Leopard Orchid
Eriochilus cucullatus	Parsons Bands
Triglochin procera	Water Ribbon
Helichrysum scorpioides	Button Everlasting
Helipterum albicans	Hoary Sunray
Blechnum nudum	Fishbone Fern
Blechnum minus	Soft Water-fern
Adiantum aethiopicum	Common Maidenhair
Viola hederacea	Native violet
Dichondra repens	Kidney-weed
Pteridium esculentum	Austral Bracken
Gonocarpus tetragyna	Creeping Raspwort
Amyema miquellii	Box Mistletoe



23

