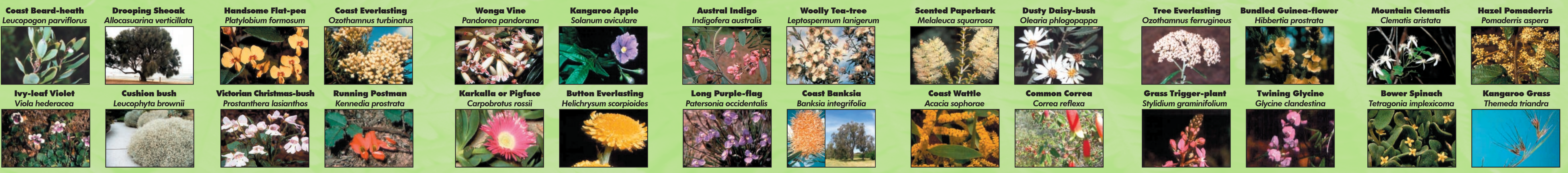


Map produced by GIS unit Gippsland region
 DSE, Feb. 2004-03-18
 Photographs courtesy of DSE, Derek Hibbert, David Ziebell
 and Victorian biological databases - Australia
 From Cover:
 Maria, Warren and Shippy Reed of Cape Woolamai, winners
 of Phillip Island Landcare's 2003 'Urban Landcare, winners
 Garden Award.'
 Please note:
 • Care should be taken when planting close to infrastructure
 such as buildings, powerlines, drains and paths.
 • This plant list is intended as a guide only, plant heights will
 vary depending on soil type, aspect, wind etc.



COASTAL COASTAL PLAINS COMPLEX PLAINS GRASSY WOODLAND LOWLAND FLATS HEATHY WOODLAND DRY OPEN FOREST MOIST FOOTHILL FOREST

Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:
 - Coastal Dune Scrub Mosaic (EVC 1)
 - Coast Banksia Woodland (EVC 2)
 - Wet Heathland (EVC 8)
 - Coastal Saltmarsh (EVC 9)
 - Banksia Woodland (EVC 14)
 - Mangrove Shrubland (EVC 140)
 - Coastal Headland Scrub (EVC 161)
 - Coastal Tussock Grassland (EVC 163)
 - Estuarine Flats Grassland (EVC 914)

Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:
 - Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland (EVC 3)
 - Sand Heathland (EVC 6)
 - Sand Heathland/Wet Heathland Mosaic (EVC 307)

Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:
 - Plains Grassy Woodland (EVC 55)
 - Grassy Woodland (EVC 175)

Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:
 - Swamp Scrub (EVC 53)
 - Wetland Formation (EVC 74)
 - Swampy Riparian Woodland (EVC 83)
 - Riparian Scrub (EVC 191)

Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:
 - Heathy Woodland (EVC 48)

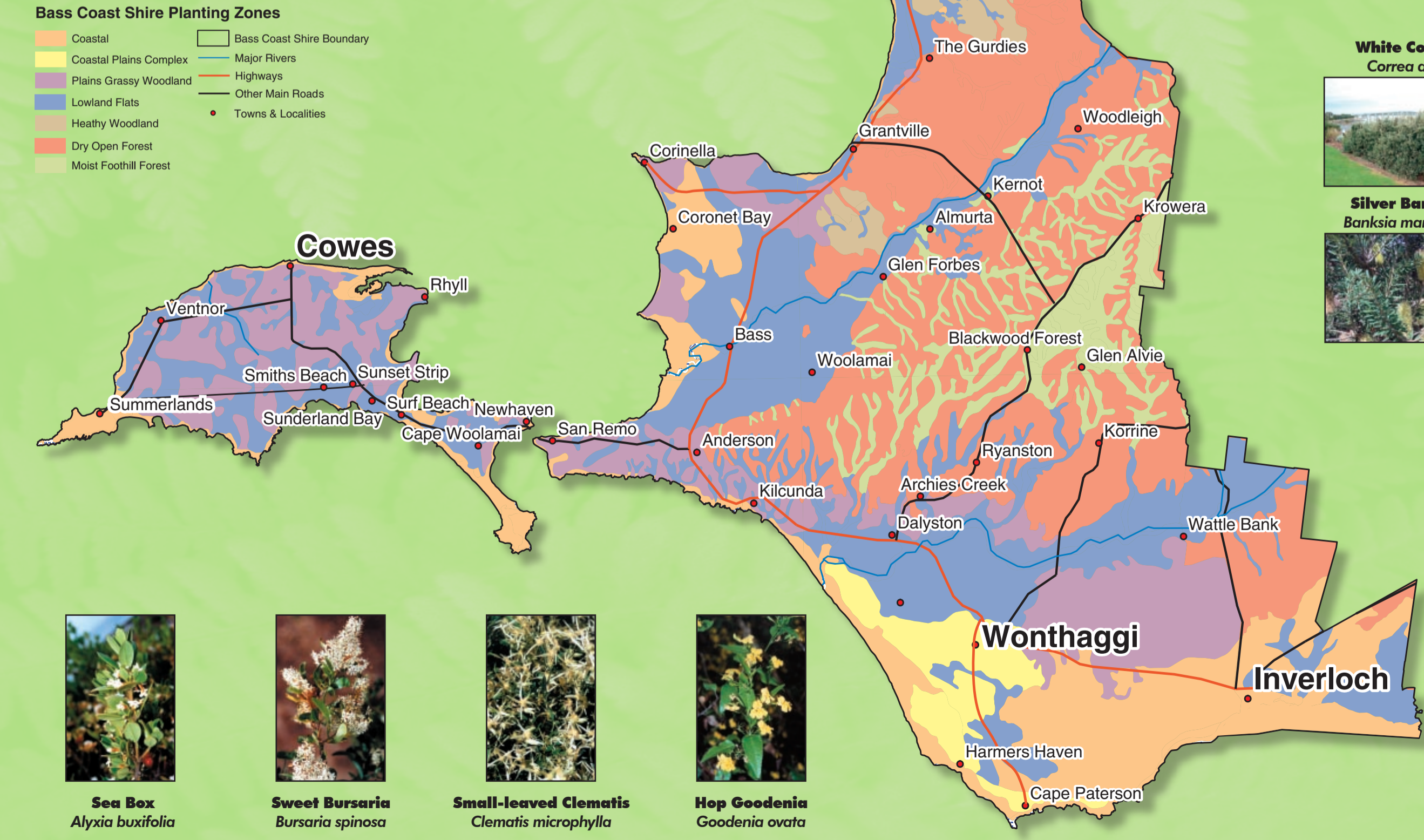
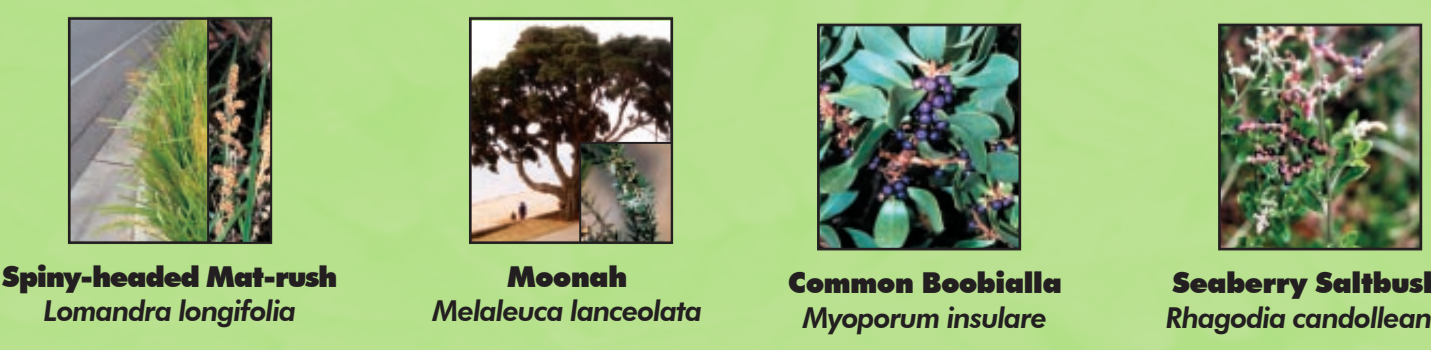
Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:
 - Lowland Forest (EVC 16)
 - Herb-rich Foothill Forest (EVC 23)
 - Shrubby Foothill Forest (EVC 45)

Major Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) represented:
 - Riparian Forest (EVC 18)
 - Damp Forest (EVC 29)
 - Wet Forest (EVC 30)
 - Warm Temperate rainforest (EVC 32)
 - Shrubby Foothill Forest (EVC 45)

Contacts for advice about indigenous vegetation.
 Departments of Primary Industries/Sustainability and Environment
 Wonthaggi (03) 5672 5362
 Leongatha (03) 5662 9900
 Bass Coast Shire Council (03) 5671 2211 or (03) 5951 3311
 Phillip Island Landcare (03) 5951 3329
 For more detailed Species Lists and EVC Information
 Contact Victorian Resources Online
 www.dse.vic.gov.au/ro
 This poster was compiled by a group comprising David Ziebell, Megan Cole, John Davies DSE, Derek Hibbert - Bass Coast Shire Council, Geoff Trease, Moughey Mackay - Bass Coast Landcare and Anne Westwood - Trust for Nature with assistance from Bass Coast's many volunteer conservation groups

The importance of indigenous vegetation

The Bass Coast region is home to a wide variety of local native or "indigenous" plant species. Indigenous plants are important for a number of reasons, including their value as habitat for indigenous animals, including wildlife such as Little Penguins, Short-tailed Shearwaters, Koalas and others for which the region is famous. Unfortunately, the Bass Coast has had a history of native vegetation clearance, principally for agriculture and the establishment of infrastructure. As a result, less than ten per cent of the original native cover remains, placing great importance on reserves and remnant vegetation on private land. Fortunately many landholders are restoring the balance through revegetation programs in rural areas and by using indigenous species in urban gardens. Indigenous plants have adapted to local conditions such as soil type and climate over thousands of years. Another advantage of using indigenous plants on your property is that they require less water, and there is no need to import soil or fertilisers. Therefore, growing indigenous plants on your property is often cheaper and less labour intensive than growing exotic plants.



Plant communities and using this guide

Indigenous plants occur naturally in groups or communities that are defined by various environmental variables. When we move across the landscape we encounter changes in soil type, elevation, slope and aspect, which results in changes in the type of plant community. The map on this poster provides a reconstruction of how the Bass Coast Landscape may have looked prior to European settlement and resulting natural vegetation clearance. Listed on the table on the other side of this poster is a comprehensive species list, along with an indication as to which of the seven broad vegetation communities each species would belong. The planting zones identified on this map are based on a system utilised by the Departments of Sustainability and Environment and Primary Industries, known as Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs). In reality there are scores of EVCs within the shire; each of which more accurately describes the soil, topography and vegetation than this poster attempts. Those wishing to conduct a large scale revegetation project with the aim of replicating a pre-European environment, can obtain a more comprehensive EVC map with detailed species lists, by contacting your nearest DSE/DPI office or visiting the Victorian Resources Online website (see list of contacts). Those planning larger revegetation programs on rural land may get further advice by contacting their local Landcare Officer. It's important to note that due to the scale of the map and broad plant communities represented, it is difficult to represent the exact location of some plant communities.

