

Large and Small Shrubs



Silver Wattle
Acacia dealbata

Lightwood
Acacia implexa

Black Wattle
Acacia mearnsii



Blackwood
Acacia melanoxylon

Drooping Sheoak
Allocasuarina verticillata

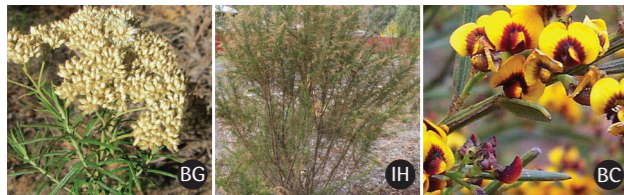
Drooping Sheoak
Allocasuarina verticillata



Black Sheoak
Allocasuarina littoralis

Silver Banksia
Banksia marginata

Sweet Bursaria
Bursaria spinosa



Dogwood
Cassinia aculeata

Drooping Cassinia
Cassinia arcuata

Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea
Daviesia leptophylla



Grey Parrot-pea
Dillwynia cinerascens

Australian Anchor Plant
Discaria pubescens (*ST)

Sticky Hop-bush
Dodonaea viscosa



Cherry Ballart
Exocarpos cupressiformis

Austral Indigo
Indigofera australis

Heath Tea-tree
Leptospermum myrsinoides



Prickly Tea-tree
Leptospermum continentale

Prickly Tea-tree
Leptospermum continentale

Tree Violet
Melicytus dentatus



Large Kangaroo Apple
Solanum laciniatum

Large Kangaroo Apple
Solanum laciniatum

Photo credits:
AS Anthony Sloan
BC Brad Costin
BG Britt Gregory
FC Frances Cincotta
GC Garry Cheers
IH Ian Higgins
JT Jenni Thomas
LM Lachlan Milne
LR Lyndall Rowley
NY Noel Young
RM Robyn McKay

References & Recommended Further Reading

Costermans, L. 2008. *Native Trees and Shrubs of South-eastern Australia*. New Holland Publishers (Australia) Pty Ltd, Sydney.

Macedon Ranges Koala Project, 2014. Online www.mrkp.org.au

Mitchell, D. 2012. *National Koala Tree Protection List: Recommended Tree Species for Protection and Planting of Koala Habitat*. Australia Koala Foundation. Online www.savethekoala.com

VicVeg online: Victorian Best Practice Native Vegetation Management, 2014. Online www.vicveg.net.au

*ST – State Threatened
*NT – Nationally Threatened

Ground Flora and Climbers



Chocolate Lily
Anthropodium strictum

Bulbine Lily
Bulbine bulbosa

Small-leaved Clematis
Clematis microphylla



Clover Glycine
Glycine latrobeana (*NT)

Matted Flax-lily
Dianella amoena (*NT)

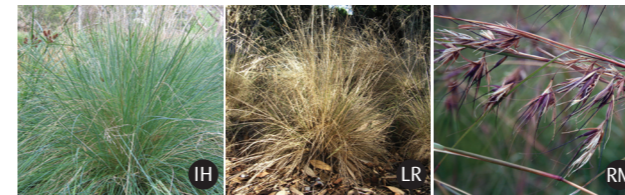
Golden Cowslips
Diuris behrii



Running Postman
Kennedia prostrata

Spiny-headed Mat-rush
Lomandra longifolia

Matted Bush-pea
Pultenaea pedunculata



Common Tussock-grass
Poa labillardierei

Grey Tussock-grass
Poa sieberiana

Kangaroo Grass
Themeda triandra

Acknowledgement of Country

The Kyneton Woodlands Project acknowledges the Taungurung and Dja Dja Wurrung peoples as the Aboriginal Traditional Owners within the project area, their rich culture and spiritual connection to Country. We also recognise and acknowledge their contribution and interests in the management of land and natural resources.

Kyneton Woodlands Flora Identification Guide



www.nccma.vic.gov.au



Introduction

The grassy woodlands in the rolling hills north-east of Kyneton in central Victoria are treasured for their picturesque scenery and environmental significance. However, as with other threatened grassy woodland vegetation communities across south eastern Australia, only 20% of this vegetation type remains in the district.

Most patches of grassy woodland have low species diversity, are losing trees as they age and are severely weed infested. If we do nothing to replace them, we could end up with a largely treeless environment.

Grassy woodlands are one of four native vegetation communities at threat of extinction in the Kyneton district. Aside from Mount St Mary, Bald Hill and Black Hill reserves, there are no large areas of these endangered vegetation communities remaining. The continued existence of the woodlands and their unique flora and fauna largely depends on private landholders. Linking remnant vegetation patches across private land presents some excellent opportunities for reconnection.

Two hundred and forty species of indigenous plants have been recorded within the Kyneton Woodlands Project area. Of these, two nationally (*EPBC Act 1999*) listed flora species have been recorded: the endangered Matted Flax-lily (*Dianella amoena*) and the vulnerable Clover Glycine (*Glycine latrobeana*). In addition, the Victorian threatened Australian Anchor Plant (*Discaria pubescens*) has also been recorded.

This guide has been produced in response to keen interest from the community to better understand their local flora. Being able to identify and name indigenous plants can improve community capacity and desire to protect habitat.

Not all plant species found within the project area are included in this guide. Species included are those deemed most significant, or those that are readily identifiable from a photograph. For example, grasses are not well represented in this guide due to difficulties with their identification.

Common Tree Species



Broad-leaved Peppermint *Eucalyptus dives*

Bark is grey-brown and fibrous on all branches, often appears interlaced. Leaves are broad, dull greyish-green on both sides with distinct veins. Juvenile leaves grey-green and broad. 7-15 buds with rounded caps.



Yellow Box *Eucalyptus melliodora*

Box bark, scaly, brown and rough, peeling to smooth and creamy on upper branches. Leaves are small in comparison to other eucalypts. Generally found on good quality soils in the lower landscape. Fruit in clusters of 3-7.



Messmate Stringybark *Eucalyptus obliqua*

Fibrous, pale-brown bark. Moderately dense crown of dark, glossy leaves with distinct veins. Club-shaped buds with small caps, 7-15 per cluster. Wine glass-shaped fruit.



Swamp Gum *Eucalyptus ovata*

Found in damper areas. Dark, hard, rough bark, shed in ribbons from upper trunk and branches, leaving smooth, greyish surface. Adult leaves thick, dark-green, juvenile leaves are broad and almost circular. Fruit usually funnel-shaped, flat on top.



Snow Gum *Eucalyptus pauciflora*

Variable appearance. Smooth bark, often seasonally varying colours of grey, red or olive-green. Usually crooked and low branching trunk. Thick shiny leaves. Flower buds are 7-12 per cluster. Cap with short point.



Narrow-leaf Peppermint *Eucalyptus radiata*

Grey-brown, sub-fibrous bark, persistent to small branches, finely flakey or interlaced appearance. Thin dull-green leaves, strong peppermint smell and taste, faint veins. 8-16 small club-shaped buds.



Candlebark *Eucalyptus rubida*

Smooth bark when newly exposed, often with reddish patches, peels in strips but rarely ribbony, dark and persistent only at base. Buds and fruit in threes. Juvenile leaves are blue-grey, stalkless, opposite and circular.



Manna Gum *Eucalyptus viminalis*

Variable appearance with smooth, whitish bark peeling in ribbons, persistent and dark at base. Narrow weeping leaves. Juvenile leaves narrow, bright green and stalkless. Buds and fruit often in threes. Leaves are a koala favourite.

Koala Trees

Primary Tree Species

River Red Gum *E. camaldulensis* ssp. *camaldulensis*
Mountain Grey Gum *E. cypellocarpa*
Southern Blue Gum *E. globosus* ssp. *bicostata*
Manna Gum *E. viminalis* ssp. *viminalis*

Secondary Tree Species

White Box *E. albens*
Brown Stringybark *E. baxteri*
Long-leaf Box *E. goniocalyx* ssp. *goniocalyx*

Yellow Gum *E. leucoxylon* ssp. *leucoxylon*

Red Stringybark *E. macrohyncha* ssp. *macrohyncha*

Yellow Box *E. melliodora*

Grey Box *E. microcarpa*

Large-flowering Bundy *E. nortonii*

Messmate Stringybark *E. obliqua*

Swamp Gum *E. ovata* ssp. *ovata*

Snow Gum *E. pauciflora* ssp. *pauciflora*

Red Box *E. polyanthemos* ssp. *vestita*

Red Ironbark *E. tricarpa*

Source: Mitchell, D. 2012.