### **3. MASTERPLAN**

### **3.8 INDICATIVE PLANT PALETTE**

### PINETUM

A collection of gymnosperms including conifers, especially from the families Araucariaceae, Podocarpacea, Cupressaceae, Ginkgoaceae and Pinaceae. Other trees can be propagated from the Egglemont Conifer collection and other botanic gardens. The Eaglemont Conifer was a pinetum planted by the forester William Ferguson in the 1860s on the summit of nearby "Mount Eagle". It was planted as a prelude to a grand estate. Some of the trees remain, hidden in the yards of private Eaglemont gardens.

#### Species Name

Common Name

Afrocarpus falcatus Agathis robusta Araucaria bidwilli Araucaria columnaris Araucaria cunninghamiana Araucaria heterophylla Callitris columnaris Cedrus atlantica Cedrus deodora Chamaecyparis funebris Cupressus funebris Cupressus lusitanica Cupressus torulosa Pinus canariensis Pinus halepensis Pinus pinaster Pinus pinea Podocarpus elata Sequoia sempervirens Taxodium distichum

Yellow Wood Kauri Bunya Bunya Pine Captains Cook Pine Hoop Pine Norfolk Island Pine Murray Pine Atlas Cedar Deodar Pine Funeral Cypress Chinese Weeping Cypress Mexican Cypress Bhutan Cypress Canary Island Pine Aleppo Pine Maritime Pine Stone Pine Illawarra Pine Coast Redwood Bald Cypress

#### Species selection based on micro climate, stock availability and climate change adaptability. Review of suitable species will be done on an ongoing basis based on the success of future planting.

Tree species that are not considered vulnerable, or considered moderately vulnerable, to a scenario of extreme climate change by 2090 are preferred (increasing temperatures by 3 degrees, and extreme maximum temperatures by 2 degrees). Source: The City of Melbourne's Future Urban Forest Technical Report, Dave Kendal, 2016.

## OAK WOODLAND

A collection of oak trees, and other deciduous species, that provide autumnal colour along the escarpment. These species could be sourced from Victorian botanic aarden collections.

#### TREES

Species Name	Common Name
Acer buergerianum Acer rubrum Acer rubrum Acer truncatum x platanoides Carpinus laxiflora Corylus avellana Juglans nigra Quercus acutissima Quercus acutissima Quercus canariensis Quercus canariensis Quercus canariensis Quercus canariensis Quercus canariensis Quercus canariensis Quercus canariensis Quercus canariensis Quercus canariensis Quercus coccinea Quercus coccinea Quercus cerris Quercus douglasii Quercus douglasii Quercus douglasii Quercus douglasii Quercus macrocarpa Quercus phellos Quercus phellos Quercus suber Quercus virginiana Ulmus carpinifolia x parvifolia 'Fron- tier'	Trident Maple Red Maple Warrenred 'Pacific Sunset' Maple Japanese Hornbeam Hazel Black Walnut Sawtooth Oak White Oak Algerian Oak Slender Oak Scarlet Oak Scarlet Oak Turkey Oak Daimyo Oak Blue Oak Engelmann Oak Holly Oak Bur Oak Willow Oak English Oak Cork Oak Southern Live Oak Frontier Elm

#### GROUNDCOVER PLANTS

Species Name	Common Name
Arthropodium cirratum	Renga Lily
Dianella laevis	Pale Flax Lily
Dichelachpe crinita	Long bair Plume Grass
Kennedia prostrata	Running Postman
Mahonia aguifolium	Holly-leaved Barberry
Pelargonium australe	Wild Geranium
Poa labilliardieri	Tussock Grass
Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass

Species selection based on micro climate, stock availability and climate change adaptability. Review of suitable species will be done on an ongoing basis based on the success of future planting.

Tree species that are not considered vulnerable, or considered moderately vulnerable, to a scenario of extreme climate change by 2090 are preferred (increasing temperatures by 3 degrees, and extreme maximum temperatures by 2 degrees). Source: The City of Melbourne's Future Urban Forest Technical Report, Dave Kendal, 2016.

### GARDEN BEDS

Mediterranean Species

#### SHRUBS

#### Species Name

Asphodeline lutea Chamaerops humilis Cistus x dansereaui 'Je Cistus populifolius Euphorbia atropurpure Euphorbia ceratocarpo Euphorbia characias Euphorbia lambii Phlomis fruticosa Phlomis purpurea Rosmarinus officinalis

#### GROUNDCOVER PLANT

#### Species Name

Cistus salvifolius Cistus 'Sunset' Euphorbia 'Blue Lagoo Euphorbia 'Blackbird' Euphorbia pithyusa Lavandula stoechas Nepeta tuberosa Santolina rosmarinifolio Scutellaria diffusa Teucrium betocincum Thymus officinalis

### PAI MS

#### Species Name

Archontophoenix cunn Butia capitata Chamaerops humilis Cordyline australis Washingtonia filifera

Species selection based on micro climate, stock availability and climate change adaptability. Review of suitable species will be done on an ongoing basis based on the success of future planting.

Tree species that are not considered vulnerable, or considered moderately vulnerable, to a scenario of extreme climate change by 2090 are preferred (increasing temperatures by 3 degrees, and extreme maximum temperatures by 2 degrees). Source: The City of Melbourne's Future Urban Forest Technical Report, Dave Kendal, 2016.



	Common Name
enyn Place' ea a	Asphodeline European Fan Palm Rock Rose Rock Rose Euphorbia Spurge Albanian Spurge Tree Euphorbia Jerusalem Sage Purple Phlomis Rosemary
S	
	Common Name
n' a	Gallipoli Rose Magenta Rock Rose Spurge Euphorbia Grey Hedgehog Spanish Lavender Catmint Holy Flax Turkish Skullcap Germander Common Thyme

	Common Name
inghamiana	Bangalow Palm Jelly Palm European Fan Palm New Zealand Cabbage Tree California Palm

### **3. MASTERPLAN**

### **3.8 INDICATIVE PLANT PALETTE**

### **GULLY PLANTS**

South East Australia forest gully species.

SMALL TREES

Species Name	Common Name
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood
Livistona australis	Cabbage Palm
Dicksonia Antarctica	Soft Tree Fern
Cyathea australis	Rough Tree Feen
Cyathea cunninghamiana	Slender Tree Fern
Flindersia australia	Australian Teak

#### LARGE SHRUBS

Species Name	Common Name
Ceratopetalum apetalum Syzigium paniculatum Tristaniopsis laurina Waterhousea floribunda	Coachwood Magenta Cherry Kanooka Weeping Lilly Pilly
SMALL SHRUBS	

Species Name	Common Name
Acacia howittii	Sticky Wattle
Acacia leprosa	Cinnamon Wattle
Correa lawrenciana	Mountain Correa
Elaeocarpus reticulatus	Blueberry Ash
Prostanthera lasianthos	Christmas Bush

#### GROUNDCOVER PLANTS

Species selection based on micro climate, stock availability and climate change adaptability. Review of suitable species will be done on an ongoing basis based on the success of future planting.

Tree species that are not considered vulnerable, or considered moderately vulnerable, to a scenario of extreme climate change by 2090 are preferred (increasing temperatures by 3 degrees, and extreme maximum temperatures by 2 degrees). Source: The City of Melbourne's Future Urban Forest Technical Report, Dave Kendal, 2016.

### PLAINS GRASSY WOODLAND (EVC 55)

An open, eucalypt woodland to 15 m tall occurring on a number of geologies and soil types. Occupies poorly drained, fertile soils on flat or gently undulating plains at low elevations. The understorey consists of a few sparse shrubs over a species-rich grassy and herbaceous ground layer.

### DOMINANT OVERSTOREY TREES

Species Name	Common Name
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum
TYPICAL SPECIES	
Species Name	Common Name
Allocasuarina littoralis Acacia mearnsii Acacia melanoxylon Kunzea ericoides Pimelea humilis Bossiaea prostrata Hypericum gramineum Oxalis perennans Dichondra repens Poranthera microphylla Austrostipa rudis Gahnia radula Themeda triandra Carex breviculmis Lomandra filiformis Schoenus apogon Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides	Black Sheoak Black Wattle Blackwood Burgan Common Rice-flower Creeping Bossiaea Small St John's Wort Grassland Wood-sorrel Kidney-weed Small Poranthera Veined Spear-grass Thatch Saw-sedge Kangaroo Grass Common Grass-sedge Wattle Mat-rush Common Bog-sedge Weeping Grass

Tree species that are not considered vulnerable, or considered moderately vulnerable, to a scenario of extreme climate change by 2090 are preferred (increasing temperatures by 3 degrees, and extreme maximum temperatures by 2 degrees). Source: The City of Melbourne's Future Urban Forest Technical Report, Dave Kendal, 2016.

# (EVC 56)

An open eucalypt woodland to 20 m tall over a medium to tall shrub layer with a ground layer consisting of amphibious and aquatic herbs and sedges. Occurs along the banks and floodplains of the larger meandering rivers and major creeks, often in conjunction with one or more floodplain wetland communities. Elevation and rainfall are relatively low and soils are fertile alluviums subject to periodic flooding and inundation.

### DOMINANT OVERSTOREY TREES

#### Species Name

Eucalyptus camaldulen Eucalyptus ovata

### TYPICAL SPECIES

Species Name

Acacia implexa Acacia melanoxylon Ozothamnus ferrugineu Bursaria spinosa ssp. sp Hymenanthera dentata Urtica incisa Persicaria subsessilis Senecio quadridentatus Acaena novae-zelandia Hydrocotyle hirta Stellaria pungens Veronica plebeia Oxalis corniculata s.l. Dichondra repens Carex appressa Poa labillardierei Phragmites australis Juncus amabilis Cyperus spp. Microlaena stipoides va Eleocharis acuta Calystegia sepium

Tree species that are not considered vulnerable, or considered moderately vulnerable, to a scenario of extreme climate change by 2090 are preferred (increasing temperatures by 3 degrees, and extreme maximum temperatures by 2 degrees). Source: The City of Melbourne's Future Urban Forest Technical Report, Dave Kendal, 2016.

## FLOODPLAIN RIPARIAN WOODLAND

	Common Name
nsis	River Red-gum Swamp Gum
	Common Name
us pinosa a s.l. s ae	Lightwood Blackwood Tree Everlasting Sweet Bursaria Tree Violet Scrub Nettle Hairy Knotweed Cottony Fireweed Bidgee-widgee Hairy Pennywort Prickly Starwort Trailing Speedwell Yellow Wood-sorrel Kidney-weed Tall Sedge Common Tussock-grass Common Reed Hollow Rush Flat-sedge
ar. stipoides	Weeping Grass Common Spike-sedge Large Bindweed

### **3. MASTERPLAN**

### **3.8 INDICATIVE PLANT PALETTE**

### VALLEY GRASSY FOREST (EVC 47)

Valley Grassy Forest occurs under moderate rainfall reaimes of 700-800 mm per annum on fertile well-drained colluvial or alluvial soils on gently undulating lower slopes and valley floors. Open forest to 20 m tall that may carry a variety of eucalypts, usually species which prefer moist or more fertile conditions over a sparse shrub cover. In season, a rich array of herbs, lilies, grasses and sedges dominate the ground layer but at the drier end of the spectrum the ground layer may be sparse and slightly less diverse, but with the moisture-loving species still remaining.

#### DOMINANT OVERSTOREY TREES

Species Name Comm	ion Nam
Eucalyptus radiata s.l.NarrowEucalyptus leucoxylonYellowEucalyptus melliodoraYellowEucalyptus rubidaCandle	v-leaf Pe Gum Box ebark

#### TYPICAL SPECIES

Species Name
Acacia mearnsii Myoporum sp. Acacia pycnantha Bursaria spinosa ssp. spinosa Pimelea humilis Bossiaea prostrata Veronica gracilis Poranthera microphylla Gonocarpus tetragynus
Drosera peltata ssp. auriculata Solenogyne dominii corniculata s l
Oxalis exilis Opercularia varia
Austrostipa rudis Austrostipa mollis Gahnia radula
Themeda triandra Lomandra filiformis Tricoryne elatior
Arthropodium strictum s.l. Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides Billardiera scandens

eppermint

#### Common Name Black Wattle Sticky Boobialla Golden Wattle Sweet Bursaria Common Rice-flower Creeping Bossiaea Slender Speedwell Small Poranthera Common Raspwort Tall Sundew Smooth Solenogyne Yellow Wood-sorrel Shady Wood-sorrel Variable Stinkweed Veined Spear-grass Supple Spear-grass Thatch Saw-sedge Kangaroo Grass Wattle Mat-rush Yellow Rush-lily Chocolate Lily Weeping Grass Common Apple-berry

Tree species that are not considered vulnerable, or considered moderately vulnerable, to a scenario of extreme climate change by 2090 are preferred (increasing temperatures by 3 degrees, and extreme maximum temperatures by 2 degrees). Source: The City of Melbourne's Future Urban Forest Technical Report, Dave Kendal, 2016.

### CREEKLINE GRASSY WOODLAND (EVC 68)

Eucalypt-dominated woodland to 15 m tall with occasional scattered shrub layer over a mostly grassy/sedgy to herbaceous ground-layer. Occurs on lowgradient ephemeral to intermittent drainage lines, typically on fertile colluvial/ alluvial soils, on a wide range of suitably fertile geological substrates. These minor drainage lines can include a range of graminoid and herbaceous species tolerant of waterlogged soils, and are presumed to have sometimes resembled a linear wetland or system of interconnected small ponds.

DOMINANT OVERSTOREY TREES

Species Name	Common Name
Eucalyptus camaldulensis Eucalyptus ovata	River Red-gum Swamp Gum
TYPICAL SPECIES	
Species Name	Common Name
Acacia mearnsii Ozothamnus ferrugineus Acacia pycnantha Pimelea humilis Gonocarpus tetragynus Acaena echinata Hydrocotyle laxiflora Carex appressa Poa labillardierei Elymus scaber var. scaber Lachnagrostis filiformis Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides	Black Wattle Tree Everlasting Golden Wattle Common Rice-flower Common Raspwort Sheep's Burr Stinking Pennywort Tall Sedge Common Tussock-grass Common Wheat-grass Common Blown-grass Weeping Grass

Tree species that are not considered vulnerable, or considered moderately vulnerable, to a scenario of extreme climate change by 2090 are preferred (increasing temperatures by 3 degrees, and extreme maximum temperatures by 2 degrees). Source: The City of Melbourne's Future Urban Forest Technical Report, Dave Kendal, 2016.

# (EVC 164)

Woodland or open forest to 15 m tall occurring on creek terraces and along shallow drainage lines with ephemeral flows. Soils are mostly alluvial deposits of seasonally wet sands and silts. Characterised by a sparse shrub layer above a grassy/sedgy understorey, often rich in herbs within the inter-tussock spaces.

DOMINANT OVERSTOREY TREES

Species Name

Eucalyptus viminalis Eucalyptus ovata

#### TYPICAL SPECIES

#### Species Name

Acacia melanoxylon Leptospermum contine Ozothamnus ferrugined Cassinia aculeata Senecio minimus Senecio linearifolius Lobelia anceps Senecio sp. aff. tenuiflo Oxalis exilis Lomandra longifolia Lepidosperma laterale Poa labillardierei Gahnia radula Poa clelandii Microlaena stipoides va Poa tenera Imperata cylindrica Pteridium esculentum Adiantum aethiopicum Glycine clandestina

Tree species that are not considered vulnerable, or considered moderately vulnerable, to a scenario of extreme climate change by 2090 are preferred (increasing temperatures by 3 degrees, and extreme maximum temperatures by 2 degrees). Source: The City of Melbourne's Future Urban Forest Technical Report, Dave Kendal, 2016.

## CREEKLINE HERB-RICH WOODLAND

	Common Name
	Manna Gum Swamp Gum
	Common Name
entale us	Blackwood Prickly Tea-tree Tree Everlasting Common Cassinia Shrubby Fireweed Fireweed Groundsel Angled Lobelia
orus	Beaked Fireweed Shady Wood-sorrel Spiny-headed Mat-rush
var. majus	Variable Sword-sedge Common Tussock-grass Thatch Saw-sedge Matted Tussock-grass
ar. stipoides	Weeping Grass Slender Tussock-grass Blady Grass Austral Bracken
1	Common Maidenhair Twining Glycine