

Native Vegetation Insectaries Plant ID



Species list for Werribee River Vegetable Farms

This plant list is relevant to the Werribee South and Bacchus Marsh Irrigation Districts and has been tested on local vegetable farms. The main aim is to ensure year-round flowering to provide a nectar source and habitat for beneficial insects.

Ecological context

Werribee South is a coastal area within the Otway Plain Bioregion, characterized by three dominant Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) that defined the pre-settlement landscape.

Bacchus Marsh, part of the Victorian Volcanic Plains Bioregion, is located in the upper Werribee catchment and features four EVCs in its irrigation district.

The insectary plants are derived from these locally adapted plant lists to enhance biodiversity outcomes.

Connecting insectary plantings with creek and river riparian areas would create wildlife corridors throughout the district and reduce sediment and nutrient loads entering waterways by minimising erosion from slopes and embankments.



Fact Sheet 4 Plant Identification

Plant information

Both scientific and common names are provided since common names can vary from state to state. For example, Christmas bush in South Australia refers to a completely different plant than Christmas bush in Victoria, this can affect plant suitability.

Local indigenous nurseries have permits to collect native seed from the bioregion and propagate these under local provenance. Most shire councils maintain a list of local indigenous community nurseries, many of which are volunteer-based through the shire or Landcare.

Ecological Vegetation Class

EVC 55 Plains Grassy Woodland (WS & BM)

EVC 132 Plains Grassland (WS & BM)




EVC 56 Floodplain Riparian Woodland (WS)

EVC 292 Red Gum Swamp (BM)





EVC 895 Escarpment Shrubland (BM)



**Fact Sheet 4
Plant Identification**

Plant Name	Plant habit	Identification
Scientific name	W x H	
Common name	Form	
Groundcovers		
<p><i>Myoporum parvifolium</i> Creeping boobialla</p>	<p>0.3m x 3m Spreading groundcover</p>	
<p><i>Dichondra repens</i> Kidney weed</p>	<p>0.05m x 1.5m+ Spreading groundcover</p>	
<p><i>Carpobrotus rossii</i> Pigface</p>	<p>0.6m x 2m+ Spreading groundcover</p>	



**Fact Sheet 4
Plant Identification**

<p><i>Acacia brownii</i> Health Wattle</p>	<p>0.5m x 1m Low groundcover</p>		
<p><i>Brachyscome paludicola</i> Swamp daisy</p>	<p>0.60m x 0.2m Wildflower</p>		
<p><i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> Common everlasting</p>	<p>0.4m x 0.5m Wildflower</p>		
<p><i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> Seaberry saltbush</p>	<p>1.5-4mH x 1-2.5W Check for locally grown as Werribee south has low growing variety. Does produce a small edible berry</p>		

OFFICIAL

These shrubs could be used as a single shrub line so that weeds and vegetative buffers can be maintained underneath the shrub line

Small shrubs

<p><i>Leptospermum continentale</i> Prickly Tea-tree</p>	<p>2-3m x 2-3m Large shrub, can be used as a bio-hedge</p>			
<p><i>Myoporum petiolatum</i> also known as <i>M. viscosum</i> Sticky boobialla</p>	<p>2m x 2m</p>			
<p><i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i> Silky tea-tree</p>	<p>0.5-2.5m x 1m Shrub, wetter areas</p>			



**Fact Sheet 4
Plant Identification**

For more information about this project or our other activities please contact Karen Thomas on karen.thomas@melbournewater.com.au or visit

<https://www.melbournewater.com.au/farm-biodiversity>



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