



## Appendix F Threatened Flora Species Descriptions and Locations

### EPBC Listed Species

#### *Dianella amoena* (Matted Flax-lily) –Endangered

*Dianella amoena* is listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act. It is also listed as endangered in Victoria on the Advisory List (DSE 2005b).

Matted Flax-lily is a tufted perennial lily. The plant has a rhizomatous rootstock forming large loose mats to 5m wide. The leaves of this species are a grey-green, narrow and linear, tapering to 40cm long by 12mm wide (DSE 2005c – [www.nre.vic.gov.au/CA256F310024B628/0/77A03C314811F4A2CA25710E001D9E6F/\\$File/Dianella+amoena+red+mar+2006.pdf](http://www.nre.vic.gov.au/CA256F310024B628/0/77A03C314811F4A2CA25710E001D9E6F/$File/Dianella+amoena+red+mar+2006.pdf)). The leaf blades and midrib have small teeth-like projections along the margins and often display a distinct red colouration at the base. Flowers are pale to deep blue-violet, star-shaped and grow on arching stems to 90cm long, which appear in October through to April (but generally in late spring to early summer). The species is known to occur in lowland grasslands and grassy woodlands on well-drained to seasonally wet soils. The FIS has one record of this species within 5km of the survey corridor. In addition, at least two additional patches are known in remnant *Themeda*-dominated grassland within 5km of the survey corridors near Yarra Glen.

It should be noted that it is almost impossible to accurately determine population size for Matted Flax-lily, owing to its mat-forming habit. Therefore, for the purpose of this report, we have reported the occurrence of this species as discrete patches separated by at least 2m. The use of this criterion implies that each patch contains at least one plant but possibly more. Actual numbers cannot be determined without digging up the plants.

Matted Flax-lily is present in at least 15 different sites/properties within the survey corridors, with a total of at least 39 discrete patches. The distribution of this species is strongly linked with the Steels Creek LU (at least 25 patches at 8 sites – all on the west side of the Steels Creek Road (road reserve), Yarra Glen Bypass LU (at least six patches at three sites – Glenview Road reserve, Melbourne Water aqueduct near Yarraview Road, Melbourne Water aqueduct south of Gulf Road), the Melba South Agricultural Zone / Dixons Creek Floodplain LU (at least seven patches at four sites – Gulf Road, Melba Highway road reserve), with one outlying occurrence in the Yea Rise LU (at least 1 patch in the Killingworth Road road reserve).

Further patches of this species are likely to be recorded in the above-mentioned LUs with more detailed survey during the flowering time of this species in the local area (i.e. late November to



January). Based on the recorded occurrences of the species during the current survey, any further patches are most likely to occur in road reserves or the Melbourne Water aqueduct, particularly in areas of remnant grassland and grassy woodland. However, the species does have the capacity to persist in highly modified (weedy) grasslands and grassy woodland remnants.

It should be noted that according to the FIS, the Yea Rise LU patch is a disjunct occurrence of this species and is probably the northernmost occurrence of Matted Flax-lily in Victoria.

### **VROTS Listed Species**

#### *Acacia leprosa* (type variant) (Eastern Cinnamon Wattle) – Poorly known

*Acacia leprosa* (type variant) (Eastern Cinnamon Wattle) is listed as poorly known in Victoria (DSE 2005b). This taxon is an aromatic shrub to 2-4 m in height with narrow elliptic phyllodes 5 - 8cm long and 4 - 10mm wide that are often shallowly curved. Flowers are pale yellow, globular and grown from axillary stems covered with fine hairs. *Acacia leprosa* (type variant) flowers from August to October and is found scattered throughout eastern Australia. In Victoria, its range is known from only a few locations near Orbost and the ranges in the Warburton - Marysville area (Walsh and Entwisle 1996).

#### *Caladenia oenochila* (Wine-lipped Spider-orchid) – Vulnerable

*Caladenia oenochila* (Wine-lipped Spider-orchid) is listed as vulnerable in Victoria (DSE 2005b) but is not listed under the FFG Act. This orchid grows up to 35cm tall with a solitary leaf 5 - 12cm long and 3 - 4 cm wide. The flower is usually singular but occasionally has two flower heads per plant. Petals are 3.5 - 6 cm long, pale yellow-green with a purple stripe along each. The labellum is curved forward, deep red or pale yellow-green with deep red margins and calli (Walsh and Entwisle 1994). In Victoria, this species is confined to southern foothills of the Great Dividing Range between Gippsland and the Grampians. Typically found growing in foothill forests and occasionally in heathy woodlands. Most frequently found in shaded situations on well drained sand and clay loam soils (Backhouse & Jeans 1995, 2006). Flowering occurs from August to October.

#### *Carex chlorantha* (Green-topped Sedge) – Poorly known

*Carex chlorantha* (Green-topped Sedge) is listed as poorly known in Victoria (DSE 2005b). It is a tough, loosely tufted plant with spreading rhizomes. Leaves that are smooth below and scabrous above grow to 35cm long and 1.7mm wide. Flowers grown in narrow, erect inflorescences 1 - 2.5cm long, with 4 - 12 sessile spikes solitary at the nodes. *Carex chlorantha* occurs in colder, mostly southern parts of the State from a range of altitudes (i.e near sea level to alpine areas). The species is generally found growing in open sites on permanently moist to wet, fertile soils.



Flowering occurs during spring to summer. The plants are similar to the introduced species *Carex divisa* but can be distinguished by its slender rhizomes and more or less nerveless utricle.

*Desmodium varians* (Slender Tick-trefoil) – Poorly Known

*Desmodium varians* (Slender Tick-trefoil) is listed as poorly known in Victoria (DSE 2005b). It is a prostrate or procumbent herb with stems 15 - 50 cm long. Leaves are mostly trifoliolate with dimorphic leaflets. Leaf surfaces are glabrous to sparsely hairy. Flowering from spring-autumn, racemes are terminal to 25cm long, with flowers usually paired or in threes. Distribution of this uncommon species is poorly known; however, it is known to mainly occur in woodland and open-forest communities of inland eastern Victoria (Walsh and Entwisle 1996).

*Dianella tarda* – Vulnerable

*Dianella tarda* is listed as vulnerable in Victoria (DSE 2005b) but is not listed under the FFG Act. The plants comprise a loosely tufted lily, to 2 m tall, with large, narrow leaves and an erect panicle of pale purple flowers. The leaves are linear, to 160 cm long x 17 mm wide, hairless, soft-textured, dark grey-green with a raised midrib and smooth margins. Flowers are pale purple, star-shaped up to 14 mm wide. Sepals and petals are similar, with three of each. Six stamens, with orange, swollen filaments and pale yellow anthers are present. Flowering period is December to January. The fruit is a blue, ovoid or globular, fleshy berry up to 10 mm long. The species occurs in lowland grasslands and woodlands on heavy soils.

*Dianella tarda* was until recently regarded as part of *Dianella longifolia*. The common name refers to the flowers opening (1-4 pm) and closing (8-10 pm) late in the day compared with other *Dianella* species, which tend to open in the morning and close in the afternoon.

*Eucalyptus fulgens* (Green Scentbark) – Rare

*Eucalyptus fulgens* is listed as rare in Victoria (DSE 2005b) but is not listed under the FFG Act. It is a tree that grows to 20m tall, with furrowed bark that can appear quite dark and fissured at times. This species flowers in autumn and fruits are a hemispherical to cupular shape. Adult leaves are a glossy green colour, being ovate to lanceolate shaped, and up to 18cm long and 1.8cm wide. Juvenile leaves are ovate to elliptic, 7.5cm long and 2cm wide, opposite at first and bluish-green in colour (Walsh and Entwisle 1996).

*Eucalyptus yarraensis* (Yarra Gum) – Rare

*Eucalyptus yarraensis* (Yarra Gum) is listed as rare in Victoria (DSE 2005b) but is not listed under the FFG Act. This tree species grows to 15 m tall with rough bark covering the whole trunk and branches to a 10cm diameter. Flowering from September to December, the fruits of this species are



pedicellate, 0.5cm by 0.5cm in size, and have 3 to 4 slightly exerted valves. Adult leaves are glossy green elliptic to broadly lanceolate in shape 6 - 10 cm long by 1.2 - 3cm wide. This species is endemic to Victoria with its distribution ranging west from Glengarry to Melbourne and northwest to Daylesford and Ararat (Walsh and Entwisle 1996). It is closely related to *E. ovata* (Swamp Gum).

*Goodia lotifolia* var. *pubescens* (Silky Golden-tip) – Rare

*Goodia lotifolia* var. *pubescens* (Silky Golden-tip) is rare in Victoria (DSE 2005b) but is not listed under the FFG Act. It is a shrub or small slender tree to 4m high with obovate leaflets. Branchlets and the lower surface of leaflets are covered in a dense layer of appressed hairs. Flowers are up to 14 mm long, bright yellow with red or brown markings, occurring in racemes 4 - 10mm long. The species occurs sporadically in dry and wet sclerophyll forest in south-west and central Victoria. Flowering occurs from September to November (Walsh and Entwisle 1996). There are two previous records on the FIS within the survey corridor.

*Grevillea repens* (Creeping Grevillea) – Rare

*Grevillea repens* (Creeping Grevillea), is listed as a rare species in Victoria (DSE 2005b) but is not listed under the FFG Act. The species is a prostrate trailing or mat-forming shrub to approximately 3m across. Its leaves are 1.5 - 11.4cm long, oblong to ovate or elliptical in shape, with teeth or short triangular lobes along their margins. Flowers are a deep red or occasionally dull orange to yellow. Fruits have a distinct red stripe (Walsh and Entwisle 1996). Flowering occurs from October to February.

The species is endemic to Victoria and is known from a few isolated occurrences in mountains north-east and north-west of Melbourne. It is generally found growing in moist to well-drained situations in shallow clayey soils in dry sclerophyll forest (Walsh and Entwisle 1996).

*Hibbertia pedunculata* (Stalked Guinea-flower) – Rare

*Hibbertia pedunculata* (Stalked Guinea-flower) is rare in Victoria (DSE 2005b) but is not listed under the FFG Act. It is a more or less erect shrub to 30 cm tall although it occasionally has a prostrate habit. Leaves of this species are covered in dense hairs and are oblong or linear with their margins tightly rolled under. Flowers of *Hibbertia pedunculata* appear from October to March. They are bright yellow, to 15mm wide on slender stalks to 20mm long with five slightly overlapping petals that are often indented or lobed at the apex. It has localised occurrences in rocky, montane to subalpine areas (Walsh and Entwisle 1996). This species can be easily distinguished from the more common *Hibbertia serpyllifolia* by its long flower stalks.



Within the survey corridor this species was found scattered throughout Herb-rich Foothill Forest at the southern end of the Toolangi North LU. At least 50 plants were recorded; however, more detailed survey is likely to lead to an increase in the population estimate for this species.

*Hypoxis vaginata* var. *brevistigmata* (Yellow Star) – Poorly Known

*Hypoxis vaginata* var. *brevistigmata* (Yellow Star) is listed as poorly known in Victoria (DSE 2005b). It is a small tufted perennial herb up to 10cm tall with basal leaves. Flowers are yellow and solitary with petals united at the base. Stigma lobes are always shorter than the style (Walsh and Entwisle 1994). This species is uncommon in Victoria and has been previously recorded only from Bendigo, Ballarat, Daylesford and the Brisbane Ranges districts. There are no previous records on the FIS from within 10km of the survey corridor. Flowering in this species occurs from August to October.

*Pomaderris vacciniifolia* (Round-leaf Pomaderris) – Vulnerable

*Pomaderris vacciniifolia* (Round-leaf Pomaderris) is listed as vulnerable in Victoria (DSE 2005b). This species is a medium to large shrub up to 1-4 m in height with elliptic leaves usually up to 15 mm long. Flowers are creamy white and borne on 1-4 cm long panicles. *Pomaderris vacciniifolia* flowers during October. The species is endemic to Victoria, and occurs in moist forest and scrubs in the upper catchment of the Yarra, Plenty and Yea Rivers (Walsh and Entwisle 1999). It is uncommon in the state, with only 13 previous records being listed on the FIS.