

Proposed Plant Species

Trees

There are many existing Eucalyptus and Eucalyptus-type trees existing already within the reserve, so other types of trees are proposed to increase biodiversity.

Trees are proposed to be planted as advanced stock and irrigated adequately to support health, resilience and the development of a healthy root system. As they grow trees

are to be maintained with a clean trunk and a raised canopy to support CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) objectives.

Some deciduous trees are also proposed for the shade benefit they provide as well as year round foliage changes.



Allocasuarina verticillata Drooping Sheoak Mature height: 6-8m

Mature Width: 4-6m

The Drooping Sheoak is a striking local tree species with narrow pendulous pine-like evergreen foliage and large textured seedpods.

The Sheoak is local to the Bacchus Marsh area and is tolerant of dry soils, drought and frost. The tree can be either male and female, with each producing sifferent features suring the year.

The trees attract seed-eating birds including black cockatoos.

First Owners used the hard wood for making spears, boomerangs and artefacts. Young cones and foliage were chewed to alleviate thirst.

European settlers used the timber for house shingles, wagon bearings and as fodder during drought.



Lightwood is a long lived local wattle species with sickle shaped foliage and pom pom flowers in Autumn. It is tolerant of dry and damp soils as well as drought and frost.

Birds like the seeds and the insects that the tree attracts. The phyllodes were used by the Traditional Owners as a dye, and the bark fibres were used for manufacturing string used in nets.







Fraxinus pennsylvannica 'Cimmzam Cimmaron'
Cimmaron Ash
Mature height: 13m
Mature Width: 8m

The Cimmaron Ash tree is a large hardy deciduous tree. The dark green foliage provides excellent summer shade and striking brick red autumn colour.

When established this tough tree is tolerant to wind and low levels of drought.





'Lagerstroemia indica x L. fauriei 'Biloxi' Biloxi Crepe Myrtle Mature height: 7m Mature Width: 5m

Crepe Myrtles are small deciduous trees well suited to the Victorian climate.

Massess of small pink flowers cover the tree in late autumn. The foliage turns a reddish-orange in autumn.

A striking feature of crepe myrtles is the smooth mottled bark they develop as they age.

This particular cultivar will grow to 7m in height and is tolerant of heat, frost and dryness.

Low Planting

A variety of species are proposed for low planting area. These species are well suited to the local environment and will attract birds and insects, improving the biodiversity and habitat value of the reserve.

The proposed shrubs will not exceed a height of 1m in order to maintain clear sightlines through the site.

Additional native species have been proposed where they will add aesthetic appeal and sensory interest.



L - R
Themeda triandra Kangaroo Grass (Indigenous)
Carex appressa Tall Sedge (Indigenous)
Chrysocephalum apiculatum Common Everlasting (Indigenous)
Poa sieberiana Grey Tussock-grass (Indigenous)
Calocephaus citreus Lemon Beauty-heads (Indigenous)

L - R
Chrysocephalum semipapposum Clustered Everlasting (Indigenous)
Grevillea juniperina 'Gold Cluster' Gold Cluster Grevillea (Native)
Myoporum parvifolium Creeping Boobialla (Native)
Hardenbergia violacea Purple Coral-pea (Indigenous)
Leucophyta brownii Cushion Bush (Native)
Lomandra 'Tanika' Tanika Mat-rush (Native)

Moorabool Shire Council
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Client:

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