



ECOLOGICAL VEGETATION CLASSES

Buckley Park Foreshore Reserve comprises two Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) and is located within the Otway Plain Bioregion. These two EVCs include the Coastal Dune Scrub / Coastal Alkaline Scrub / Calcareous Dune Woodland (EVC 659), both of which have rare and vulnerable conservation status within the Geelong / Bawton Coast Area.

Community 1. Spinifex tussock grassland

Dominated by Spinifex Grass (*Spinifex sericea*) and is generally found on the lower section and face of the primary dune system. The species located within this community feature characteristics that have adapted to often severe salt-laden winds.

Community dominants include

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Spinifex sericea</i>	Spinifex Grass
<i>Acridas megapalacina</i>	Coast Saw-shille
<i>Aquilar prostratum</i> var. <i>prostratum</i>	Sea Celery
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Karkalla
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-sedge
<i>Leucopogon brownii</i>	Cushion Bush
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath
<i>Lotus australis</i>	Austral Trefoil
<i>Swainsona lessertifolia</i>	Coast Swainson-pea
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower Spinach

Threatening weed species found in this community include:
Ammophila arenaria
Senecio elegans
 Marrum Grass
 Purple Groundsel

Community 3. Coast Beard-heath dominant

The Coast Beard Heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus*) is a common species of community 2, where it dominates or is co-dominant with the Coast Tea Tree. As such this species warrants recognition, and is therefore shown as a separate community within these locations.

Common elements include

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard Heath
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-sedge
<i>Senecio spatulatus</i>	Coast Groundsel

Threatening weed species found in this community include:
Myrsiphyllum asparagoides
Polygala myrtifolia
 Myrtle-head Milkwort

Thickets of *Polygala myrtifolia* are a serious invasive threat

Community 5. Moonah Woodland

A dominant plant community of Moonah (*Melaleuca lanceolata*) can be found on the rear face and lower profile of the secondary dune system, in the more protected areas in the north of the site. Due to the dense profile of some of these areas, shading has prevented an understory to develop. In less dense areas, understory species have been able to establish.

Common dominants include

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	Moonah
<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Small-headed Clematis
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Karkalla
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower Spinach
<i>Senecio spatulatus</i>	Coast Groundsel
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	Sageberry Saltbush
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard Heath
<i>Thlaspidia difusa</i>	Coast Bonenut
<i>Swainsona lessertifolia</i>	Coast Swainson-pea
<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Coast Flax-lily

Threatening weed species found in this community include:
Myrsiphyllum asparagoides
Polygala myrtifolia
Chrysanthemoides monnifera
Rhynchos alaternus
Senecio elegans
 Smilax asparagus
 Myrtle-headed Milkwort
 Boreseed
 Buckthorn
 Purple Groundsel

Community 2. Coast Tea-tree Shrubland

The Coast Tea-tree (*Leptospermum laevigatum*) has been found to be the most common plant occurring in the Buckley Park Foreshore Reserve. This plant is found in thickets generally on the crown or plateau of the first dune system, continuing through to the northern boundary of the site.

Community dominants include

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard Heath
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Karkalla
<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Small-headed Clematis
<i>Swainsona lessertifolia</i>	Coast Swainson-pea
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower Spinach

Threatening weed species found in this community include:
Myrsiphyllum asparagoides
Chrysanthemoides monnifera
Polygala myrtifolia
 Smilax asparagus
 Boreseed
 Myrtle-head Milkwort

Community 4. Coast Tea-tree/Moonah Woodland

A co-dominant community of Coast Tea-tree and Moonah (*Melaleuca lanceolata*) can be found in the lee faces and swales of the dune systems across Buckley Park Foreshore Reserve.

Common dominants include

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree
<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	Moonah
<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Small-headed Clematis
<i>Swainsona lessertifolia</i>	Coast Swainson-pea
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower Spinach
<i>Senecio spatulatus</i>	Coast Groundsel
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	Seaberry Saltbush

Threatening weed species found in this community include:
Myrsiphyllum asparagoides
Polygala myrtifolia
Chrysanthemoides monnifera
Rhynchos alaternus
Senecio elegans
 Smilax asparagus
 Myrtle-headed Milkwort
 Boreseed
 Buckthorn
 Purple Groundsel

Denuded Dune (blowouts)

Four significant dune blowouts of between 250 and 400 metres wide are apparent along the seaward aspect of the reserve with a number of smaller blowouts becoming evident due to increased vegetation damage by pedestrian traffic and the resultant wind exposure. In some areas of the seaward frontage, the wind has removed the overlying weathered sands to reveal the underlying calcareous layer.

Coast Beard-heath / Spinifex co-dominance

A co-dominant community of Coast Beard-heath and Spinifex can be found at numerous locations on the dune systems across Buckley Park Foreshore Reserve where the microclimates of these two species intersect.

Source: *Vegetation of Buckley Park Foreshore Reserve* by Wychwood Environmental Restoration Management, 1999

Print Issue

26-July-2005	Council
21-September-2005	Council
25-November-2005	Council
12-December-2005	Council

Rev:	Date	Amendment
For:	City of Greater Geelong	
At:	Buckley Park	

Title: Vegetation Communities - Buckley Park

Contour Design Australia Pty Ltd
 Landscape Architecture
 Urban Design
 Drawing No.: **MP01**

Project No: 5013
 Date: May-05
 Drawn by: GPF
 Checked/Signed By:

