

Key for Tables

Conservation Status

Species can be listed under one or more of the EPBC Act, FFG Act or on Victorian Advisory Lists (DSE 2009, DEPI 2013, DEPI 2014) with different classifications under each which are shortened as per the below key.

- CE - Listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act
- E - Listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act
- VU - Listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act
- L - Listed as threatened under the FFG Act
- ce - Listed as critically endangered under the Victorian Advisory Lists
- en - Listed as endangered under the Victorian Advisory Lists
- vu - Listed as vulnerable under the Victorian Advisory Lists
- r - Listed as rare under the Victorian Advisory Lists
- nt - Listed as near threatened under the Victorian Advisory Lists

Near threatened species are included only where they are also considered to be migratory species

Species considered to be regionally extinct either by classification or lack of records post 1930s are not included.

Threatened Fauna and listed Migratory species known to occur in or in close proximity to the Area of Interest.

Scientific name	Common Name	EPBC	FFG	VicAdv	Migratory	Habitat	Last record
Amphibians							
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Growling Grass Frog	VU	L	en		A largely aquatic species found among vegetation within or at the edges of permanent water – streams, swamps, lagoons, farm dams and ornamental ponds. Often found under debris on low, often flooded river flats. Frequently active by day. (Cogger 2014)	2017
<i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i>	Brown Toadlet		L	en		Found below rocks in logs in wet and dry sclerophyll forest, in proximity to seasonally inundated areas. (Cogger 2014)	2010
<i>Pseudophryne semimarmorata</i>	Southern Toadlet			vu		Found in a variety of damp situations in sclerophyll forests under logs, leaf-litter etc. where it lives in small tunnels during the breeding season (March-May). (Cogger 2014)	2011
Birds							
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Grey Goshawk		L	vu		Rainforests, forests; forest gullies and valleys; taller woodlands, timber on watercourses; open country in autumn dispersal. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2010
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper			vu	✓	Shallow, pebbly, muddy or sandy edges of rivers and streams, coastal to far inland; dams, lakes, sewage ponds; margins of tidal rivers; waterways in mangroves or saltmarsh; mudflats; rocky or sandy beaches; causeways, riverside lawns, drains, street gutters (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	1977
<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	Magpie Goose		L	nt		Large seasonal wetlands and well-vegetated dams with rushes and sedges, wet grasslands, floodplains. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2019
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	CR	L	cr		Dry open forest, woodlands, or red ironbark, yellow box, white and yellow gum, mistletoe on river she-oaks, trees in farmlands, streets, gardens. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	1981
<i>Antigone rubicunda</i>	Brolga		L	vu		Freshwater swamps flooded grasslands, margins of billabongs, lagoons, dry floodplains, irrigated pastures; occasionally estuaries. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2012
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret		L	vu		Shallows of rivers, estuaries, tidal mudflats, freshwater wetlands; sewage ponds, irrigation areas, larger dams etc. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2019
<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret		L	en		Freshwater wetlands, pastures and croplands, tidal mudflats, floodplains. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	1976

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<i>Ardea modesta</i>	Eastern Great Egret		L	vu	✓	Shallows of rivers, estuaries, tidal mudflats, freshwater wetlands; sewage ponds, irrigation areas, larger dams etc. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2014
<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead			vu		Deep, permanent wetlands, large open waters, brackish coastal swamps, farm dams, ornamental lakes, sewage ponds. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2014
<i>Biziura lobata</i>	Musk Duck			vu		Well-vegetated swamps, wetlands, both brackish and fresh, lakes, reservoirs, shallow bays, inlets; occasionally at sea. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2011
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	EN	L	en		Narrow habitat preferences, preferring shallow, vegetated freshwater or brackish swamps. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	1973
<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush Stone-curlew		L	en		Open woodland, dry watercourses with fallen branches, leaf-litter, sparse grass; sandplains with spinifex and mallee; coastal scrub, mangrove fringes, golf-courses, rail reserves; timber remnants on roadsides; orchards, plantations; suburbs, towns. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	1987
<i>Calamanthus pyrrhopygius</i>	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren		L	vu		Heathy woodlands/shrublands and Box/Ironbark forests. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2004
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	CR		en	✓	Tidal mudflats; saltmarsh, saltfields; fresh, brackish or saline wetlands; sewage ponds. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	1990
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper			nt	✓	Prefers shallow fresh waters, often with low grass or other herbage; swamp margins, flooded pastures, sewerage ponds; occasionally tidal areas, saltmarshes. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	1990
<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Long-toed Stint			nt	✓	Tussocky, weedy margins of shallow wetlands, coastal and inland; sewage ponds, weed on tidelines and tidal mudflats. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	1981
<i>Charadrius australis</i>	Inland Dotterel			vu		Stony, sparsely vegetated plains and uplands, gibber, pasture, crops occasionally ploughed land. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	1990
<i>Chthonicola sagittatus</i>	Speckled Warbler		L	vu		Drier woodlands with tussocks, branches and rocks. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2014
<i>Coturnix chinensis victoriae</i>	King Quail		L	en		Swampy heaths, dense grasslands, growth on edges of wetlands, weedy pastures and remnants, Lucerne crops, tall tropical grasslands, dry sedge plains, rice stubbles. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	1995
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret		L	en		Tidal mudflats, saltmarshes, mangroves, freshwater wetlands, sewage ponds. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2018

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<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon			vu		Plains, grasslands, foothills, timbered watercourses, wetland environs; crops; occasionally over towns and cities. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2000
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe			nt	✓	Freshwater or brackish wetlands, preferring to be close to protective vegetation cover. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2009
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica macrotarsa</i>	Gull-billed Tern		L	en		Offshore waters, beaches, reefs, bays, estuaries, sandflats, saltfields, sewage ponds, freshwater wetlands. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	1986
<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	Diamond Dove		L	nt		Drier grassy woodlands, scrub near water, wooded watercourses. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	1999
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	VU	L	vu		Mistletoes in eucalypt forests/woodlands; black box on watercourses; box-ironbark-yellow gum woodlands; paperbarks, Casuarinas; mulga, other acacias; trees on farmland; gardens. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2008
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle		L	vu	✓	Coasts, inlands, estuaries, inlets, large rivers, inland lakes, reservoirs. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2016
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail			vu	✓	Airspace over forests, woodlands, farmlands, plains, lakes, coasts, towns, feeding companies frequency patrol back and forward along favoured hilltops and timbered ranges. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2014
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern		L	nt	✓	Coastal, offshore waters, beaches, mudflats, estuaries, larger rivers, reservoirs and lakes. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2000
<i>Ixobrychus minutus dubius</i>	Australian Little Bittern		L	en		Dense reedbeds in freshwater swamps, lakes and rivers; tussocks in wetland areas. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	1980
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	CR	L	en		Open grassy woodland, with dead trees, near permanent water and forested hills, coastal heaths, pastures with exotic grasses, weeds, roadsides, orchards. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2008
<i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i>	Lewin's Rail		L	vu		A variety of damp habitats including swamp and marsh environments through to wet heaths and forests. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	1992
<i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo		L	Vu		Near water on timbered water courses, surrounding grasslands, gibber, saltbush, mulga and other acacias, stands of native cypress, casuarinas, larger mallee eucalypts with suitable nest hollows and mallee associated with riverine woodlands. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2004
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite		L	vu		Heathlands, woodlands, forests, rainforest, timbered water courses, hills and gorges. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2008

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<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin		L	nt		Drier Eucalypt forests, woodlands, scrubs with fallen logs, debris, mallee, Casuarina, cypress pine, mulga, cleared paddocks, Banksia dominated coastal scrubs. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2001
<i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	Orange-bellied Parrot	CR	L	cr		On mainland prefers small islands, peninsulas in coastal areas; with saltmarsh plants; coastal pastures, golf courses, crops of millet and sunflowers; dunes, beaches. Tasmania prefers button-grass; sedges on wet peat plains and eucalypt woodland on margin (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	1977
<i>Neophema elegans</i>	Elegant Parrot			vu		Open forests, woodlands, scrublands, river red gums on watercourses, saltbush, mallee, mulga, clearings with rank growth and saltmarsh. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	1979
<i>Ninox connivens connivens</i>	Barking Owl		L	en		Open forests, woodlands, dense scrubs, foothills; river red gums, other large trees near watercourses, penetrating otherwise open country; paperbark woodlands. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2009
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl		L	vu		Pairs occupy a large, probably permanent, home range in mountain forests, gullies and forest margins, sparser hilly woodlands, coastal forests, woodlands, scrubs, exotic pine plantations, large trees in private/public gardens, some in cities. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2017
<i>Oreoica gutturalis gutturalis</i>	Crested Bellbird		L	nt		Generally north-central and north-western Victoria in arid scrublands - mulga and other acacias; saltbush, Belah, mallee/spinifex, eucalypt woodlands (Pizzey and Knight 2012).	2008
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck		L	en		Found on temperate, fresh to saline, terrestrial wetlands including sewerage ponds, rivers, salt lakes and salt pans. Preferring deep, permanent open water within or near dense vegetation. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2010
<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	Plains-wanderer	CR	L	cr		Sparse, treeless, lightly grazed native grasslands/herbfields with bare ground, old cereal crops, short Lucerne, sparse saltbush, low shrubland. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	1979
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis			nt	✓	Well vegetated wetlands, wet pastures, rice fields, floodwaters, floodplains, brackish or occasionally saline wetlands, mangroves, mudflats; occasionally dry grasslands. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	1986
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler		L	en		Live in open forest and woodland, acacia shrubland and adjoining farmland. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	1933
<i>Porzana pusilla palustris</i>	Baillon's Crake		L	vu		Vegetated freshwater wetlands, waterside trees and shrubs. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2003

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<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted-snipe	EN	L	cr	✓	Well-vegetated shallows and margins of wetlands, dams, sewage ponds; wet pastures, marshy areas, irrigation systems, lignum, tea-tree scrub, open timber (Pizzey and Knight 2012).	2009
<i>Spatula (prev. Anas) rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler			vu		Larger waters, fresh and saline lakes, well-vegetated freshwater wetlands, coastal inlets, sewage ponds, floodwaters. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2019
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail		L	nt		Open Eucalypt forests/woodlands; River Red Gum, Mallee, Buloke, Cypress Pine. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2014
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck		L	en		Large, well vegetated swamps; in dry periods moves to open lakes. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2009
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank			vu	✓	Mudflats, estuaries, saltmarshes, margins of lakes; wetlands, claypans, fresh and saline; commercial saltfields and sewage ponds. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	2000
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper			vu	✓	Salt, brackish or freshwater wetlands; Sewage ponds, commercial saltfields, bore-drains, mangroves, tidal mudflats, estuaries. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	1994
<i>Turnix pyrrhothorax</i>	Red-chested Button-quail		L	vu		Grasslands, open woodlands, native pine, mulga, Spinifex between mallee ridges, Lucerne, cereal stubbles with weeds, thistles. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	1990
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl		L	en		Forests, open woodland, farmland with large trees e.g. river red gums, adjacent cleared country, partly forested coastal plains, timbered watercourses, paperbark woodlands and caves. (Pizzey and Knight 2012)	1995
Fish							
<i>Bidyanus bidyanus</i>	Silver Perch	CR	L	vu		Rivers, lakes and reservoirs, preferring areas of rapid flow. Swims near surface. (Allen, Midgley et al. 2002)	1981
<i>Maccullochella peelii</i>	Murray Cod	VU	L	vu		Slow flowing turbid water of rivers and streams at low elevations. Also fast-moving clear, rocky upland streams. Favours deeper water around boulders, longs, undercut banks and overhanging vegetation. (Allen, Midgley et al. 2002)	1981
<i>Macquaria australasica</i>	Macquarie Perch	EN	L	en		Cool, clear water of rivers, lakes and reservoirs. Prefers slow-flowing, deep rocky pools. (Allen, Midgley et al. 2002)	1970
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	Australian Grayling	VU	L	vu		Clear, moderate to fast-flowing water in the upper reaches of rivers. Typically found in gravel-bottom pools. Often form aggregations below barriers to upstream movement. (Allen, Midgley et al. 2002)	2015

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Invertebrates							
Archaeophylax canarus	Caddisfly		L	dd		Little known. Caddisflies can be found in most streams, rivers, temporary streams, ponds, lakes, saline lakes and estuaries. The larvae are often found amongst detritus (rotting organic matter) or on aquatic plants, and usually in still or slow-flowing water.	1982
Engaeus merosetosus	Western Burrowing Crayfish			en		Inhabit a variety of permanent and ephemeral lotic and lentic waters including creeks, streams, rivers, small tributaries, drainage channels, roadside gutters and seepages, swamps, pools, lagoons, ponds and billabongs. Engaeus species have also been found (Hawking, Smith et al. 2009)	2014
Myrmecia sp. 17	Bullant		L	vu		No current habitat information available. Recorded from woodlands near Melton.	2009
Synemon plana	Golden Sun Moth	CR	L	cr		Native temperate grassland and open grassy woodlands dominated by wallaby grass. Studies show a broader tolerance for other species compositions, including degraded grasslands dominated by exotic Chilean Needlegrass	2016
Mammals							
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus	Spot-tailed Quoll	EN	L	en		Variety of forest habitats providing suitable nesting sites and prey resources. (Van Dyck and Strahan 2008)	2015
Miniopterus schreibersii GROUP	Common Bent-wing Bat		L			Commonly found by day in caves, old mines, stormwater channels and comparable structures including occasional buildings. Typically found in well timbered valleys where it forages, above the tree canopy. (Van Dyck and Strahan 2008)	1999
Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis	Common Bent-wing Bat (eastern ssp.)		L	vu		Commonly found by day in caves, old mines, stormwater channels and comparable structures including occasional buildings. Typically found in well timbered valleys where it forages, above the tree canopy. (Van Dyck and Strahan 2008)	2013
Perameles gunnii	Eastern Barred Bandicoot	VU	L	ex in the Wild		Suburban gardens and nearby grasslands and grassy woodlands developed on basalt soils. (Van Dyck and Strahan 2008)	2003
Petauroides volans	Southern Greater Glider	VU	L	vu		A variety of eucalypt-dominated habitats, ranging from low, open forests on the coast to tall forests on in the ranges and low woodland westward of the Dividing Range. (Van Dyck and Strahan 2008)	2017

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<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>	Brush-tailed Phascogale		L	vu		Well developed dry forest and woodland areas, with stringybarks and trees with hollows. (Van Dyck and Strahan 2008)	2017
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo	VU	L	nt		Inhabits coastal heath and dry and wet sclerophyll forests. Prefers relatively thick ground cover and is concentrated in areas where soil is light and sandy. Generally restricted to areas where rainfall > 760mm. (Van Dyck and Strahan 2008)	1970
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheathtail Bat		L	dd		Widespread through Aus, yet fast, high flight path makes it harder to detect. Feeds above canopy, or lower to ground in mallee or open country. Roosts in tree-hollows, building walls, abandoned sugar-glider nests. Migrates north over winter. (Van Dyck and Strahan 2008)	1932
<i>Sminthopsis murina murina</i>	Common Dunnart			vu		Mid-successional complex vegetation (woodland/open forest/heathland) particularly common 2-4 years following burning. (Van Dyck and Strahan 2008)	1990
Reptiles							
<i>Aprasia parapulchella</i>	Pink-tailed Worm-Lizard	VU	L	en		Found under weathered granite rocks on grazed, grassy riverside slopes. (Cogger 2014)	2014
<i>Delma impar</i>	Striped Legless Lizard	VU	L	en		Intact native grassland areas, usually in or around stony rise country or deeply cracked earth. (Cogger 2014)	2014
<i>Pogona barbata</i>	Bearded Dragon			vu		Semi-arboreal, being seen during the day perched on fallen timber, stumps, fence posts or roadside verges where they forage for insects.	2013
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	Tussock Skink			vu		Tussock grasslands with few or no trees from highlands in ne Victoria to low-altitude basalt plains of Southern Victoria (Wilson and Swan 2008)	2015
<i>Tympanocryptis pinguicolla</i>	Grassland Earless Dragon	EN	L	cr		Found in naturally treeless native tussock grassland preferring unglazed or lightly grazed grasslands on gentle slopes. (Cogger 2014)	1990
<i>Varanus varius</i>	Lace Monitor			en		Coast, ranges, slopes and adjacent plains of eastern and south-eastern Australia. It feeds on insects, reptiles and small mammals, but is a major predator of nestling birds. Often forages on the ground, and in trees. (Cogger 2014)	1992

Rare and Threatened Flora known to occur in or in close proximity to the Area of Interest.

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Orchids						
<i>Caladenia fulva</i>	Tawny Spider-orchid	EN	L	en	Known only from open ironbark/yellow gum forests on shallow clay loams in the Stawell area. (RBGV 2019)	2010
<i>Caladenia rosella</i>	Little Pink Spider-orchid	EN	L	en	Gentle westerly slopes in box-Stringybark woodland with a rather open understorey, in brown clay-loam over siltstone. (Gray and Knight 2001)	1936
<i>Dipodium pardalinum</i>	Spotted Hyacinth-orchid			r	Scattered in higher rainfall parts of western Victoria. Flowers Dec.–Mar. (RBGV 2018)	2015
<i>Diuris basaltica</i>	Small Golden Moths	EN	L	en	Plains Grassland on Victorian Basalt Plains. Known from records in Laverton and Altona. Flowers Sep.–Oct. (Gray and Knight 2001)	2012
<i>Diuris behrii</i>	Golden Cowslips			vu	Locally common in grassland and open woodland around Derrinallum, Stawell and the Grampians. (Walsh and Entwisle 1994)	2013
<i>Diuris fragrantissima</i>	Sunshine Diuris	EN	L	en	Restricted to remnant plains grasslands west of Sunshine. (Walsh and Entwisle 1994)	1962
<i>Diuris gregaria</i>	Clumping Golden Moths		L	en	Extremely rare, mostly on basalt plains grasslands of western Victoria. Flowers Sep.–Oct. (RBGV 2018)	2012
<i>Diuris palustris</i>	Swamp Diuris		L	vu	Wet depressions in plains grassland and Tea-tree heath. (Walsh and Entwisle 1994)	1979
<i>Diuris punctata</i>	Purple Diuris		L	vu	Moist areas in box, red gum and sclerophyll woodlands, grassy low open forest. (Walsh and Entwisle 1994)	1982
<i>Glossodia minor</i>	Small Wax-lip Orchid			r	Restricted in Victoria to East Gippsland, where it is not uncommon along coastal grass-tree plains. There are also records from near Traralgon, Yarram and Wilsons Promontory. (RBGV 2018)	1978
<i>Prasophyllum frenchii</i>	Maroon Leek-orchid	E	L	En	Valley sclerophyll forest, tea tree heaths, wattle tea-tree scrub. (Gray 2001)	2009
<i>Prasophyllum lindleyanum</i>	Green Leek-orchid		R	vu	Widespread, but generally uncommon in near-coastal scrub, dry woodlands further inland and sub-alpine herbfield. Flowers Sep.-Jan. (RBGV 2019).	1999
<i>Pterostylis conferta</i>	Leprechaun Greenhood		L	en	Endemic to Victoria where formerly widespread in basalt plains grassland north and west of Melbourne and now apparently confined to two sites, on stony rise country near Mortlake, and in Eucalyptus microcarpa grassy woodland near Bacchus Marsh. Soils are red-brown clay loams.	1996

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<i>Pterostylis</i> sp. aff. <i>bicolor</i> (Woorndoo) (Now included in <i>P. agrestis</i>)	Dense Greenhood		L	en	Endemic to Victoria where confined to basalt plains grasslands in the vicinity of Bacchus Marsh, Maldon, Sutton Grange, Taradale and possibly Woorndoo. (RBGV 2019).	2020
<i>Pterostylis truncata</i>	Brittle Greenhood		L	en	Restricted to south central Victoria, within 100 km of Melbourne, in basalt plains grasslands and woodlands or granite outcrops, on well-drained soils (RBGV 2019).	2013
<i>Thelymitra luteocilium</i>	Fringed Sun-orchid			r	Scattered and rare in Victoria, often in moist depressions. (Walsh and Entwisle 1994)	1981
<i>Thelymitra X macmillanii</i>	Crimson Sun-orchid			vu	Occurs sporadically in grassland, woodland and open forests, and generally occurs where parent species (<i>T. antennifera</i> & <i>T. carnea</i>) are found. (RBGV 2019)	1981
Trees and shrubs						
<i>Acacia aspera</i> subsp. <i>parviceps</i>	Rough Wattle			r	Widespread through central Victoria, usually growing on ranges in shallow stony or gravelly soil in Eucalyptus open forest or mallee communities. Flowers Jul.-Nov. (Walsh and Entwisle 1996)	2011
<i>Acacia boormanii</i>	Snowy River Wattle			r	Restricted mostly to open-forest on rocky slopes and along banks of the Snowy River and its tributaries, with outlying populations at Mt Typo and Gapsted in the Myrtleford area. Flowers Aug-Oct.2 (Walsh and Entwisle 1996)	2016
<i>Acacia deanei</i> subsp. <i>paucijuga</i>	Deane's Wattle			r	Common in dry forest in north-central Victoria, and in the Suggan-Buggan area of East Gippsland. Often on stony slopes and rocky outcrops. Flowers year-round. (Walsh and Entwisle 1996)	1996
<i>Acacia howittii</i>	Sticky Wattle			r	Grows in moist forest. (Gray and Knight 2001)	2007
<i>Acacia nanodealbata</i>	Dwarf Silver-wattle			r	Known from forests in the Healesville-Warburton area, the top of Mt. Macedon, near Creswick and in the Otway Range. Flowers Aug-Dec. (Walsh and Entwisle 1996)	1994
<i>Acacia rostriformis</i>	Bacchus Marsh Wattle		L	vu	Confined to the Bacchus Marsh area (Lerderderg Gorge, Long Forest, Coimadai, Balliang and Werribee) where it occurs in low hilly areas in Eucalyptus woodland. (RGBV, 2019)	2016
<i>Acacia williamsonii</i>	Whirrakee Wattle			r	Commonly found growing on stony gravel or clay loam in open Eucalyptus forest and mallee open-scrub. (Walsh and Entwisle 1996)	1994
<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>	Buloke		L	en	Usually growing in woodland with <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> , on non-calcareous soils. Mainly distributed north of Great Dividing Range throughout north-central and north-western Victoria, with a few sites on the western outskirts of Melbourne (Walsh and Entwisle 1996).	2013

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<i>Boronia nana</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	Dwarf Boronia			r	Grows in open-forest, woodland and heath on rocky substrates. (Walsh and Entwisle 1994)	2011
<i>Bossiaea bracteosa</i>	Mountain Leafless Bossiaea			r	Known only from eastern Victoria (RGBV, 2019)	1980
<i>Bossiaea cordigera</i>	Wiry Bossiaea			r	Occurs sporadically in south-western and central Victoria, apparently nowhere common. Favours moist situations in heathland, heathy woodland and open-forest. (RBGV 2018)	2016
<i>Bossiaea vombata</i>	Wombat Bossiaea		L	en	Known from a few populations in the Wombat State Forest near Daylesford, with historic records based on herbarium sheets that appear to be the same entity, from East Gippsland (Snowy River gorge and Bendoc areas). Plants grow in open forest near Daylesford, and a Snowy River specimen notes 'sandy-rocky banks of the river' (Mueller, 1854). The habitat near Bendoc is unknown.	2016
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum			vu	Grows naturally only in far east Gippsland within Victoria - Commonly planted street tree. Flowers Jul.–Sep. (RBGV 2018)	2010
<i>Cullen parvum</i>	Small Scurf-pea		L	en	Rare in grasslands and grassy woodlands in north central and south central Victoria. (Walsh and Entwisle 1994)	2012
<i>Cullen tenax</i>	Tough Scurf-pea		L	en	Generally grows in drier parts of Victoria in grassland and grassy woodland on heavy soils. (Walsh and Entwisle 1996)	2013
<i>Daviesia laevis</i>	Grampians Bitter-pea	VU	L	vu	Apparently confined to the Grampians and Mt Cole areas where found mostly in montane gullies on poor sandy or skeletal soils. (RBGV 2018)	2011
<i>Discaria pubescens</i>	Australian Anchor Plant		L	r	Now extremely rare west of Melbourne (Ballarat district only) and possibly extinct in the north-east (formerly known from Mansfield, Wodonga and Mitta Mitta areas), scattered and uncommon in the east (Snowy Range, Benambra district, Wulgulmerang, Cobberas area, Bendock), usually associated with basaltic substrate near streams, in cool, elevated areas. (RBGV 2019)	2001
<i>Dodonaea procumbens</i>	Trailing Hop-bush	VU		vu	Grows in low-lying, often winter-wet areas in woodland, low open-forest and grassland on sands and clays. (Walsh and Entwisle 1996)	2000
<i>Eucalyptus</i> aff. <i>ignorabilis</i> (Lerderderg)	Lerderderg Scentbark			en	Little available information.	2011
<i>Eucalyptus baueriana</i> subsp. <i>thalassina</i>	Werribee Blue-box			en	Generally found in the Werribee River gorge (personal experience)	2011
<i>Eucalyptus brookeriana</i>	Brooker's Gum			r	Occurs in two areas, on the northern foothills of the Otway Ranges, and the north of the Great Dividing Range on the Bells Reef Trentham area. (Walsh and Entwisle 1994)	2015

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<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>globulus</i>	Southern Blue-gum			r	Occur in Victoria only in the area south of the Strzelecki Range, e.g. Port Franklin, Wilsons Promontory, and that other populations in south Gippsland and the Otway Ranges probably represent intergrades between subsp. <i>globulus</i> and subsp. <i>pseudoglobulus</i> (RBGV 2019)	2016
<i>Eucalyptus ignorabilis</i> s.s.	Grey Scentbark			r	In Victoria, occurring sporadically, east from Erica, mainly on sandy, well-watered soils. Flowering time unknown. (Walsh and Entwisle 1996)	2007
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxydon</i> subsp. <i>connata</i>	Melbourne Yellow-gum		R	vu	Often on deep soil but also on stony hills. Often found in relatively well-watered country. (Gray and Knight 2001)	2016
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxydon</i> subsp. <i>megalocarpa</i>	Large-fruit Yellow-gum		L	en	Coastal, from Robe to south of Mt. Gambier. Flowers May-Dec. (RBGV 2018)	2016
<i>Eucalyptus pyrenea</i>	Pyrenees Gum			r	#N/A	2008
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxydon</i> subsp. <i>sideroxydon</i>	Mugga			r	In Victoria confined to the Chiltern area, northern Warby Range and south of Winton, while the other ironbark, <i>Eucalyptus tricarpa</i> , with its 3-budded inflorescences and larger fruit is widespread. (RBGV 2019)	2004
<i>Eucalyptus yarraensis</i>	Yarra Gum		R	r	Extending west from Glengarry to Melbourne. (Gray and Knight 2001)	2015
<i>Goodia medicaginea</i>	Western Golden-tip			r	In Victoria occurs sporadically in the south-west (e.g. north of Portland, Mt Arapiles), at Long Forest west of Melbourne, in central Victoria near Eaglehawk and at Killawarra Forest, and near Suggan Buggan in the east. Favours drier sites than <i>Goodia lotifolia</i> . (RBGV 2018)	2008
<i>Grevillea dryophylla</i>	Goldfields Grevillea			r	Scrambling semi-erect shrub to about 1m; reasonably common in Western Goldfields in Bendigo-St Arnaud-Maryborough-Castlemaine area. Grows in box-ironbark-stringybark associations on poor stony or gravelly soil; flowers Aug-Nov (Walsh and Entwisle 1996).	1973
<i>Grevillea floripendula</i>	Ben Major Grevillea	VU	L	vu	Restricted to a small area north of Beaufort, from Waterloo to Ben Major Forest. Grows in dry open-forest, on shallow quartzitic soils. Flowers Oct.–Dec. (RBGV 2018)	2015
<i>Grevillea micrantha</i>	Small-flower Grevillea			r	Grows in poor stony soils in ironbark or mallee woodland. (RBGV 2018)	1967
<i>Grevillea montis-cole</i> subsp. <i>montis-cole</i>	Mount Cole Grevillea			r	Restricted to the Mt Buangor-Mt Cole area, in eucalypt forest, among granite outcrops at c. 500–900 m alt. (RBGV 2018)	1982
<i>Grevillea obtecta</i>	Fryerstown Grevillea		N	r	Restricted to an area bounded approximately by Castlemaine, Guildford, Glenlyon and Taradale. Grows usually in well-drained situations in dry sclerophyll forest, sometimes in shallow gullies on ridge slopes. (RBGV 2018)	1994

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<i>Grevillea repens</i>	Creeping Grevillea			r	Disjunct occurrences in mountains north-west and north-east of Melbourne, (i.e. Between Mt. Disappointment and Healesville; and near Daylesford). Flowers Oct-Feb. (Walsh and Entwisle 1996)	2012
<i>Grevillea steiglitziana</i>	Brisbane Range Grevillea			r	Restricted to the Brisbane Ranges area between Steiglitz and Anakie. Grows in dry sclerophyll forest in rocky situations with sandy or quartzitic soils. Flowers Sep-Nov. (Walsh and Entwisle 1996)	2011
<i>Leionema lamprophyllum</i> subsp. <i>obovatum</i>	Shiny Leionema			r	Occurs disjunctly from the Brisbane Ranges near Bacchus Marsh to near the NSW border near the Genoa River and Burrowa-Pine Mtn area. Usually in dry woodland or shrublands in rocky sites. (RBGV 2019)	1980
<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	Paperbark Tea-tree			r	Grows on well-drained sand and sandy loam in near-coastal shrubland and woodland east from Marlo.. (RBGV 2018)	1980
<i>Leptospermum turbinatum</i>	Shiny Tea-tree			r	Confined to the Grampians and nearby Mts Langi Ghiran, Buangor and Ben Nevis. Locally common on sandstone and granitic outcrops. (RBGV 2018)	1996
<i>Leucopogon microphyllus</i> var. <i>pilibundus</i>	Hairy Beard-heath			r	Occasional in elevated, dryish and often rocky sites, supporting open forest and woodland communities. (Walsh and Entwisle 1996)	2011
<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i> var. <i>brevifolius</i>	Common Beard-heath			r	Rather uncommon in heathland and heathy woodlands on deep sands from the Douglas-Edenhope area in the south-west to the northern fringe of the Little Desert, near Nhili (RBGV 2019).	2005
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> subsp. <i>armillaris</i>	Giant Honey-myrtle			r	Mainly confined to near-coastal sandy heaths, scrubs slightly raised above saltmarsh, riparian scrubs, rocky coastlines and foothill outcrops. (Walsh and Entwisle 1996)	2014
<i>Olearia minor</i>	Satin Daisy-bush			r	Scattered on loamy soils with mallee in the north-west (Bambill, Murrayville, Beulah, fringes of the Little Desert), localized, but locally common in dry forest in the northern Brisbane Ranges and Werribee Gorge. (RBGV 2019).	2009
<i>Olearia tubuliflora</i>	Rayless Daisy-bush			r	Usually in Box-ironbark forest on poor, gravelly soils. Flowers Sep -Dec. (Walsh and Entwisle 1999)	1981
<i>Ozothamnus alpinus</i>	Alpine Everlasting			r	Generally confined to margins of wet alpine heathland and shrubland, and recorded from Mts Wellington, Feathertop and Hotham, and the Bogong High Plains (RBGV 2017).	1982
<i>Philothea angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>montana</i>	Narrow-leaf Wax-flower			vu	ndemic to rocky areas of the northern Grampians (e.g. Mt Zero, Flat Rock, Golton Gorge), the Black Range (west of the Grampians) and the Lawloit Range. (RBGV 2019)	1987

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<i>Nematolepis squamea</i> subsp. <i>squamea</i>	Satinwood			r	In Victoria confined mainly to the Otway Range where locally common in gullies and tall wet forests, but with occurrences in the east, near Bairnsdale and Orbost and more surprising records from drier forest in the Pyrenees Range, Wombat Forest and Beechworth areas (RBGV 2019).	1994
<i>Pimelea hewardiana</i>	Forked Rice-flower			r	Grows in rocky habitats west of Melbourne. Flowers mainly winter-spring. (Walsh and Entwisle 1996)	2011
<i>Pimelea spinescens</i> subsp. <i>spinescens</i>	Spiny Rice-flower	CR	L	en	Grows in grasslands or open shrublands on basalt derived soils west of Melbourne. (Walsh and Entwisle 1996)	2015
<i>Platylobium alternifolium</i>	Victorian Flat-pea			r	Rare and apparently confined to east-facing slopes in sclerophyll woodland in the Grampians (RBGV 2019).	1994
<i>Prostanthera decussata</i>	Dense Mint-bush			r	Scattered through open-forests and shrublands on and east of the Brisbane Range (RBGV 2019).	2011
<i>Prostanthera nivea</i> var. <i>nivea</i>	Snowy Mint-bush			r	Largely confined to shrubland and open woodland associated with granite outcrops (e.g. Mts Hope, Terrick Terrick, Kooyora and Pilot, and the You Yangs), also in Lerderderg Gorge, Barwon Heads and Anglesea areas. Sparingly established in heathland reserve at Sandringham. (RBGV 2019)	2011
<i>Prostanthera saxicola</i> var. <i>bracteolata</i>	Slender Mint-bush			r	Scattered in heathland, dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands from the Grampians to Ensay area, often on rocky soils. Flowers Sep.–Dec. (RBGV 2019)	2011
<i>Pseudanthus orbicularis</i>	Tangled Pseudanthus			r	Often on rocky sites. (Walsh and Entwisle 1999)	2011
<i>Pultenaea acerosa</i>	Bristly Bush-pea			vu	Rare in Victoria where restricted to Mallee areas north of Kaniva and near Red Bluff close to the South Australian border (Walsh and Entwisle 1996).	2011
<i>Pultenaea graveolens</i>	Scented Bush-pea		L	vu	Rare, known in Victoria from a few areas west of Melbourne (e.g. Brisbane Range, northern Grampians and midland areas between Nagambie and Castlemaine). Occurs in shrub under-storey of dry Stringybark or Ironbark forest. (RBGV 2019)	2011
<i>Pultenaea reflexifolia</i>	Wombat Bush-pea			r	Restricted to a few small areas of dry forest west of Melbourne in Gisborne, Barkstead and Lerderderg areas with an isolated, very old record from Apollo Bay (Walsh and Entwisle 1996).	2015
<i>Pultenaea weindorferi</i>	Swamp Bush-pea			r	Confined to swamps and drainage lines in scattered localities including Tonimbuk area and near Daylesford and Kinglake. Often associated with <i>Eucalyptus cephalocarpa</i> (Walsh and Entwisle 1996).	1995
<i>Rhagodia parabolica</i>	Fragrant Saltbush			r	Confined to rocky slopes and broad ridges between Sunbury and Geelong - but locally common where present. Flowers, not foliage are fragrant. Flowers mostly Sep-Jan. (Walsh and Entwisle 1996)	2016

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<i>Westringia glabra</i>	Violet Westringia			r	Disjunctly distributed in Victoria, in the northern Grampians, Lerderderg Gorge, and more commonly in East Gippsland. Frequently occurring in skeletal soils, often on steep rocky slopes, and often associated with river gorges. (RBGV 2019)	1982
Graminoids and Lillies						
<i>Amphibromus pithogastrus</i>	Plump Swamp Wallaby-grass		L	en	Known only from swampy depressions in black volcanic clay soils north of Craigieburn. (Walsh and Entwisle 1994)	1991
<i>Austrostipa breviglumis</i>	Cane Spear-grass			r	Usually occurring on skeletal soils in drier areas of central to mid-western Victoria, with outlying occurrences near Bacchus Marsh (RBGV 2017).	2014
<i>Austrostipa exilis</i>	Heath Spear-grass			r	Largely confined in Victoria to drier woodlands near Mt Cottrell, Melton, and Bacchus Marsh, but also collected from near Bendigo and Mt Langi Ghiran; possibly overlooked elsewhere. Flowers Oct.-Dec. (RBGV 2017).	2009
<i>Austrostipa hemipogon</i>	Half-bearded Spear-grass			r	Rare in Victoria and known only from mallee-scrubs in the Sunset Country and Big Desert, from woodland near Stawell, and grassland at Toolern Vale near Bacchus Marsh. (Walsh and Entwisle 1994)	1990
<i>Austrostipa mundula</i>	Neat Spear-grass			r	Uncommon to rare, occurring on sandy soils in mallee-scrub and in low woodland, e.g. Big and Little Deserts, Mt Arapiles, with an isolated occurrence on limestone in the lower Glenelg area of the south-west. (RBGV 2017).	2010
<i>Austrostipa puberula</i>	Fine-hairy Spear-grass			r	Mostly confined to sandy tracts in the far north-west of the State, with isolated occurrences near Ararat, Horsham, Lake Bolac and Dartmoor. Often associated with calcareous soils. Flowers Sep.-Nov. (RBGV 2018).	2010
<i>Carex aff. bichenoviana</i> (Volcanic Lakes)	Tufted Curly Sedge			r	Scattered, mostly on heavier, seasonally wet soils in the north, occasional in southern and near-coastal sites (but replaced by the similar <i>Carex pumila</i> in truly coastal situations). (RBGV 2019)	1990
<i>Carex blakei</i>	Alpine Sedge			r	Locally common in alps and subalps (e.g. Lake Mountain, Baw Baws, Mt Buffalo, Snowy Range, Bogong High Plains) particularly in sodden grassland and at margins of Sphagnum bog communities. (RBGV 2019)	1980
<i>Carex tasmanica</i>	Curly Sedge	V	L	vu	Confined to seasonally wet heavy clayey soils immediately north of Melbourne (Craigieburn) and farther west (Heywood near Portland). Flowers Spring. (RBGV 2019)	2009
<i>Chloris ventricosa</i>	Plump Windmill Grass			vu	In Victoria, known by a few collections (Terrick Terrick, Keilor, Springhurst, Benalla area, Suggan Buggan), mainly on clay soils, sometimes in winter-wet depressions. (RBGV 2019)	2011

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<i>Cyperus concinnus</i>	Trim Flat-sedge			vu	In seasonally wet sites. Rare in Victoria, known only from the Kerang-Pyramid Hill area, near Ballarat, and the Snowy River near Willis on the NSW border. Flowers spring–summer. (RBGV 2018)	
<i>Dianella amoena</i>	Matted Flax-lily	EN	L	en	Grasslands and grassy woodlands. (Gray and Knight 2001)	2011
<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>grandis</i>	Arching Flax-lily			vu	Occasional and rarely common in drier woodlands and forests at lower altitudes recorded from the Hurstbridge area and in Themeda grasslands of the Volcanic Plain. (Walsh and Entwisle 1994)	2016
<i>Dianella tarda</i>	Late-flower Flax-lily			vu	Open, often grassy forests of foothills and plains of north-eastern and north-central Victoria (e.g. Mansfield, Euroa, Chiltern, Nagambie, Nathalia areas). Often on lower slopes or near gullies and watercourses, usually on clay or clay-loam soils (RBGV 2017).	2012
<i>Eleocharis plana</i>	Flat Spike-sedge			vu	In moist areas. Similar to <i>E. acuta</i> . Flowers spring-summer. (Walsh and Entwisle 1994)	2011
<i>Gahnia microstachya</i>	Slender Saw-sedge			r	In exposed, often rocky situations in drier open-forest and woodland, uncommon and scattered (Grampians, Lerderderg Gorge, catchments of the Avon, Macalister and Snowy Rivers). (RBGV 2019)	2011
<i>Lachnagrostis adamsonii</i>	Adamson's Blown-grass	EN	L	vu	Slightly saline, seasonally wet areas on/near the Volcanic Plain south of Skipton at Glenthompson near Hamilton. Also in low-lying areas of the Basalt Plains such as Merri Creek catchment, and heavy soils of Gippsland Plain (e.g.. Near Yarram). (Walsh and Entwisle 1994)	1997
<i>Lachnagrostis punicea</i> subsp. <i>punicea</i>	Purple Blown-grass			r	Seasonally wet, heavy clay soils near Hamilton, Casterton and Skipton areas and near Craigieburn. (Walsh and Entwisle 1994)	1997
<i>Lomandra micrantha</i> subsp. <i>tuberculata</i>	Small-flower Mat-rush			r	Occurs in sandy soils of heathlands and heathy woodlands chiefly in and around the Grampians, but with outlying occurrences near Portland and Seymour (RBGV 2019).	1994
<i>Poa amplexicaulis</i>	Red-sheath Tussock-grass			r	Occurs in dry to damp open-forests, usually on shallow rocky soils in the Brisbane Ranges, Werribee Gorge and Lerderderg Gorge areas. Flowers Oct.–Dec. (RBGV 2019)	2011
<i>Rytidosperma richardsonii</i>	Straw Wallaby-grass			vu	Recorded from grassy woodlands in a few localities in north-east Victoria (e.g. Barnawartha, Dookie, Rutherglen, Springhurst and Yarrawonga). The type specimen of this species was from a plant propagated from wild-collected seed purportedly from Werribee (RBGV 2019).	1980
<i>Schoenus nanus</i>	Tiny Bog-sedge			r	In seasonally wet habitats. Flowers winter–spring. (RBGV 2019)	2005

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<i>Tripogon loliformis</i>	Rye Beetle-grass			r	An uncommon grass of scattered occurrence throughout the state, including rocky areas and the Basalt Plain. (Walsh and Entwisle 1994)	2012
<i>Wurmbea uniflora</i>	One-flower Early Nancy			r	An uncommon species, mostly from moist, heathy lowland sites (e.g Portland, Halls Gap, Bairnsdale, Wangarabell near Genoa), with an isolated upland record from Mt Hedrick, north of Maffra (RBGV 2019).	1994
Herbs						
<i>Calotis anthemoides</i>	Cut-leaf Burr-daisy		L		Scattered north and west of Melbourne (e.g. Sunshine, Camperdown, Moyston, Dunkeld, Numurkah regions) on heavy soils prone to waterlogging, but now rather rare due to habitat depletion. (RBGV 2018)	2012
<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>	Yellow Burr-daisy			r	Scattered in dry, rocky country in the east (e.g. Deddick, Suggan Buggan, Tabberabbera, Glenaladale), rare in open woodland near Melbourne (e.g. Toolern Vale) and near the northern end of Brisbane Ranges, and on fertile, loam or clay soils in the north and north-west (e.g. Picola, Chinkapook districts). (RBGV 2019)	1983
<i>Comesperma polygaloides</i>	Small Milkwort		L	vu	Occasional on heavier soils (clays, alluvium) supporting grassland and grassy woodland communities in central and south western areas. (Walsh and Entwisle 1999)	2012
<i>Coronidium gunnianum</i>	Pale Swamp Everlasting			vu	Widespread throughout the state except for the north-west and the alpine and adjacent mountainous areas, and usually at low elevations (under c. 100 m) where mostly in grasslands and riverine <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> woodland on soils that are prone to inundation. Flowers (Nov.-) Feb.-Apr.(-Jun.). (RBGV 2018)	2012
<i>Dichondra</i> sp. 1	Silky Kidney-weed			r	Known from riverine forest of the Murray River and its major tributaries, grasslands and grassy woodlands of the basalt plain (Sunbury, Melton) and fresh to subsaline swamps in the south-west (e.g. Casterton area). (RBGV 2019).	2011
<i>Galium curvihirtum</i>	Tight Bedstraw			r	In Victoria apparently confined to the south-west, usually in open-forest and woodland. Also recorded at a few sites in eastern Victoria, which Thompson (2009) thought might be recent introductions. However, given that at least some of the records come from high quality vegetation suggests that the species is also native to eastern Victoria. (RBGV 2019)	2010
<i>Geranium solanderi</i> var. <i>solanderi</i> s.s.	Austral Crane's-bill			vu	An uncommon species occurring in damp to dryish, sheltered sites of grassy woodlands, often along drainage lines or seepage areas. (Walsh and Entwisle 1999)	2012
<i>Geranium</i> sp. 3	Pale-flower Crane's-bill			r	Found in open, grassy areas of dry woodland forest. Flowers Sep.-Jan. (Walsh and Entwisle 1999)	2011

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<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	VU	L	vu	Plains grassland, box woodland and dry sclerophyll forests. (Gray and Knight 2001)	1995
<i>Goodenia lineata</i>	Grampians Goodenia			r	Endemic to Victoria. Known only from the Grampians, Mt Clay and the lower Glenelg River area, usually in heathland on sandy soils. Flowers mainly Oct.–Feb. (RBGV 2018)	2006
<i>Goodenia macbarronii</i>	Narrow Goodenia		L	vu	Rare in Victoria, where apparently confined to forests and grassy areas between Wedderburn and Euroa, north to the Murray River, usually in damp sandy soils. Flowers mainly Oct.–Mar. (Walsh and Entwisle 1999)	2009
<i>Lepidium hyssopifolium</i> s.s.	Basalt Peppercross	EN	L	en	Rarely reported in western Vic. basalt plains. Flowers mostly summer-autumn. (Walsh and Entwisle 1996)	2016
<i>Leptorhynchos elongatus</i>	Lanky Buttons			en	Largely confined in Victoria to eastern uplands (Benambra, Omeo, Wulgulmerang, Corryong areas) where occasional in grassy Eucalyptus pauciflora woodlands. Rare further west (e.g. near Castlemaine) in dry open-forest, formerly known from southern mallee areas (e.g. Jeparit, Nhill), but now possibly extinct there (Walsh and Entwisle 1999).	1990
<i>Levenhookia sonderi</i>	Slender Stylewort			r	Wet depressions in valley sclerophyll forest, grassy wetlands, tea-tree heath. (Walsh and Entwisle 1994)	1982
<i>Microseris scapigera</i> s.s.	Plains Yam-daisy			vu	Widespread and often locally common in Victoria, and occupying a wide range of habitats. Flowers mainly through Spring and Summer. (Walsh and Entwisle 1994)	1997
<i>Nicotiana suaveolens</i>	Austral Tobacco			r	Widespread, particularly in drier inland areas, often in rocky places. (Walsh and Entwisle 1999)	2014
<i>Picris squarrosa</i>	Squat Picris			r	Widespread in Victoria but of disjunct distribution. Occurs primarily along the lower Murray River and its tributaries, but also on coastal sand-dunes or in alluvial soils on river banks (Walsh and Entwisle 1999).	1992
<i>Poranthera corymbosa</i>	Clustered Poranthera			r	Known in Victoria only from the northern Grampians, the Pyrete and Brisbane Ranges, and far East Gippsland in the vicinity of Genoa. Grows in open-forests and woodlands, favouring dry stony slopes in the west and poor sandy soils in the east. Often conspicuous following bushfires. (RBGV 2019)	1977
<i>Podolepis linearifolia</i>	Basalt Podolepis			en	Usually grows on heavy clay soils in grasslands but also recorded for grassy woodlands, open forests and around swamps. Flowers Sep.–Dec. (RBGV 2019)	2015
<i>Ptilotus erubescens</i>	Hairy Tails		L	vu	Occasional on relatively fertile soils supporting grassland and woodland communities in northern and western Victoria but not in mallee areas. (Walsh and Entwisle 1996)	1995

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<i>Ranunculus diminitus</i>	Brackish Plains Buttercup			r	Uncommon to rare in Victoria and recorded only from seasonal wet clay soils fringing Lake Omeo in the east ad Lakes Corangamite, Goldsmith and Kennedy in the west. (Walsh and Entwisle 1996)	1990
<i>Roepera billardierei</i>	Coast Twin-leaf			r	Found in coastal areas west from Wilsons Promontory where found on dunes and limestone cliffs in scrubby vegetation. (RBGV 2019).	2008
<i>Rutidosis leptorhynchoides</i>	Button Wrinklewort	EN	L	en	Confined to basalt grasslands between Rokewood and Melbourne. (Walsh and Entwisle 1999)	2015
<i>Scleranthus brockiei</i>	Brock Knawel			r	Subalpine to alpine grasslands (RBGV 2019)	2012
<i>Senecio cunninghamii</i> var. <i>cunninghamii</i>	Branching Groundsel			r	Erect or spreading shrub to 1.2m high: grows in heavy, sometimes winter-wet soils as well as dry rock soils, commonly on embankments or escarpments. Occurs widely across western half of state. Flowers Oct-Apr (RBGV 2016).	2008
<i>Senecio macrocarpus</i>	Large-headed Fireweed	VU	L	en	Confined to remnant Themeda grasslands on loamy clay soils west of Melbourne. (Walsh and Entwisle 1999)	2015
<i>Senecio psilocarpus</i>	Swamp Fireweed	VU		vu	Restricted in Victoria to a few herb-rich winter-wet swamps south and west from Ballarat, growing on volcanic clays or peaty soils. (Walsh and Entwisle 1999)	2012
<i>Tetradthea stenocarpa</i>	Long Pink-bells			r	Grows in open-forest and tall mountain forests. (Walsh and Entwisle 1999)	1996
<i>Viola seppeltiana</i>	Tiny Violet			r	Localised in Victoria but locally common in heath and heathy woodland, usually on sandy soils south and west from the Grampians. Mostly at low altitude but to ca 900 m on the Mt William Range. <i>V. seppeltiana</i> no longer considered a separate taxon (RBGV 2019).	2012
<i>Xanthosia leiophylla</i>	Parsley Xanthosia			r	Uncommon in Victoria, where known from sandy heathland and heathy woodland, mostly in the south-west, but also recorded from Wilsons Promontory (RBGV 2019).	1978
Epiphytes/parasites						
<i>Amyema linophylla</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>	Buloke Mistletoe			vu	Widespread in western Victoria, although scarce, due to the depletion of its main host - Buloke (<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>). Flowers mainly Jan.-Apr. (Walsh and Entwisle 1999)	2007
Bryophytes/Lichens						
<i>Botrychium australe</i>	Austral Moonwort		L	vu	Moist depressions in plains grassland, requires cool, acidic moist well drained soil, rich in humus. (Walsh and Entwisle 1994)	1983
<i>Huperzia australiana</i>	Fir Clubmoss			r	Restricted to alpine or sub-alpine scrubs or wet heathlands. (Walsh and Entwisle 1994)	2012

Scientific name	Common Name	EPBC	FFG	VicAdv	Habitat	Last record
Fungi						
Dermocybe canaria	Canary Dermocybe			r	A fungi with little information about current distribution or habitat	2006
Dermocybe cramesina	Orange Dermocybe			r	A fungi with little information about current distribution or habitat	2006