Habitat Grant Application Guidelines

Urban Forest Fund 2019/20

Key dates

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applications open</td>
<td>3 December 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9:00 am</td>
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<tr>
<td>Applications close</td>
<td>31 January 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11:59 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment period</td>
<td>October – December, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification of outcome</td>
<td>March, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project completion</td>
<td>No later than 30 June 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Introduction

The Urban Forest Fund aims to accelerate greening throughout the City of Melbourne by partnering to deliver new greening projects, such as gardens and tree planting.

One way the Urban Forest Fund does this is by offering matched-funding grants for greening projects, where we will match the successful applicant’s investment dollar-for-dollar. In 2019/20 we are offering grants up to $5000 for residential Owners Corporations to undertake greening projects that focus on tree planting and habitat gardens. The State Government Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) are our delivery partner for the Habitat Grants.

With more than 80 percent of residents in the City of Melbourne living in apartments, the Habitat Grants program seeks to work with Owners Corporations to create green spaces for people and wildlife in their common property areas.

Further information is available on the [Urban Forest Fund website](https://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/urbanforestfund).

Why do we want to support greening projects on private property?

Trees, plants and green open spaces are essential infrastructure in our city, helping to cool the environment, reduce pollution, support biodiversity, boost the economy and improve health and wellbeing.

The City of Melbourne has a number of strategies and programs in place to increase the quantity and quality of green space in our city. We are working to double our tree canopy cover, increase the amount of green open space, improve biodiversity and enhance our urban ecosystems.

While these programs are making an impact on Melbourne’s public realm, widespread greening across all areas of the city will lead to much better environmental, social and economic outcomes. In particular, private green spaces can help to create connect habitat for biodiversity to move through the urban landscape.

Approximately 75 per cent of the land within the City of Melbourne municipal area is not owned or managed by the City, so there is huge potential for the private realm to contribute more towards greening our city. We want to help people create beautiful, cool green spaces on their own properties.

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Eligibility checklist

Before you continue, please ensure your project meets the following requirements. Applications that do not meet the requirements or do not provide the correct supporting documentation will not be considered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark Y/N</th>
<th>Your project must:</th>
<th>More information:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Be located within the City of Melbourne municipal area</td>
<td>To find out if your project location is within the City of Melbourne, head to <a href="https://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/urbanforestfund">City of Melbourne municipality map (PDF 315 KB)</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Be undertaken by or on behalf of a residential Owners Corporation.</td>
<td>This round of funding is only available to applications from residential Owners Corporations for greening projects on their common property areas.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Be primarily focused on creating new green infrastructure</td>
<td>The overall greening outcome must be more green cover (trees and/or plants) than prior to the project commencing.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Only utilise in-ground planting</td>
<td>Planting in containers, pots and artificially constructed soil volumes are not eligible for this funding. In-ground planting is typically lower cost and is much more likely to provide successful long-term greening outcomes.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Be completed no later than 30 June 2020.</td>
<td>‘Completion’ means that the greening component of your project is complete and able to be accessed by the intended users.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Have a plan for long-term maintenance</td>
<td>A maintenance plan should include types of maintenance activities, who will carry them out and how the maintenance will be funded.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Include at least some plants that are indigenous to the local area</td>
<td>To determine which plants are considered indigenous to the local Melbourne area, please refer to the book ‘Flora of Melbourne: A Guide to the Indigenous Plants of the Greater Melbourne Area’. Plants listed in the following bioregions will be considered locally indigenous for the purpose of this grant scheme:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Victorian Volcanic Plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Gippsland Plain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you have any questions or wish to discuss these requirements, please contact the team on (03) 9658 9065.
Required documentation

The Urban Forest Fund supports projects that are well-resolved and demonstrate commitment to delivery. You will need to prepare the following documentation for your application:

- Owners Corporation details, including evidence that the Owners Corporation is supportive of the project.
- Information about how the project will provide benefits for people and the environment.
- Estimates of plant and canopy cover in square metres, before and after the project.
- A site plan showing information about the planting, including where different species will be located within the site. Note this plan may be simple and hand-drawn.
- A project timeline.
- A maintenance plan
- Detailed project costs, with a quote/s from goods and service providers as evidence.

You will be able to submit up to ten additional documents with your application. This might include photos, drawings, or any other evidence to support your application.

Submitting your application

Grant applications must be submitted online via the SmartyGrants system. The link to SmartyGrants is provided on the Urban Forest Fund website. In order to access the system, you will need to create an applicant profile. This will allow you to save your application and return to it again.

Visit the SmartyGrants website for more information.

Deadlines

Applications must be submitted no later than 11:59pm on Friday 31 January, 2020. The online application system (SmartyGrants) will close at this time, preventing late submissions. To ensure fairness for all applicants, no extensions will be granted beyond this time. We strongly encourage you to submit your application well before the cut off time to allow extra time for any submission complications.

Please note that late or incomplete submissions will not be considered.

Assessment process

The assessment process will take place in February 2020 and includes the following stages:

Eligibility screening

All submitted applications will undergo preliminary screening to ensure that:

- All required documentation has been submitted

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- All mandatory application questions are answered
- All eligibility requirements are met.

**Panel assessment**

All eligible applications will progress to the assessment stage. Each application will be scored against the assessment criteria and ranked by an assessment panel. The assessment panel is made up of community members and experts in Arboriculture and Ecology.

The Assessment Panel will provide funding recommendations to the Urban Forest Fund Steering Group.

**Notification of outcomes**

Once the assessment process has concluded, all applicants will be notified of the status of their application.

Applicants should note that Council endorsement grants the applicant to progress to the next stage: establishment of a formal funding agreement.

Funds will not be committed until a formal funding agreement is in place, and an agreement will not be signed until all required conditions are met.

**Public announcement**

Applicants should note that the City of Melbourne will make a public announcement of the winners at the conclusion of the assessment process in March 2020. Information submitted in your application may be included in this announcement.

**Funding**

**How much funding can I ask for?**

The Urban Forest Fund provides matched funding grants for greening projects, where we will match successful applicant's investment dollar-for-dollar. For the Habitat Grants, we are offering grants of up to $5000. There is no minimum grant amount.

The maximum grant amount available is $5000 (excluding GST), which would require a minimum investment of $5000 by the applicant. If the total project cost is greater than $10,000, the Urban Forest Fund will offer no more than $5,000 and the remainder must be funded by the applicant.

*For example:*

An Owners Corporation plans to reinstate some old garden beds in their common property area with trees and indigenous understorey plants. The project has been costed at $8000. The Owners Corporation can apply for a grant of $4000 from the Urban Forest Fund. They must provide the remaining $4000.

*For example:*

An Owners Corporation plans to install a new garden area at the front of their building. The project has been costed at $15,000. The Owners Corporation can apply for a grant of $5000 from the Urban Forest Fund.

**What can I seek funding for?**

The Urban Forest Fund grants will co-fund the cost of greening and associated necessary works including:
- Project planning and labour (no more than 25 percent of the total project cost)
- Soil improvement works
- Plants and trees
- Irrigation

You are required to submit a detailed costing as part of the grant application. Evidence for these costings must be provided, such as quote/s for goods or services from relevant providers.

Applications will be considered with respect to ‘value for money’, so projects that deliver maximum quantity of vegetation for the cost will be more likely to score well.

Please note that the cost of ongoing maintenance is not covered by the grants. The applicant must be prepared to maintain the green asset to a high standard for at least five years following completion.

Can I seek funding from other sources?

The Urban Forest Fund offers matched funding grants, meaning that applicants must have their own funds available to invest in the project. Applicants may source their portion of the investment from other sources at their discretion.

How will funds be allocated to successful applicants?

Funding will be provided to successful applicants via a formal funding agreement that stipulates milestone payments. Milestone dates and amounts may be negotiable, but are typically set with an initial up-front payment and a second payment upon formal project completion.

Successful applicants will be established in the City of Melbourne’s accounting system as providers and will be required to invoice for grant payments, as stipulated in the funding agreement.

Assessment criteria

Applications will be scored against assessment criteria that correlate with information provided on the application form. The assessment criteria are outlined below, along with information about responding to each of the application questions.

How will the project improve habitat for wildlife in the city?

This is an opportunity for applicants to describe the ways that their project will provide habitat for biodiversity in the city. For example, your project might include:

- A range of indigenous and native plants that provide food and shelter for native animals
- A variety of plant and tree sizes to create structural diversity
- Connection to other local biodiversity sites, such as parks
- Artificial habitat, such as insect hotels
- Habitat features, such as water sources, logs and rocks
- Approaches to exclude predatory animals, such as stray cats
Please note that in order to be eligible for a Habitat Grant, your project must use vegetation in the design. The addition of other habitat features is optional.

Further information about creating habitat gardens is provided below.

**What is the proportion of indigenous plants?**

Locally indigenous plants provide the most benefit to local wildlife in the city. Where it’s not possible to plant indigenous plants, native plants are a good substitute.

Your application will be scored on the proportion of indigenous, native and exotic plants. As part of your application, you will be required to fill in the planting schedule template from the Urban Forest Fund website, listing which plants your project includes, and whether they are indigenous, native or exotic.

Further information about Melbourne’s indigenous plants and where to buy them is provided in the Further Guidance section below.

**What is the total plant cover area expected to be achieved by the project?**

Please provide an estimate of the total area covered with plants before and after the project, in square metres. This should be a combination of any horizontal surface coverage (such as garden bed area) and any vertical surface covered with climbing plants.

Applicants are welcome to provide a breakdown of expected coverage for trees and plants in their response.

**What is the expected tree canopy cover from this project?**

Tree canopy coverage can be achieved through planting new trees as part of your project. Please provide an estimate in square metres of tree canopy coverage for your project (based on the estimated size of the tree canopies at maturity).

**Site plan and plant schedule**

You are required to submit a plan for the site, showing new and existing garden bed areas, proposed plant and tree locations, and any other relevant site information. This plan should be simple and can be completed by the applicant or landscaper. The plan can even be drawn by hand.

Your plan does not need to show the location of every plant, but should at least indicate areas where different species will be planted. This will help assessors to understand what your project will look like, and to identify any feasibility issues. Refer to Appendix 1 for an example of a suitable planting plan.

The Plant Schedule is a list of the plants that will be included in your project, along with information about quantity and whether they are indigenous, native or exotic. Refer to Appendix 2 for the Plant Schedule template.

The [Trees for Melbourne’s Climate Future Report](https://minerva-access.unimelb.edu.au/bitstream/handle/11343/122913/2016-CoM%20Future%20Urban%20Forest%20Final%20Report.pdf?sequence=1) explores the vulnerability of tree species currently planted in the City of Melbourne, and identifies some potential new species that may be more suitable for the city’s climate future. This resource will aid determining how trees should be classified in the Planting Schedule under the ‘Climate Ready’ section. Note that conditions within an irrigated landscape can widen the growing range of tree species.
Will there be any community benefit from this project?

This is an opportunity for applicants to provide information about how people will benefit from the project. For example, this might include:

- Space for residents to enjoy nature
- Opportunities for residents to be involved in design, planting or maintenance
- Greening that can be seen from public spaces, or is accessible to the public

Does the project represent good value for money?

Value for money is a subjective assessment made by the panel based on the overall application, including:

- project cost
- amount of green cover delivered by the project
- benefits to biodiversity and people

Projects which deliver high quality and quantity of vegetation and a range of other benefits will be scored more highly.

How will the project be maintained? Please include information about irrigation.

It is critical that trees and plants are cared for as part of a regular maintenance program. For example, maintenance activities might include irrigation, fertiliser, weeding and pruning. Plants will need more careful maintenance while they are young and establishing in the new environment.

Applicants must provide information about how their project will be maintained into the future, including who will carry out the maintenance and how it will be funded. Please also provide information about how the plants will be irrigated.

Note that ongoing maintenance is the responsibility of the applicant. The Urban Forest Fund does not provided financial support for maintenance.

Project cost

You will be required to submit an itemised costing for your project. Details for which costs can be included in your application are provided above.

Project costs should be supported by a quotation/s from a relevant supplier.

Project timeline

You will be required to provide a timeline for the project detailing when the main activities will take place.

Successful applicants will be notified at the start of March, 2020 and will be required to complete the project no later than 30 June, 2020.

Note that it is ideal to undertake planting when the weather isn’t too hot and dry, from April onwards. This gives young plants the best chance of establishing well in their new environment.
Further guidance for designing your project

Growing healthy, shady trees

Trees are critical infrastructure in our city, helping to cool the environment, provide shelter for people and wildlife and improve amenity. Nearby trees have also been shown to increase property values.

Trees need access to a sufficient volume of good quality soil and regular watering to enable good canopy growth. For this reason, in-ground planting typically leads to much better outcomes and allows the tree to reach its full potential with minimal maintenance.

Soil improvement

Good quality soil is critical for the success of any garden or landscape project. A landscaper can provide specific advice for your soil, but general principles to consider include:

- Volume – is there enough soil for the plants to grow?
- Nutrients – does the soil provide enough organic matter for plant survival?
- Moisture – does the soil have enough organic matter to retain water for plants, while allowing for drainage?
- Compaction – is the soil loose enough to allow root growth and access to oxygen?

Creating habitat

There are a number of things to think about when creating a green space that will attract and protect wildlife.

Indigenous and native plants

By planting native and ideally indigenous plant species, you will be more likely to attract local wildlife. Native animals have evolved alongside indigenous plants; consequently, many either depend on, or have become adapted to effectively utilising the resources from these plants. Integrating Indigenous and native plants into gardens therefore provide the best possible food and shelter opportunities for native wildlife. No matter how big or small your garden is, planting indigenous and native species in these spaces will form important stepping stones between isolated areas of habitat to help local wildlife move around the urban landscape.

Sourcing indigenous plants

For the purpose of these grants, ‘indigenous plants’ will be those that are locally indigenous to the greater Melbourne area. This includes any plants listed in either the Victorian Volcanic Plain (‘Basalt Plains’) and Gippsland Plain (‘Tertiary Sands and Coast’) bioregions, as detailed in the book ‘Flora of Melbourne: A Guide to the Indigenous Plants of the Greater Melbourne Area’. This book is available in libraries or the information can be accessed online via the VICFLORA website https://vicflora.rbgsgh.vic.gov.au/.

The book also provides a list of indigenous plant nurseries that could offer advice on the availability of locally indigenous plants. Examples of indigenous nurseries in close proximity to the City of Melbourne include:

Westgate Biodiversity: Bili Nursery & Landcare
525 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, Vic 3027
Website: https://westgatebiodiversity.org.au/
Vegetation Structure

A key to creating successful habitat areas is to establish structural diversity – this involves having a wide variety of plants at various heights and densities. Adding layers of complexity in the garden will increase the variety of resources (e.g. hollows, nectar, pollen and leaf litter) and make it possible for a greater diversity of animals to feed and shelter. For instance, native groundcover plants like Nodding Saltbush and Ruby Saltbush produce fruit loved by Blue-tongue Lizards, whilst small birds like Eastern Spinebills require thick, spikey shrubs to provide protection from larger, aggressive birds, as well as from cats and dogs. Where possible, aim to integrate a mix of groundcovers, grasses, shrubs, and trees.

Artificial habitat

Artificial habitat such as nesting boxes and bee ‘hotels’, provide great opportunity to support biodiversity in urban areas. Introduction of artificial habitats will need to be informed by research to achieve the best outcome. If artificial habitat is used, explicit detail is required, including materials, intended target species, location in the garden and where the artificial habitat will be sourced from. Unsuitable integration of artificial habitat will be disregarded by the assessment panel.

Next boxes: Many hollow-dependent fauna exists within the City of Melbourne. These include native birds, microbats and insects. A nest box is an enclosure specifically built for animals to nest, roost or shelter in – they are intended to mimic natural hollows. Nesting boxes must be carefully designed to accommodate the target species’ size and habitat requirements whilst preventing pest or invasive species. Only install a nest box if the target species is known to currently use the area and if so, ensure the nest box is situated at an appropriate height and orientation.

For more information on the use of nest boxes:

Bee or insect hotels: Bee nesting boxes, widely recognised as “bee hotels”, are increasingly being used due to their potential benefits to provide nesting habitat for native solitary bees. Their effectiveness and success, however, is still not well researched. If bee hotels are installed, the material of bee hotels needs to be carefully considered. For instance, wood that is treated or contains high resin content may not suitable for native bees. Recycled/reclaimed hardwood or cedar is advised to ensure sustainability and longevity. Bee hotels should be installed in a warm sunny and sheltered spot. The width and depth and spacing of nesting holes should be tailored to attract native bees (providing a large variety of hole sizes will tailor it to the needs of all the different sized native bees), and surrounding flora should be attractive to these bees.

Other habitat features:

Water Features: Providing a reliable water source will help attract wildlife. Small insects such as bees can drown in deep bird-baths, so provide pebbles, stoned or gravel to give them a platform to perch on while they are drinking. Water sources should be placed in a shaded and protected area, in close proximity to vegetation.

Logs, branches and rocks: Large logs and branches are rare in urban areas, often being removed by urban landscape managers because of their perceived safety risk or untidiness. Logs could be salvaged from urban development projects or trees removed for other purposes (e.g. safety). Large rocks provide habitat for lizards – they often use them to sun themselves on, or hide under. To be effective in attracting wildlife, rocks, branches and logs should be integrated in areas of dense vegetation to provide animals with shelter if approached by a predator.
European Honeybees

European Honeybees are the most recognisable bees observed across the city, with a banded dull yellow and brown abdomen. Introduced into Australia over 180 years ago, European Honeybees provide us with a supply of honey and play an important role as pollinators of some crops and wild flowers. This widespread invasive species, however, has been found to have adverse impacts on local biodiversity. They have the potential to displace local wildlife from tree hollows, outcompete native fauna for floral resources and disrupt natural pollination processes. Nevertheless, there are lots of local pollinator species that provide similar ecosystem services to European Honeybees. Efforts therefore need to be directed at creating spaces that will support these local pollinator species in order to yield most beneficial biodiversity outcomes.

Further resources

Garden for Wildlife

Gardens for Wildlife is a new community-based gardening program targeted at the private realm of the city which aims to foster social connections together with biodiversity goals. The program supports the community to provide an area of habitat in the garden for local wildlife. Volunteer ‘Wildlife garden guides’ assess residents’ and businesses’ privately-owned spaces, such as a backyard, balcony, community garden, rooftop or communal apartment space, and provide simple, practical advice on how to create a wildlife-friendly garden.

To find out more information about program, including how to get involved or tips on creating a wildlife-friendly garden:


Urban Nature Planting Guide

The ‘Urban Nature Planting Guide’ provides information on over 70 suitable indigenous plants species for urban landscapes. The webpage includes a range of plant selection filters to assist landscape architects, urban designers and home gardeners with selection of suitable understorey species for urban plantings, including on selection of plants that will attract different groups of fauna, such as birds, bees, butterflies and lizards.

To view the Urban Nature Planting Guide:


Frequently asked questions

Can the City of Melbourne provide advice on the viability of my green project?

The City of Melbourne cannot provide technical advice relating to the feasibility or design of your greening project. Independent advice should be sought from a relevant expert, such as a landscaper or nursery.

Can I include the cost of maintenance in my grant application?

No. Urban Forest Fund grants apply only to design and delivery of your greening project. Ongoing maintenance is the responsibility of the applicant.

Can I include the cost of project management in my funding application?
The combined cost of project management, planning and labour can be included in the funding application, but must not exceed 25 per cent of the total project cost.

**Can I seek an extension on the deadline?**

No. All applications must be submitted by the final submission date as specified under the application details. Please allow adequate time to submit your application prior to the deadline.

**Who will assess the applications?**

Eligible applications will be assessed by a panel of community representatives and experts in ecology, horticulture and arboriculture.

**Why are potted gardens not eligible for funding?**

Generally, plants are more likely to survive and grow well when planted in the ground because they have better access to soil, nutrients and water. They are also easier and more cost effective to maintain. Plants in pots are heavily reliant on artificial intervention (nutrients, water) to survive and are more susceptible to the impacts of wind and heat. The Habitat Grants are targeted at simple, cost effective greening projects so potted gardens are excluded from this round of funding.

**Contact us**

We are here to help you craft a high quality application. Please get in touch with any questions or discuss your project idea.

Phone  
(03) 9658 9658

Email:  
[urbanforestfund@melbourne.vic.gov.au](mailto:urbanforestfund@melbourne.vic.gov.au)
Appendix 1: Planting Plan – Example

EXAMPLE ONLY

Site location

Design with Planting Plan
## Appendix 2: Planting Schedule Template – Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Key ID</th>
<th>Genus and species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Growing conditions</th>
<th>Height x Spread</th>
<th>Spacing</th>
<th>Total no. of plants</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Biodiversity benefits</th>
<th>Climate ready</th>
<th>Nursery availability</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TREES</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SHRUBS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>A.ver</td>
<td>Acacia verticillata</td>
<td>Prickly Moses</td>
<td>Shade</td>
<td>2M x 3M</td>
<td>1.5M</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Indigenous to Greater Melbourne</td>
<td>Food source - Possums, birds, bees, butterflies, hoverflies, beetles and moths. Habitat - Birds</td>
<td>Westgate Biodiversity: Bili Nursery &amp; Landcare</td>
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<tr>
<td>A.aci</td>
<td>Acacia acinacea</td>
<td>Gold Dust Wattle</td>
<td>Full sun to shade</td>
<td>2M x 1.5 M</td>
<td>60cm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Indigenous to Greater Melbourne</td>
<td>Food source - Possums, birds, insects. Habitat - Small birds</td>
<td>Westgate Biodiversity: Bili Nursery &amp; Landcare</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.gla</td>
<td>Correa glabra</td>
<td>Rock Correa</td>
<td>Full sun to full shade</td>
<td>1.5M x1.5M</td>
<td>60cm</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Indigenous to Greater Melbourne</td>
<td>Food source - Butterflies, honey eating birds. Habitat - Birds</td>
<td>Westgate Biodiversity: Bili Nursery &amp; Landcare</td>
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<tr>
<td>K.pom</td>
<td>Kunzea pomifera</td>
<td>Muntries</td>
<td>Ground cover. Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>30cm x 2M</td>
<td>80cm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Food source - Lizards, birds.</td>
<td>Westgate Nursery &amp; Landcare: Bulleen Art and Garden</td>
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<td>C.nut</td>
<td>Chenopodium nutans</td>
<td>Climbing Saltbush</td>
<td>Low growing, full sun to full shade</td>
<td>30cm x 1M</td>
<td>50cm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Indigenous to Greater Melbourne</td>
<td>Food source - Butterflies, lizards, birds.</td>
<td>Westgate Biodiversity: Bili Nursery &amp; Landcare</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GRASSES AND TUSSOCK PLANTS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>D.adm</td>
<td>Dianella adnixa</td>
<td>Black Anther Flax Lily</td>
<td>Full sun/ Part Shade</td>
<td>80cm x 80cm</td>
<td>30cm</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Indigenous to Greater Melbourne</td>
<td>Habitat - Butterflies, birds, lizards, Blue Banded bee species. Food source- Insect, lizards, birds</td>
<td>Westgate Biodiversity: Bili Nursery &amp; Landcare</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A. mil</td>
<td>Arthropodium milleflorum</td>
<td>Pale Vanilla Lily</td>
<td>Full sun to full flower</td>
<td>30cm (1M in flower) x 30cm</td>
<td>20cm</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Indigenous to Greater Melbourne</td>
<td>Food source - Birds, small animals</td>
<td>Westgate Biodiversity: Bili Nursery &amp; Landcare</td>
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<tr>
<td>T.tri</td>
<td>Themeda triandra</td>
<td>Kangaroo Grass</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>50cm (1M in flower) x 30cm</td>
<td>20cm</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Indigenous to Greater Melbourne</td>
<td>Food source and habitat - Grass seed eating birds, butterflies, lizards</td>
<td>Westgate Biodiversity: Bili Nursery &amp; Landcare</td>
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<td><strong>FORBS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>C.sem</td>
<td>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</td>
<td>Clustered Everlasting</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>80cm x 60cm</td>
<td>30cm</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Indigenous to Greater Melbourne</td>
<td>Food source - Butterflies, nectar feeding and pollen foraging insects, native bees, birds Habitat - Butterflies</td>
<td>Westgate Biodiversity: Bili Nursery &amp; Landcare</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.cap</td>
<td>Wahlenbergia capillaris</td>
<td>Tufted Bluebell</td>
<td>Full sun to full flower</td>
<td>30cm x 60cm</td>
<td>30cm</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Indigenous to Greater Melbourne</td>
<td>Food source - Butterflies, native bees, lizards Habitat - Butterflies</td>
<td>Westgate Biodiversity: Bili Nursery &amp; Landcare</td>
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