



THE CITY OF
GREATER GEELONG

NATURE STRIP GUIDELINE AND SPECIFICATION

—
OCTOBER 2023



We Acknowledge the Wadawurrung
People as the Traditional Owners
of the Land, Waterways and Skies.
We pay our respects to their Elders,
past and present.

We Acknowledge all Aboriginal and
Torres Strait Islander people who
are part of our Greater Geelong
community today.

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CHECKLIST

This checklist will help you remain safe when developing your nature strip garden and provide your garden with the opportunity to thrive in the future.

If you have managed to tick 'YES' to all nine questions then you are on your way to a healthy, safe, and thriving nature strip garden. If not, please revisit your garden design to ensure the best outcome.

Have you familiarised yourself with the eight steps detailed under the “Before you begin” section (Refer to Page 8 for further information)	YES/NO
Have you registered your garden with the City? (Refer to Page 8 for further information)	YES/NO
Will your plants and garden design remain within the permitted growth areas and ensure access is available to important infrastructure once matured? (Refer to Page 15 for further information)	YES/NO
If you are looking to grow an edible/productive garden, have you talked to your insurer? (Refer to Page 9 & 21 for further information)	YES/NO
Have you confirmed that your surface treatment aligns with what our community wants? (Refer to Page 23 for further information)	YES/NO
Are you willing to accept the responsibilities of a nature strip garden and the need for continued maintenance to ensure it supports the needs of our community? (Refer to Page 11 for further information)	YES/NO
Will your garden still thrive without using pesticides/weed sprays or snail baits, as these products are prohibited? (Refer to Page 21 for further information)	YES/NO
Can your garden design still thrive without modifying or removing existing trees on the nature strip? (Refer to Page 22 for further information)	YES/NO
Have you confirmed that your nature strip garden does/will not contain any prohibited equipment? (Refer to Page 23 for further information)	YES/NO



Pictured: An example of a standard nature strip

INTRODUCTION

Nature strips play an important role in the aesthetic, environmental and social health of our municipality. As well as being a buffer between pedestrians and vehicle traffic, they can also add to the character of streetscapes by creating space for street trees and vegetation.

The City of Greater Geelong regularly receives requests and questions from residents and businesses for permission to plant within a nature strip.

We need to make sure our nature strips are safe and that risks to people and property are minimised. We balance this with the communities' needs and desire for greener spaces. These guidelines provide an overview of how we manage that balance by explaining what can and can't be added to nature strips.

These guidelines only apply to nature strips on City of Geelong managed roads, and not state-managed roads.

PURPOSE OF THESE GUIDELINES

- To provide clear advice and options for modifying and maintaining nature strips and developing nature strip gardens.
- To clarify the rights and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved in nature strip gardens.
- To provide guidance on permitted and restricted plantings.
- To establish a framework for governing nature strip gardens, which incorporates a transparent process for managing community concerns.
- To enhance biodiversity that contributes to healthy ecosystems.
- To maximise landscapes, liveability, and community health and wellbeing.



Figure 1: A diagram showing the area suitable for a nature strip garden

WHAT IS A NATURE STRIP?

A Nature Strip is found within residential areas in both urban and rural settings. A nature strip is generally a grassed area of public land between a property boundary and the back of a kerb. It does not include footpaths or other assets, such as driveways, utility pits, fire plugs and so on.

If there is no kerb or footpath, the nature strip lies 1.8 metres from the property boundary to the edge of the road.

WHAT IS A NATURE STRIP GARDEN?

A nature strip garden is a garden planted within the nature strip. For safety reasons, it must be planted with low shrubs or ground covers while ensuring access remains between the road and footpath. (Refer figure 1 on the opposite page).

Nature strip gardens are generally planted by residents, and sometimes local businesses, with the intent of beautifying local streets and creating closer connections with neighbours.

Pictured: An example of a standard nature strip

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

To ensure you create the most successful nature strip garden possible, there are a few things to consider *before* you start planting.

1) TALK TO YOUR NEIGHBOURS

Talk to your neighbours and let them know your plans and see what they think. Are they happy with what you plan to do? Talking to them before you begin may provide you with some great ideas and helps avoid any future issues.

2) STAY SAFE

While we're keen for the community to get out and create attractive landscapes that complement the biodiversity of their local area and streetscapes, safety is an important consideration when planting on public land.

Gardeners must:

- maintain safe access for pedestrians – even during construction – and never leave gardening equipment, such as shovels or picks, on the footpath, or in areas where pedestrians walk
- never work from the road itself when planting a nature strip garden
- wear sturdy enclosed shoes and gloves are important when working with soil and plant life (and don't forget about sun protection).
- use appropriate personal protective equipment per product guidelines.
- Never use mechanical aids when cultivating or maintaining the garden.

3) CONSIDER YOUR LOCATION

Materials and vegetation should be selected to work with the topography and terrain of the land.

STEEP TERRAIN

In areas of steep terrain, do not use mulch, barks, pebbles, small rocks, or other ground toppings. Heavy rain may wash material onto footpaths, roads or drains causing safety issues that could require costly maintenance.

FIRE HAZARD AREA

If your property or neighbouring properties are in a high-fire-risk area, planting must not increase the fuel load.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Certain locations in our community have significant vegetation that we need to protect and preserve. Before you look to develop your nature strip garden, please check whether your area has any of the following planning overlays;

- Vegetation Protection Overlay
- Environmental Significance Overlay
- Significant Landscape Overlay.

You can check this online using DELWP's interactive planning scheme maps.



To access this map, click [here](#) or scan the QR code to the left.

If your property is covered by an overlay, or you're not sure and need help, contact us on 5272 5272 and ask to speak to our statutory planning team.

4) REGISTER YOUR GARDEN



To allow the City to best manage our nature strips, please register your garden on our website or by scanning the QR Code.

5) LEAVE ENOUGH SPACE

When it comes to planning the layout of a nature strip garden, please consider the other essential ways nature strips are used (refer to Figure 4, page 16).

PEDESTRIANS

If the nature strip on your street does not have a formal footpath, always leave a grass strip that is 1800 mm wide between your property and the edge of your nature strip garden. This will ensure that there is land available for future construction of footpaths or pathways along with allowing for pedestrians in the mean time.

CAR DOORS

Your nature strip garden must have a clearance of 600 mm from the roadside edge of the kerb to allow those using on-street parking to open their car door.

If you wish to plant within this space, the use of groundcovers with a low profile is permitted. You should opt for species that are very hardy, as these plants are likely to be stepped on from time-to-time. (Refer figure 3, Pg 15)

KERBSIDE BINS

Leave enough clear space on the nature strip for kerbside bins to be placed and collected safely.

PLANTER BOXES

When nature strip garden designs include planter boxes, please ensure sufficient spacing is provided to maintain safe access to the footpath for those who park their car on the street (refer to Figure 5, page 18).

SERVICES

If your nature strip has a service cabinet, fireplug, utility service pit or pole, a bus stop pole, or even a letterbox, you need to leave appropriate clearances around these services (refer to Figure 4, page 16).

6) DIAL BEFORE YOU DIG

Our nature strip gardens often contain services above and below ground, such as electricity, water, sewer and telecommunications cables. You should therefore request a Dial Before you Dig report before you break ground.

Dial Before You Dig is a FREE national referral service designed to assist in preventing damage and disruption to Australia's vast infrastructure networks, which provide essential services we use every day.

If damage is caused to public utility services due to nature strip gardening activities, you must report this immediately to the appropriate service provider for repairs. The cost for any repair work may be charged back to you.

Find out more at www.1100.com.au.

7) REMEMBER IT IS A PUBLIC SPACE

While nature strips are a great way to increase plantings near your property, it is important to remember they are a public space.

It is possible that the nature strip garden may be damaged from time-to-time or needs to be removed on occasions, through access to infrastructure, changing infrastructure needs or similar. Any works that are required to be undertaken by the City or other service authorities will take priority, including the requirement to provide care for trees and other street assets.

It is the responsibility of the gardener to reinstate any damaged component of the nature strip garden.

8) PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE

The resident should confirm with their insurer if they have adequate Public Liability insurance to allow for any claims that may arise as a result of any modification or landscaping of the nature strip.



Pictured: Warralily estate, Armstrong Creek

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

When it comes to nature strips and nature strip gardens, we have certain roles and responsibilities.

CITY'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Our responsibilities include the following:

- providing guidelines to support the community in safely growing nature strip gardens successfully
- minimising risk to the community by ensuring a safe space is provided
- supporting the safety of the community
- providing roadside slashing for fuel reduction and sightline requirements
- ensuring footpath, road, signage, pedestrian crossings, City-managed trees, and other service equipment are kept in good condition and are accessible for maintenance purposes
- investigating complaints of non-compliant nature strip gardens

CITY IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR:

- building and/or maintaining nature strip gardens
- removal of nature strip gardens when properties change owners or occupiers
- paying for any service damage caused by nature strip gardening activities
- re-establishment work, or costs associated with undertaking repair/renewal, or upgrade works of services and infrastructure
- any re-establishment work, or costs associated with undertaking planting and maintenance of nature strip gardens
- third-party damage to nature strip gardens, including any costs associated with the removal, replacement or repair.

PROPERTY OWNER/OCCUPIER RESPONSIBILITIES

Property owners are encouraged to:

- remove litter, and weeds from the nature strip area
- remove leaf fall, fallen fruits, and general tree debris from the nature strip and footpath
- maintain grasses, to be level between the kerb and footpath and level (no pot holes)
- keeping nature strip garden plant growth within the permitted growth envelope
- only planting nature strip gardens in ways that consist of these guidelines
- not obscuring hydrants, fire plugs, access pits, or similar with plantings in the short and long term
- restore the nature strip garden following any third-party access, including City maintenance works, or other service authorities
- remove the nature strip garden if they move, unless they have agreed with the new owner/occupier that they would like the garden to remain.
- ensure that no damage to City or third-party-managed assets is caused by the construction, maintenance or lack of maintenance of the nature strip garden.

NATURE STRIPS SUITABLE FOR GARDENS

The City has responsibility for managing the entire road reserve, including nature strips. We support residents in planting nature strip gardens provided they follow the advice in these guidelines.

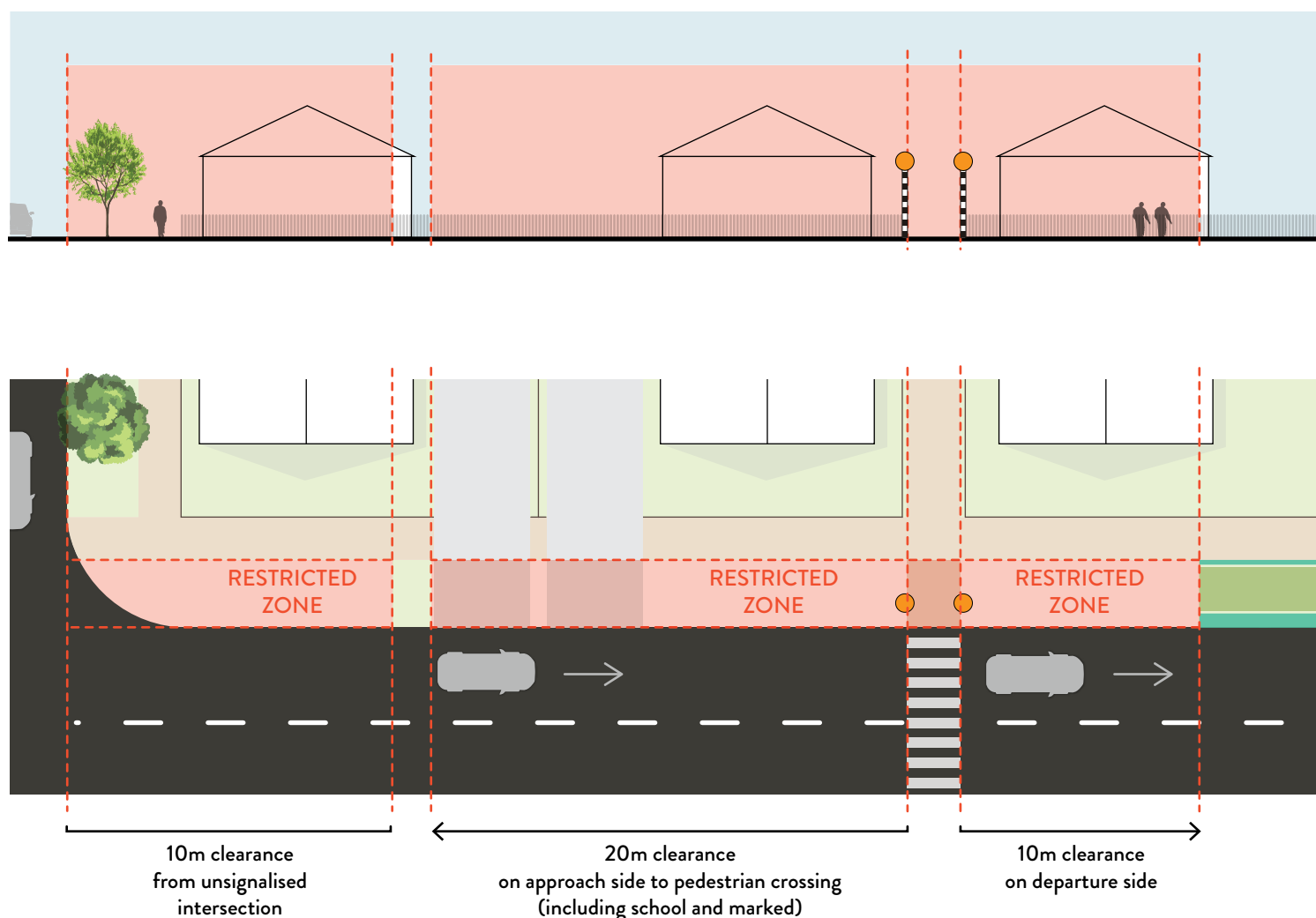
Not all nature strips can become nature strip gardens. You cannot create a garden on a nature strip if any of the following applies:

- it is within 20m of traffic lights
- it is within 10m of an intersection
- it is within 20 metres of a pedestrian or school crossing
- it is located in an area of environmental significance including those areas covered under an Environmental Significance, Vegetation Protection or Significant Landscape Overlay

See Figure 2 below for a visual representation of these restrictions.

If your nature strip has any of these attributes, it must be maintained as a standard nature strip for safety purposes (Refer to figure 7, Pg 20).

Figure 2: A diagram showing the areas where nature strip gardens are permitted (highlighted in green) and not permitted (highlighted red)



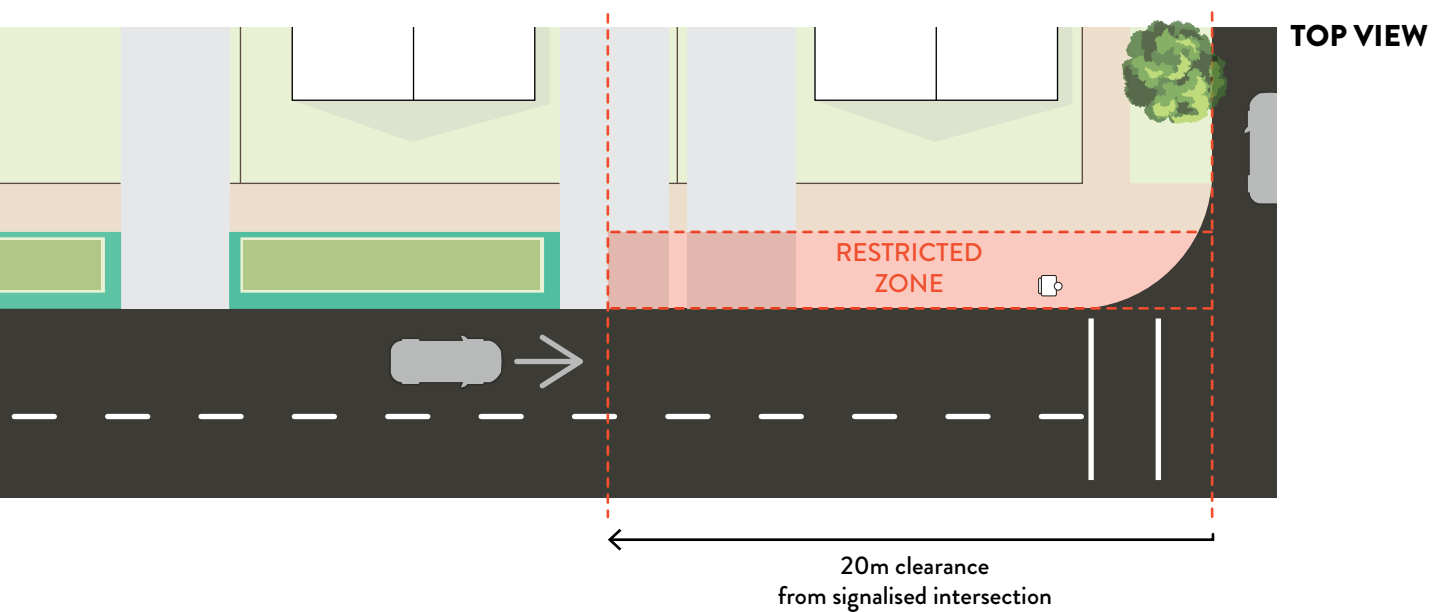
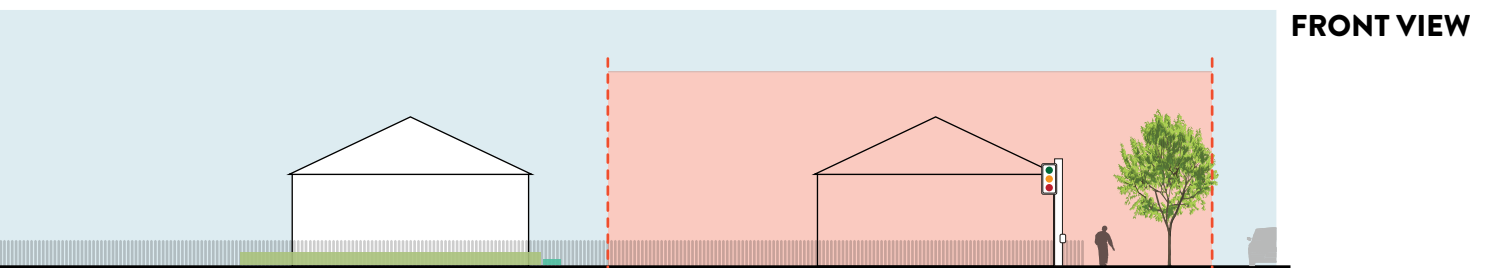




Illustration 1: Basic nature strip garden.

AREAS THAT CAN BE PLANTED

Figure 3 shows you the areas within a nature strip that you can plant. Plants must remain on the nature strip and cannot extend onto the kerb or footpath.

The area is broken down into two parts – Zone A and Zone B – with different height limits allowed for mature plants in each:

- Zone A – up to 500mm height
- Zone B – up to 200mm height

Plants must also be kept clear of all nature strip infrastructure above the ground (Refer to figure 4, Pg 16) and below the ground (see 'Dial Before You Dig' on page 9).

Figure 3: The nature strip area where gardens can be planted

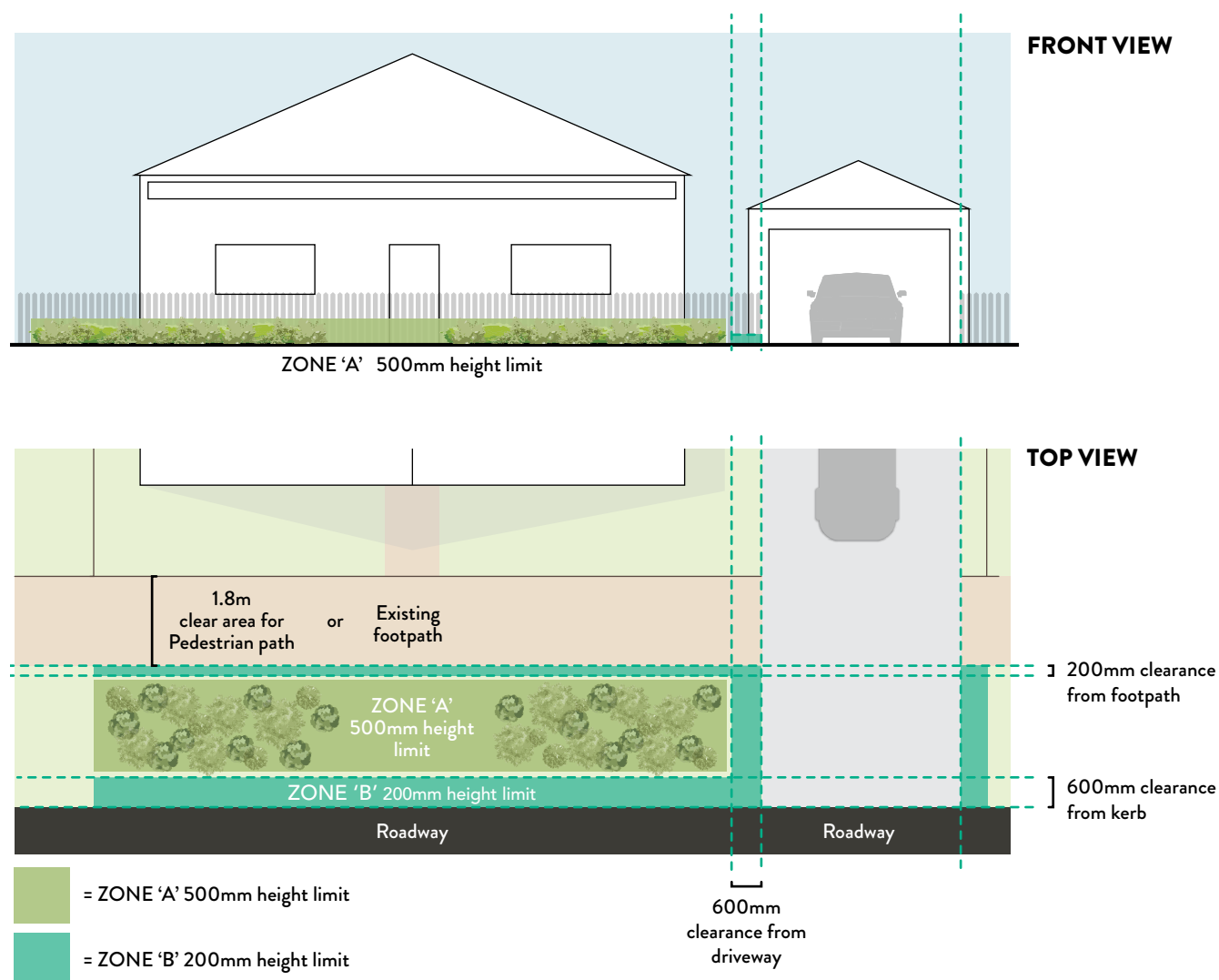
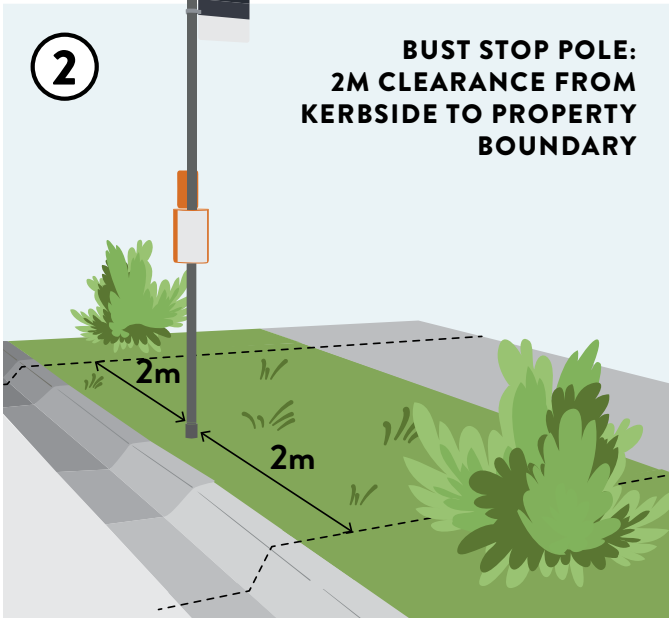
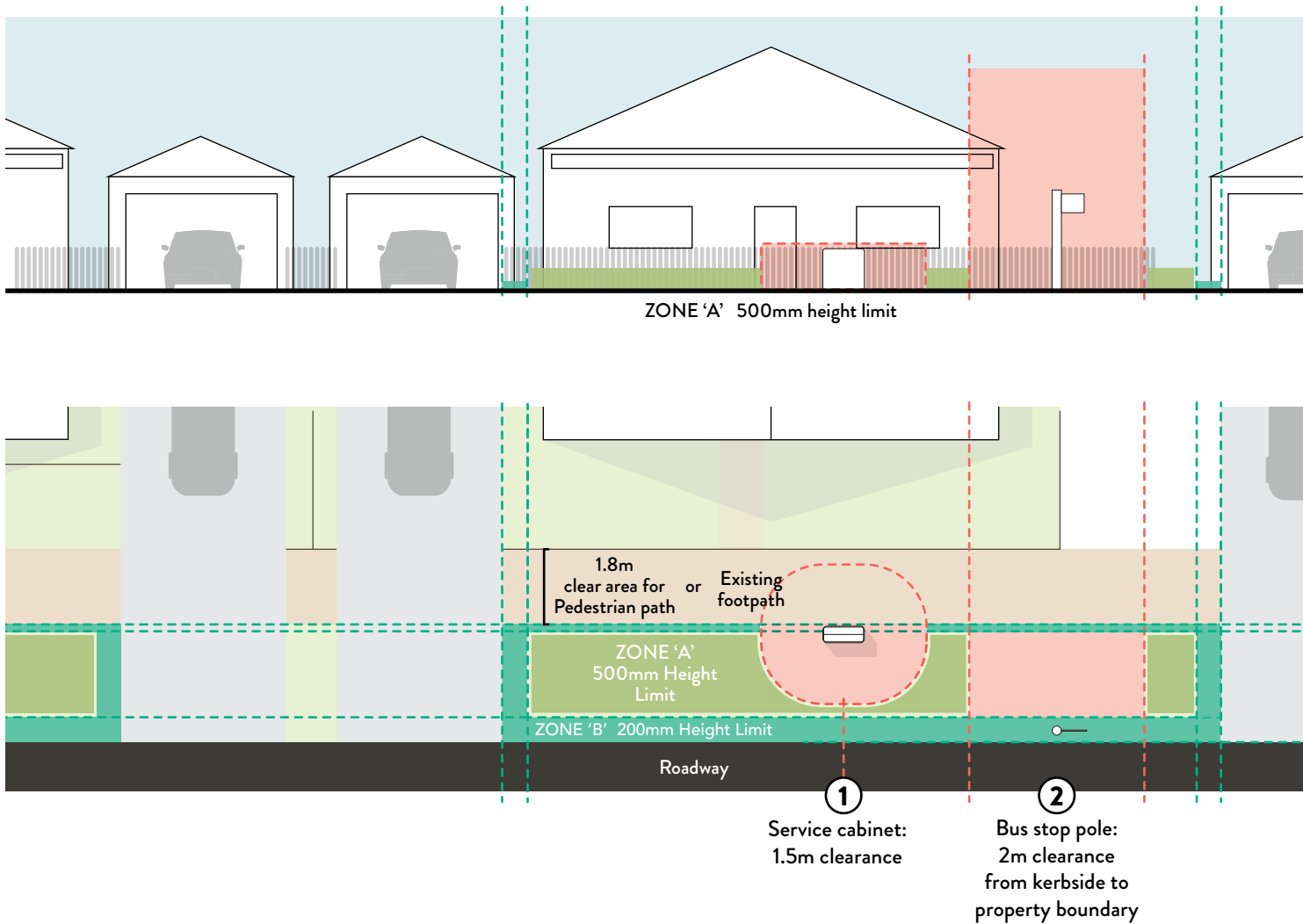
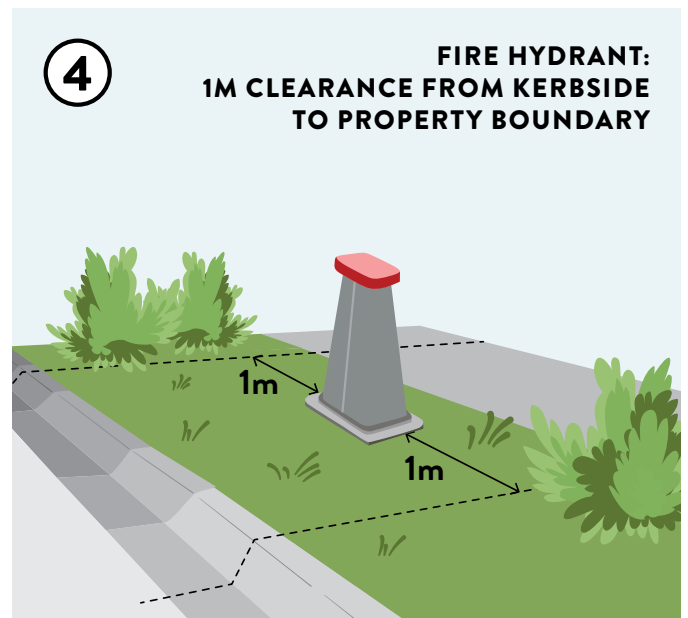
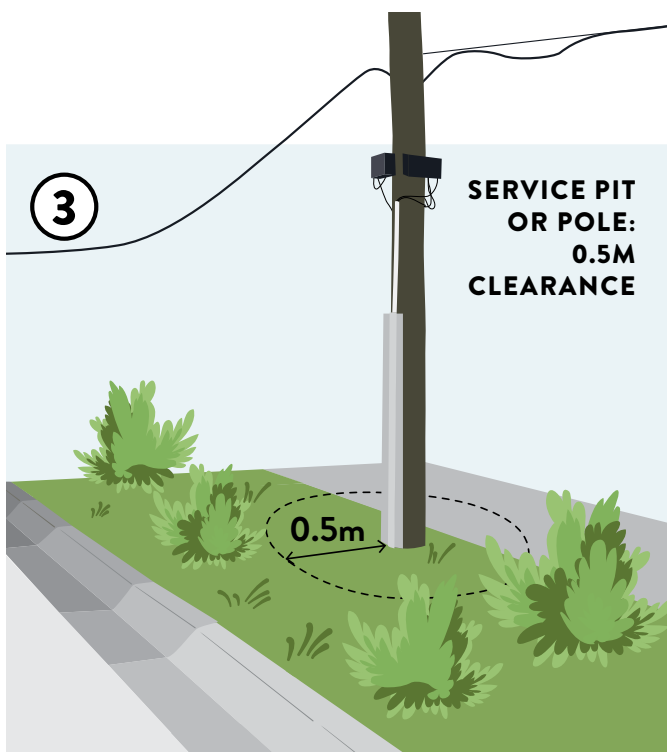
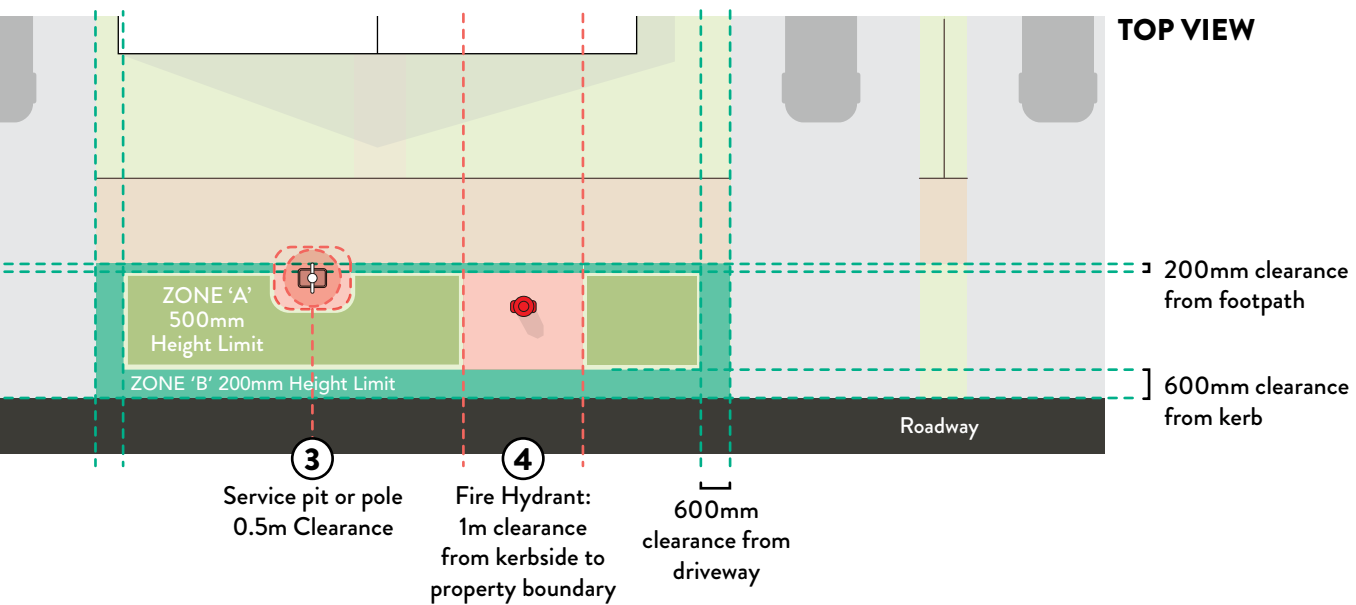
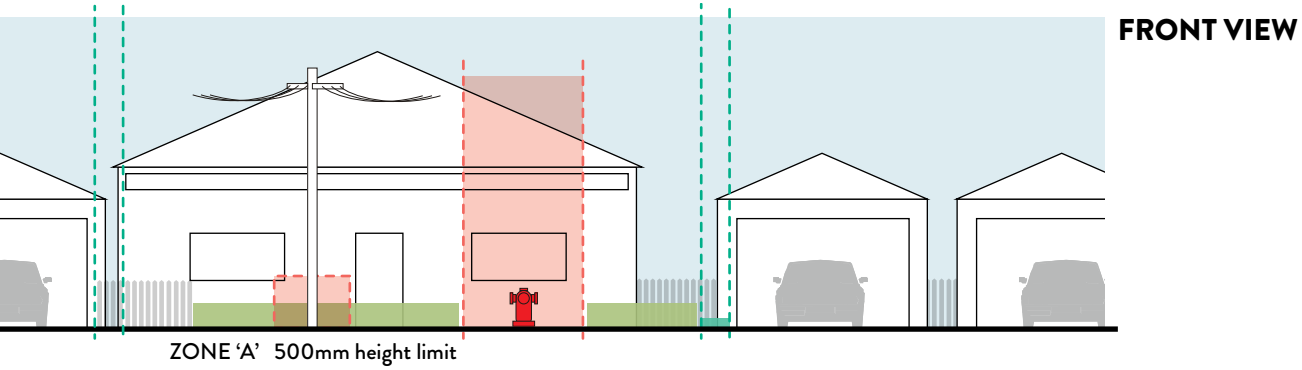


Figure 4: A diagram showing minimum clearances around above-ground infrastructure in nature strips





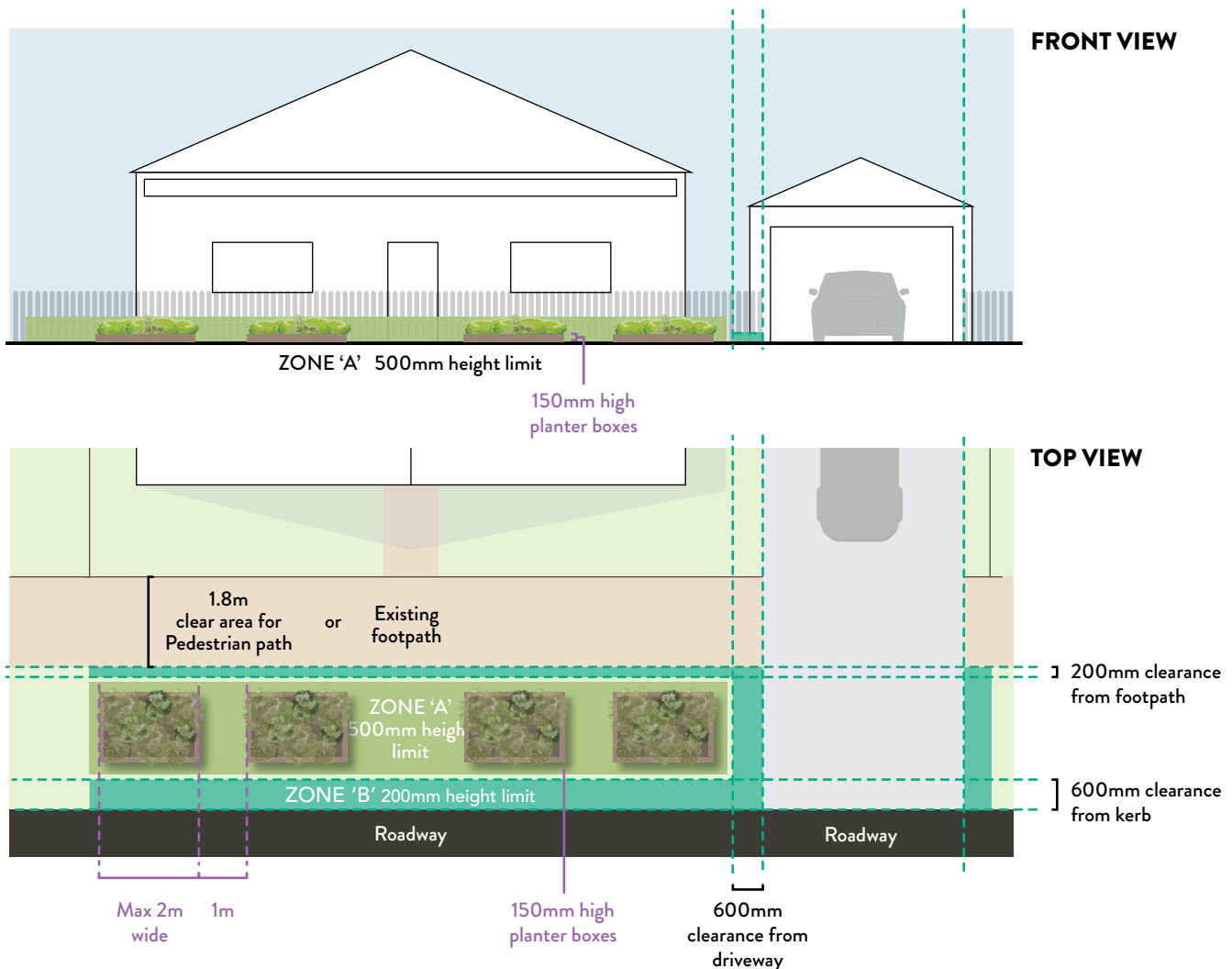
PLANTER BOXES

Planter boxes are permitted within "Zone A" of the planting area (refer to Figure 5 below) under the following conditions:

- combined height of plants and planter is no higher than 500mm
- planter boxes are no higher than 150mm, less than 2m long and have at least 1m between boxes
- planter boxes must have no sharp edges, no sharp corners and be a solid and sturdy construction
- planter boxes can only be installed in nature strips with kerb and channel (i.e. gutter).



Figure 5: The nature strip area including raised garden beds



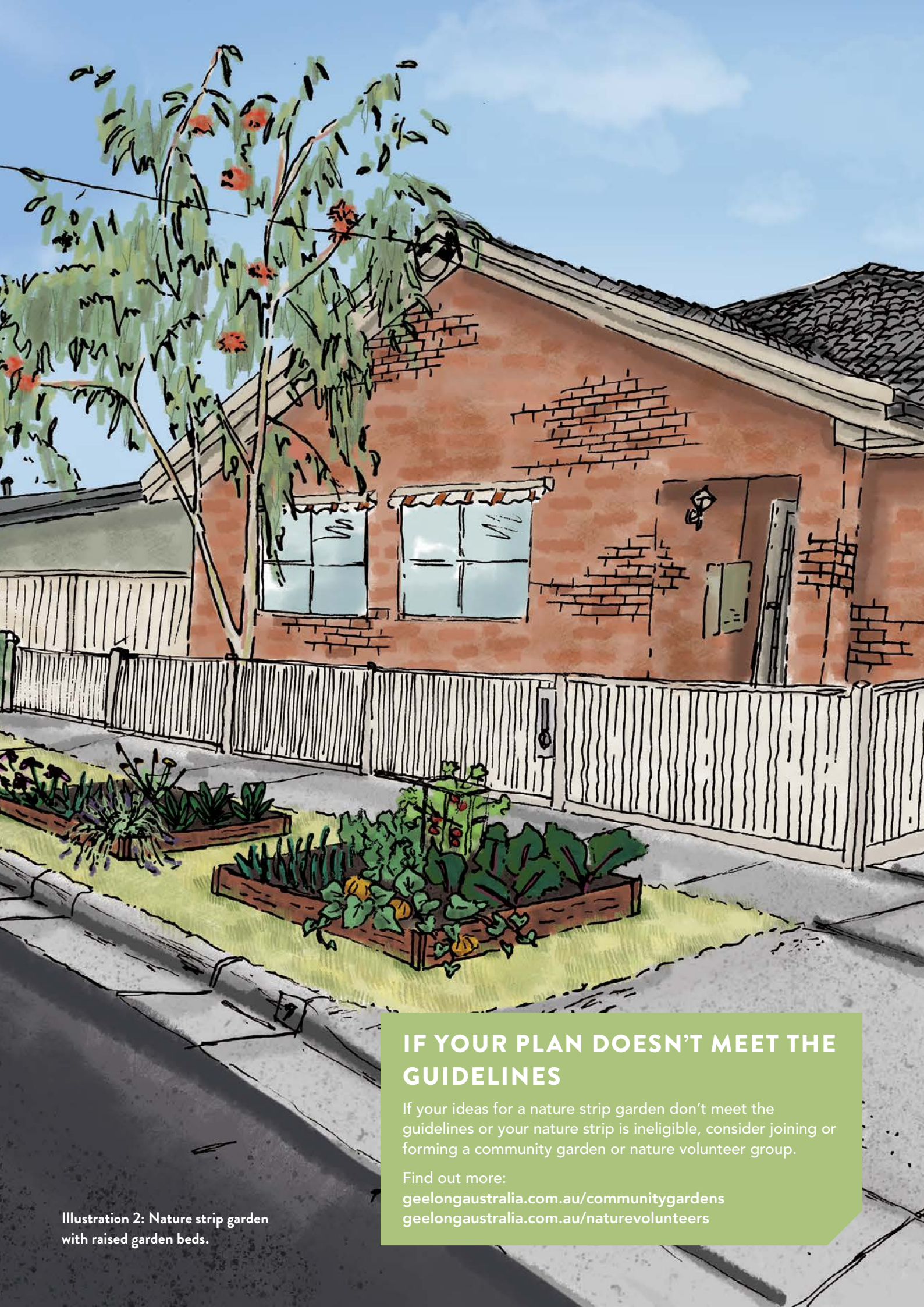


Illustration 2: Nature strip garden with raised garden beds.

IF YOUR PLAN DOESN'T MEET THE GUIDELINES

If your ideas for a nature strip garden don't meet the guidelines or your nature strip is ineligible, consider joining or forming a community garden or nature volunteer group.

Find out more:

geelongaustralia.com.au/communitygardens

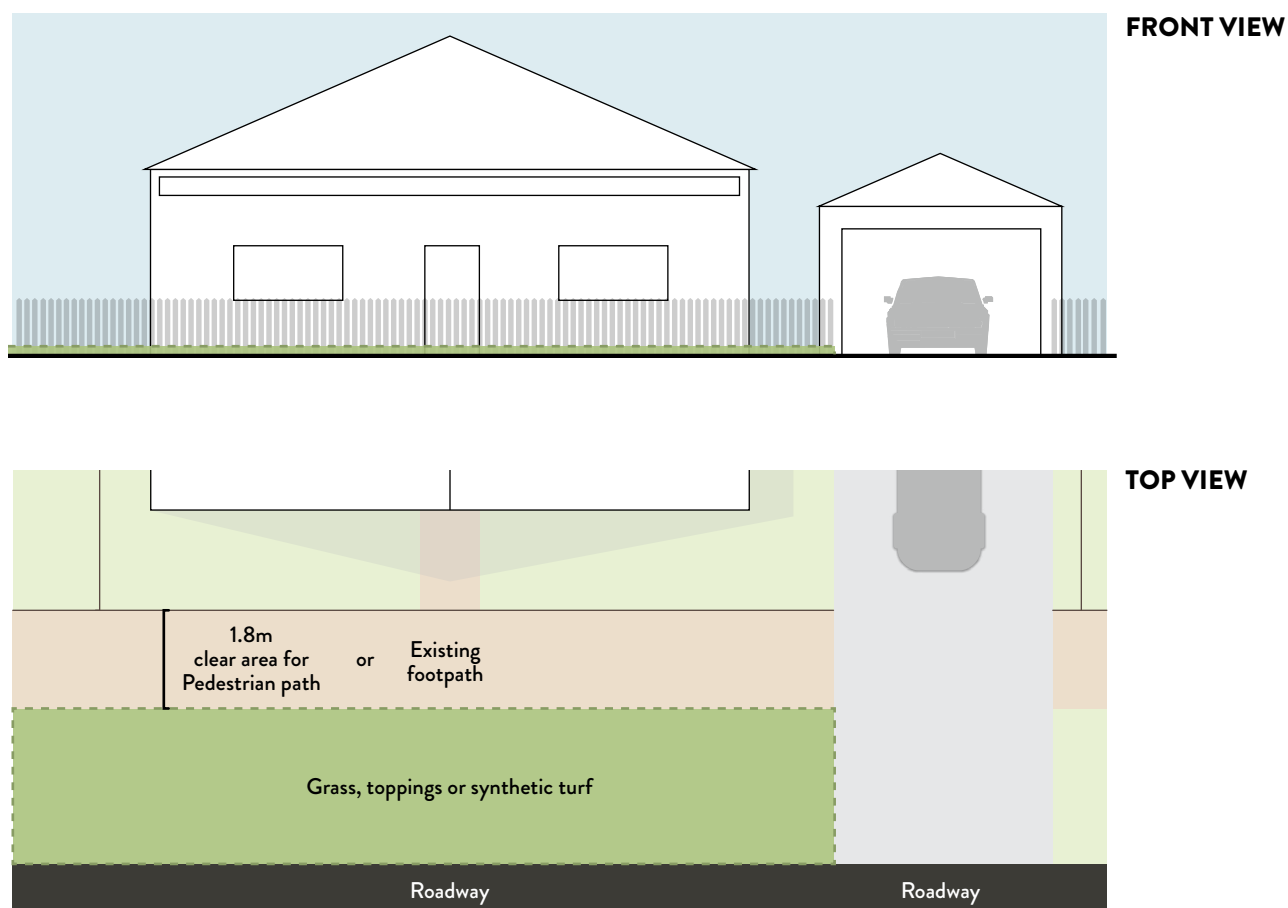
geelongaustralia.com.au/naturevolunteers

NATURE STRIPS NOT SUITABLE FOR GARDENS

If your nature strip is not suitable for establishing a garden, the community still needs you to maintain your nature strip.

This means your nature strip will need to be one of the permitted surface treatments listed on page 23. While the nature strip is a public space, the occupier or business owner is responsible for mowing and litter removal.

Figure 7: A diagram showing a standard nature strip



NATURE STRIP GARDEN PLANTINGS

If your nature strip is suitable for planting, we encourage you to select species that support local ecology, biodiversity and are for local climatic conditions.

We suggest selecting plants from:

- Our [Indigenous Plants of the Geelong Region online information](#) or
- The suggested plantings shown in Appendix B on page 28 (covers 19 zones within the municipality).

WHAT YOU CAN PLANT

Low-growing plants and groundcovers will generally be permitted for use on nature strips provided:

- plants are low-growing and maintained to a maximum height of 500mm
- chosen plants are preferably indigenous to the area
- plants are tolerant of the climate, soil type, and other conditions of the area
- chosen plants are not found on our prohibited plants list.

PRODUCTIVE GARDENS

Edible and fruit bearing plants are permitted as long as they fit within the above requirements for approved plantings, and the following considerations are noted:

- property owners have confirmed their public liability insurance appropriately covers any potential claims associated with a productive garden
- the property owners agree to accept all responsibility for illness or allergic reactions caused by consuming or contact with the plants or produce
- other community members can harvest the produce
- plants are not to be sprayed with pesticides or weed killers, or surrounded by snail bait
- property owners maintain the harvest to reduce produce drops, address insect infestations and get rid of rotting items
- the property owner keeps the adjoining footpath and kerb clear of produce drops.

We recommend you undertake soil testing of the nature strip to identify pollutants and suitability before growing edible plants,

We also encourage growing edible plants within a raised garden bed to avoid growing in contaminated soil.

PROHIBITED PLANTS

Any plants that pose a risk to the safety of the community or nearby assets, noxious weeds, environmental weeds or plants that are invasive, poisonous, dangerous, or legally prohibited.

For more information about prohibited plants, visit:

- www.environment.vic.gov.au
- vro.agriculture.vic.gov.au

PROHIBITED PLANTING

Planting is not permitted within tree-guards we have installed (such as green wells or equivalent). Planting must also not increase the fuel load of your property, or neighbouring properties, in high-fire risk areas.

STREET TREES

Street trees are planted by the City. These undertake an intensive two-year maintenance program when first planted. After two years the tree will move to a three-year maintenance cycle. These trees have been planted to shade and cool our streets for the entire community.

Please be careful when establishing a nature strip garden around a street tree and minimise any damage to the tree or its roots. Trees shall not to be removed or modified at any time by the public.

If you have any concerns about the street tree please contact our arborists on 5272 5272.

NATIVE VEGETATION

Some nature strips in urban areas and many rural roadsides support native vegetation.

Native vegetation and associated fallen branches and leaf litter provide important habitat for our wild plants and animals and is protected under legislation.

You are not permitted to remove native vegetation on nature strips or rural roadsides. For more information please visit our website and search 'Planning Permit Checklist - Native Vegetation'.



SURFACE LANDSCAPING

While nature strip surfaces must be kept level (where possible), you will need to consider the type of surface treatments you will apply to your nature strip. For a standard nature strip, this might just be grass. However, nature strip gardens may need other treatments, such as mulches, to help support plant growth.

PERMITTED SURFACE MATERIALS

GRASS

Drought tolerant grasses, such as Couch or Kikuyu, are encouraged.

SYNTHETIC TURF

Turf must be installed according to the product guidelines and maintained by the property occupier or owner. It must not pose a hazard to the community or nearby assets.

PERMEABLE SURFACES

Permeable surfaces allow water to filter through to reach the underlying surface prior to entering the drainage system, reducing pollution and the impacts of stormwater. Permeable surfaces must only be applied to nature strips that are flat and level, with minimal chance for surface material run-off. The property owner and occupier are responsible for ensuring that any nearby assets (such as footpaths or roads) are free from debris, and that the surface is appropriately installed and maintained to ensure it does not pose a hazard to the community or nearby assets.

Permitted permeable surfaces include:

- Fine gravel mulches (75mm depth) – includes washed granitic sand, Tuscan or Lilydale toppings and crushed rock – with a maximum particle size of less than 10mm.
- Organic mulch (75mm depth) – includes graded bark, or multi-bark mix that is resistant to disturbances by wind and rain, and is properly contained and compacted to avoid spreading onto footpaths or gutters.

PROHIBITED SURFACE MATERIALS

PERMEABLE SURFACES

The following materials are not permitted:

- loose stones 10mm or larger
- chunky woodchips, or similar, that are unstable underfoot after compaction
- permeable surfaces listed above on a nature strip that is on a significant slope.

IMPERMEABLE SURFACES

Impermeable surfaces – that is, hard surfaces that don't allow water to pass through (e.g. concrete) – are not permitted in nature strips.

OTHER EQUIPMENT

The following is not permitted in a nature strip garden:

- climbing frames
- stakes or star pickets
- water tanks
- water features, garden ornaments, statues
- nets
- bollards
- retaining walls
- lighting and electrical wiring
- sporting equipment
- irrigation systems
- compost bins and fencing
- any similar equipment.

FAILURE TO COMPLY

If an authorised officer assesses a nature strip and finds that it doesn't comply with these guidelines, they may issue a Notice to Comply in accordance with local law.

If an owner has damaged, defaced, or interfered with City-owned property in breach of the local law, an authorised officer may:

- issue an official warning
- issue an infringement notice in accordance with the local law and/or
- require the owner or occupier to bring the nature strip into compliance at their own cost
- arrange for the removal of the non-compliant works and seek recovery from the owner for any costs associated with those works.





Pictured: Young trees planted along a residential nature strip

APPENDIX A:

POLICY CONTEXT

According to *The City of Greater Geelong Environment Strategy 2020–30*, our native vegetation, habitat and biodiversity are under extreme pressure from threats associated with climate change, population growth and changes to land use in both rural and urban areas.

Additionally, our urban areas have become increasingly dominated by hard surfaces including roads, footpaths, gutters, buildings and roofs. These surfaces absorb heat and repel water, reducing the health and amenity of our neighbourhoods and contributing to the urban heat island effect.

These guidelines are specifically intended to help support our strategy in mitigating these challenges. In particular, they will assist in helping achieve the following goals from our Environment Strategy:

- Goal 2: Create greener community spaces
- Goal 4: Protect, enhance and restore our region's biodiversity.



Pictured: An example of a standard nature strip

APPENDIX B:

RECOMMENDED PLANT SPECIES

We recommend selecting plants from our Indigenous Plants of the Geelong Region guide, selecting species which will grow within the permitted nature strip garden envelope.

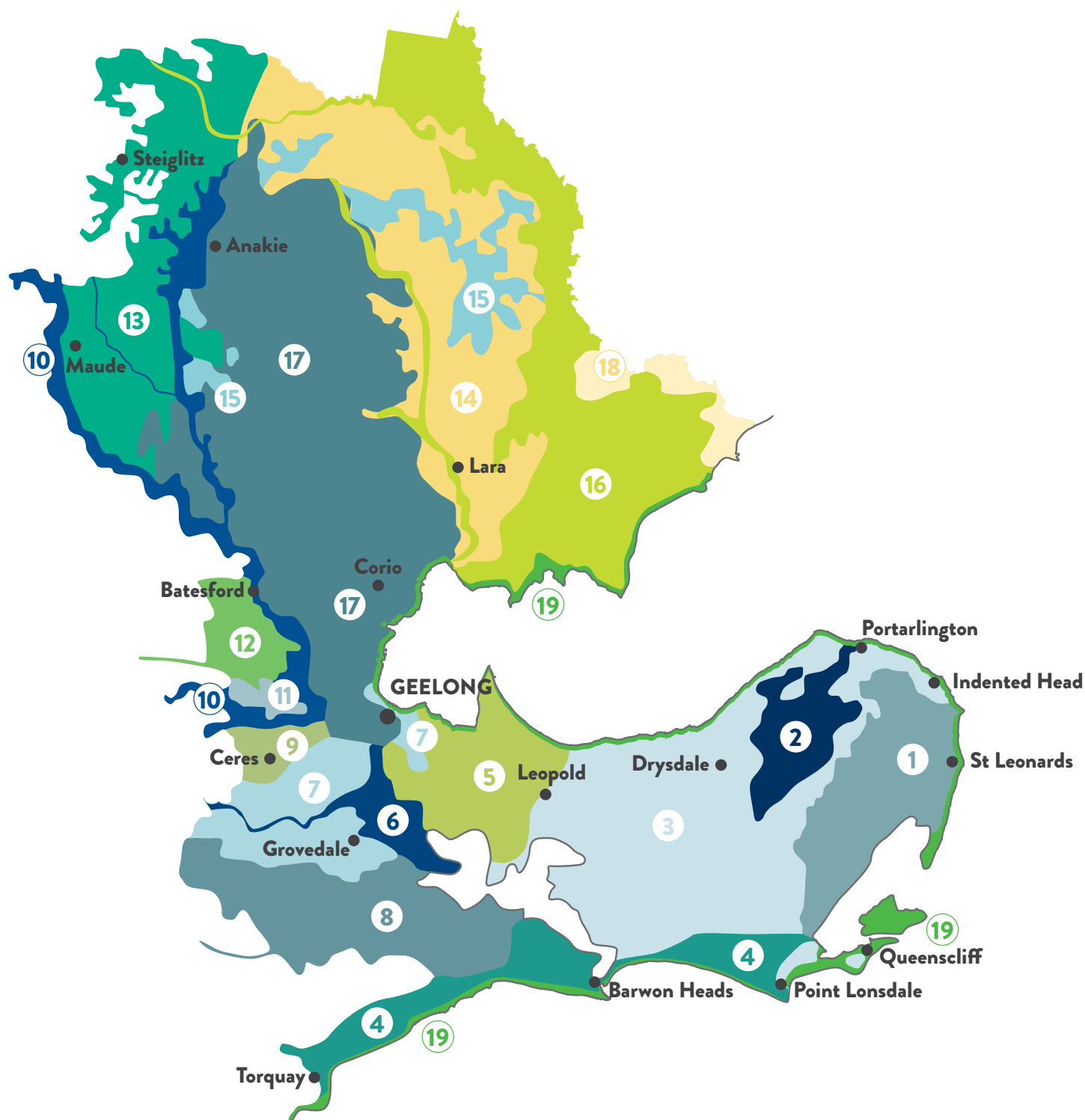
Suitable species are shown in the table for ease of reference.

You can find an extensive list of all the permitted plants on the Geelong Australia website.



To access this list, click here or scan the QR code to the left.

Figure 8: A map showing the various planting zones in Greater Geelong



APPENDIX B: RECOMMENDED PLANT SPECIES

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	HEIGHT (M)	WIDTH (M)
ZONE 1			
Dwarf Sheoke	Allocasuarina misera	0.5	1-2
Berry Saltbush	Atriplex semibaccata	0.1-0.3	1-3
Common Everlasting	Chrysocephalum apiculatum	0.3	1-2
Black Anther Flax-lily	Dianella revoluta	0.5	1.5-2.0
Kangaroo Grass	Themeda triandra	0.3	0.3
ZONE 2			
Berry Saltbush	Atriplex semibaccata	0.1-0.3	1-3
Black Anther Flax-lily	Dianella revoluta	0.5	1.5-2.0
Kangaroo Grass	Themeda triandra	0.3	0.3
ZONE 3			
Dwarf Sheoke	Allocasuarina misera	0.5	1-2
Berry Saltbush	Atriplex semibaccata	0.1-0.3	1-3
Common Everlasting	Chrysocephalum apiculatum	0.3	1-2
Black Anther Flax-lily	Dianella revoluta	0.5	1.5-2
Kangaroo Grass	Themeda triandra	0.3	0.3
ZONE 4			
Common Correa	Correa reflexa	0.3	1-2
Berry Saltbush	Atriplex semibaccata	0.1-0.3	1-3
Black Anther Flax-lily	Dianella revoluta	0.5	1.5-2.0
Kangaroo Grass	Themeda triandra	0.3	0.3
ZONE 5			
Berry Saltbush	Atriplex semibaccata	0.1-0.3	1-3
Black Anther Flax-lily	Dianella revoluta	0.5	1.5-2.0
Kangaroo Grass	Themeda triandra	0.3	0.3

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	HEIGHT (M)	WIDTH (M)
ZONE 6			
Common Everlasting	Chrysocephalum apiculatum	0.3	1-2
Black Anther Flax-lily	Dianella revoluta	0.5	1.5-2.0
Kangaroo Grass	Themeda triandra	0.3	0.3
ZONE 7			
Black Anther Flax-lily	Dianella revoluta	0.5	1.5-2.0
Kangaroo Grass	Themeda triandra	0.3	0.3
ZONE 8			
Common Everlasting	Chrysocephalum apiculatum	0.3	1-2
Black Anther Flax-lily	Dianella revoluta	0.5	1.5-2.0
Kangaroo Grass	Themeda triandra	0.3	0.3
ZONE 9			
Black Anther Flax-lily	Dianella revoluta	0.5	1.5-2.0
Kangaroo Grass	Themeda triandra	0.3	0.3
ZONE 10			
Kangaroo Grass	Themeda triandra	0.3	0.3
ZONE 11			
Berry Saltbush	Atriplex semibaccata	0.3	1-3
Common Everlasting	Chrysocephalum apiculatum	0.3	1-2
Small-leaf Eutaxia	Eutaxia microphylla	0.5	1.5
Kangaroo Grass	Themeda triandra	0.3	0.3
ZONE 12			
Common Correa	Correa reflexa	0.3	1-2
Common Everlasting	Chrysocephalum apiculatum	0.3	1-2
Eutaxia	Eutaxia microphylla	0.5	1.5
Kangaroo Grass	Themeda triandra	0.3	0.3
ZONE 13			
Common Everlasting	Chrysocephalum apiculatum	0.3	1-2
Kangaroo Grass	Themeda triandra	0.3	0.3

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	HEIGHT (M)	WIDTH (M)
ZONE 14			
Berry Saltbush	Atriplex semibaccata	0.3	1-3
Common Everlasting	Chrysocephalum apiculatum	0.3	1-2
Black Anther Flax-lily	Dianella revoluta	0.5	1.5-2.0
Kangaroo Grass	Themeda triandra	0.3	0.3
ZONE 15			
Berry Saltbush	Atriplex semibaccata	0.3	1-3
Common Everlasting	Chrysocephalum apiculatum	0.3	1-2
ZONE 16			
Red-leg Grass	Bothriochloa macra	0.2	0.8
Common Everlasting	Chrysocephalum apiculatum	0.3	1-2
Wallaby Grass	Danthonia species	0.2	0.4-1
Spear Grass	Stipa species	0.3	1-2
Kangaroo Grass	Themeda triandra	0.3	0.3
ZONE 17			
Red-leg Grass	Bothriochloa macra	0.2	0.8
Common Everlasting	Chrysocephalum apiculatum	0.3	1-2
Wallaby Grass	Danthonia species	0.2	0.4-1
Spear Grass	Stipa species	0.3	1-2
Kangaroo Grass	Themeda triandra	0.3	0.3
ZONE 18			
Berry Saltbush	Atriplex semibaccata	0.3	1-3
ZONE 19			
Dwarf Sheoke	Allocasuarina misera	0.5	1-2
Coast Flax-lily	Dianella evolute var. brevicaulis	0.3	0.5
Dune Thistle	Actites megalocarpa	0.5	0.5
Cranberry Heath	Astroloma humifusum	0.5	1-1.5
Karkalla (Pig Face)	Carpobrotus rossii	0.2	2-3
Beaded Glasswort	Sarcocornia quinqueflora	0.2	0.5
Coast Spear-Grass	Stipa stipoides	0.3	0.8

CITY OF GREATER GEELONG

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CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTRE

Wurriki Nyal

Wadawurrung Country

137-149 Mercer Street, Geelong

8.00am to 5.00pm

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