This booklet was originally produced by the Upper Goulburn Landcare Network. It was kindly given to the Tasman Landcare Group to adapt to benefit fire affected areas of Tasmania. This booklet has been funded under the Australian Government’s Caring for our Country (CFOC) Program, with assistance from Landcare Tasmania and NRM South.

Thanks to Chris Cobern, Landcare Coordinator Upper Goulburn Landcare Network and the Upper Goulburn Landcare Network for allowing the usage of the booklet and to Oliver Strutt (Understorey Network), Margie Jenkin (Landcare Tasmania) and NRM South for their valuable advice and assistance.

Compilation and coordination of original content:
David Wakefield.

Alterations for Tasmanian version: Jennifer Milne, Tasman Landcare Group.

Cover photographs: Jennifer Milne, Tasman Landcare Group.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The January 2013 fires left many landowners in need of information and advice on how best to revegetate their fire-ravaged properties.

While there are revegetation guides already published, they are detailed and comprehensive, do not deal with post-fire recovery and are not specific to the fire affected areas of Tasmania.

After the February 2009 Victorian Kilmore East and Murrindindi fires, fire-recovery coordinators with the Upper Goulburn Landcare Network (UGLN) felt there was a need for a simple, concise, free reference guide that landowners could readily turn to when planning revegetation on their property. This guide was designed to fill that need.

The Tasman Landcare Group has recognised the same need for those affected by the 2013 fires and have adjusted the guide to be suitable for use in Tasmania.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this booklet is to provide landholders with practical advice and guidelines to allow them to make informed decisions on species selection and how, when and where to plant, and even whether to plant at all, on fire-affected land.

The booklet aims to encourage, where appropriate, the planting, retention and protection of local indigenous species.

SCOPE

The guide is primarily directed at landholders in fire-affected rural areas of Tasman, Sorell, Glamorgan Spring Bay and Central Highlands Municipalities. It is not intended for garden or home landscaping design.

It is a basic guide only, and designed to complement more detailed publications. Landholders wanting more information are referred to References on page 25.

THE ROLES OF LANDCARE AND NRM

Landcare, Natural Resource Management (NRM) and other ‘care’ groups, have had, and will continue to have, an important part in the restoration of our landscape. Revegetation can be a daunting task for individuals working alone.

By working together as a group on both private and public land, community members can achieve a great deal and foster a sense of community.

Those involved in Landcare and NRM have been working since the fires with volunteers on projects involving fencing, erosion control, weed eradication, installing nest boxes and planting.
TO PLANT OR NOT TO PLANT

After the fires, the instinctive reaction of many people to the blackened wasteland that was once their cherished landscape was that it would never be the same again, and the damage would need repairing by widespread planting.

As we are already seeing, this is not necessarily the case - Australian plants are remarkably resilient.

NATURAL REGENERATION

If you have areas of remnant vegetation, especially high quality remnants, that were burnt, even severely burnt, it is best to delay any thoughts of planting in those areas and wait to see what regenerates naturally.

Where the fire was particularly intense, this regeneration may take some years and supplementary planting may be needed to restore the original complexity of the bushland.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR

Native plants have a range of survival techniques in response to fire:

- **Trunk and branch growth.** Many eucalypts have dormant epicormic buds deep beneath the bark that can readily sprout after fire - you have no doubt noticed the many tufts of new green foliage on burnt tree trunks. Some of these will gradually break off, while others will develop into a new branched canopy. Some plants, such as tree ferns and grass trees, shoot very soon after fire from their dense fibrous trunks.

- **Basal growth.** Often the above-ground part of a plant may not survive a fire, but new growth can shoot from buds at the base of the trunk or stem. Eg most eucalypts have a woody swelling partly below ground called a lignotuber that contains buds and food reserves. Grasses can also resprout from basal buds.

- **Suckering.** Regrowth from root suckers can occur up to several metres from the parent plant - many wattle and pea species regenerate this way.

- **Sprouting from bulbs, corms or tubers.** Many lilies and orchids can regenerate this way. In fact, some orchids may only ever be seen after a major fire.

- **Seedlings.** Fire causes many native plants to release seed and take advantage of the more open conditions and nutrient rich ash bed. The heat of fire can also trigger germination by cracking hard seeds in the leaf litter or that have been buried by ants.

IDENTIFY AND PROTECT

Now is a good time to try and identify the various native plants you have - there may even be rare or threatened species among them.

For help with identification there are many native plant books available, but with new young growth you may need help from government agency staff or members of your local Landcare or Field Naturalists group.

In the early stages of regeneration after fire, new growth is fragile and susceptible to physical damage, as is the soil and ash bed created by the fire. So it is important to keep stock and vehicles off burnt areas as much as possible.

MANAGING REGROWTH

Unfortunately fire can also trigger germination of many weeds and these also need to be identified and controlled.

Bear in mind that regrowth of some natives can be vigorous and appear weedy, e.g. fireweeds/groundsels (Senecio spp.) and Kangaroo Apple, so correctly identifying indigenous plants is important.

Regrowth can be quite thick after fire, but the density will gradually be reduced as dominant species and individual plants take over.

Depending on the species present, and the intention for the natural regeneration area, there may be a case for some ecological thinning or pruning in the future.

DID YOU KNOW...

After the 2009 Victorian fires, Rangers at Kinglake National Park reported finding plants not recorded for 30 years, and even some never previously recorded.
WHY PLANT?

Apart from remnant bushland, which will gradually recover, there are many other areas that will benefit from revegetation, and many reasons to consider planting on your property.

WILDLIFE HABITAT
The loss of vegetation cover due to the fires and subsequent clean-up operations represents, at least in the short term, a vast reduction in habitat available for wildlife. Many old trees with nesting hollows were destroyed, and there was widespread loss of shrubs, ground cover and leaf litter which many animals depend on for shelter and food.

On the positive side, many new tree hollows would have been created, and existing ones enlarged, by the burning process. Scattered patches of lush new growth in burnt areas are already providing some food sources for wildlife, but it will be some time before many animals return permanently.

Any new revegetation plantings will complement the natural regeneration that has already begun.

DID YOU KNOW...
Research shows that at least 30% native vegetation cover across the landscape is required to halt the decline in woodland bird species.

WATERWAYS
Fencing off streams and revegetating the banks (riparian zone) with indigenous species can have great benefits in terms of bank stability, water quality and improved biodiversity.

Make sure that woody weeds, such as blackberry, gorse, African boxthorn, sweet briar and willows, are controlled well before starting any streamside revegetation project.

EROSION
Some areas on your property that may be susceptible to erosion from rain and wind are steep hills and gullies, and ground damaged or left bare during the fires by intense heat and/or heavy machinery.

Fencing off and planting can help stabilise these areas. New plant roots bind the soil, and the plant canopy provides shade and some protection from wind and rain.

Plants also provide leaf-litter on the ground which acts as a physical protective barrier over the soil and allows nutrient cycling to begin again as the litter breaks down.

SHELTER
Revegetation plantings can provide shade and shelter that have direct advantages for livestock and crops.

Wide shelterbelts of indigenous trees and shrubs, while taking some land out of production, provide net benefits by decreasing wind speed, thereby reducing evapotranspiration and soil erosion.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS
Appropriate farm forestry plantings can have commercial value as high quality saw logs, specialty timbers or firewood.

Other commercial opportunities that may be considered are native plants for oil, edible seed or cut flowers and foliage.

AESTHETIC VALUE
The fires and consequent loss of vegetation cover have destroyed much of the natural visual amenity.

As well as the benefits already mentioned, carefully planned revegetation plantings can greatly enhance the appearance of a property and contribute to a landscape that brings enjoyment and satisfaction to the landholder and community at large.

Plantings can also restore a sense of privacy to your block.
WHERE TO PLANT

Before planting make sure you are clear about your revegetation objectives. This will help when deciding where to plant on your property.

PLANNING
It is a good idea to draw up a plan, which can be a simple sketch with proposed planting sites and species marked on it, or a more detailed whole farm plan. Ensure you have appropriate permissions if your revegetation program covers land not part of your property (such as coastal reserves).

It is important to consider future fire management when planning your revegetation. The Tasmanian Fire Service has a list of publications relating to vegetation management and fire which may assist your planning (www.fire.tas.gov.au).

This guide is for landscape scale revegetation only. If you are looking for advice on what to plant around your home, the Tasmanian Fire Service’s guide to ‘Fire resisting garden plants for the urban fringe and rural areas’, is a good place to start (see page 25).

PLANTING SITES
Some suggestions for planting include:

• Streamsides. If fencing off streams, provide a generous set-back (at least 20m) to allow establishment of a wide dense strip of riparian vegetation which will achieve maximum environmental benefits. It is preferable if both banks can be protected and revegetated - this may need the cooperation of a neighbouring landholder.

• Linkages. Try to plant strips or patches that provide wide links (corridors or “stepping stones”) between remnant vegetation on your own and adjacent properties. Connectivity of vegetation is critical for the long-term survival of many wildlife species.

• Expansion of remnants. Blocks of plantings added to remnant vegetation patches can enhance the value of the bushland and reduce detrimental “edge effects” such as invasion by weeds or other pest species. Fencing off and planting shrubs around isolated paddock trees will help preserve them and increase their potential as habitat for birds, bats and other native fauna.

• Strategic linear plantings. Strip plantings along fencelines or laneways can act as windbreaks or shelterbelts, and also provide wildlife corridors. A general rule is the wider the better! Try to persuade your neighbour to have a joint planting to achieve double the width.

• Paddock corners. Fencing off and planting out the corners of paddocks is a simple and cost-effective way of creating blocks of habitat and shelter. A 200 metre long fence can provide a 1 hectare block.

WHERE NOT TO PLANT
It is important to understand where not to plant. Here are some examples:

• Under power lines or within easements for any utilities

• Close to buildings

• Too close to fences where stock may be tempted to browse

HANDY HINT...
With linear plantings, including along waterways, remember to allow access points for control of weeds, vermin and fire, and possibly to permit carefully managed crash-grazing once plants are established.

WHEN TO PLANT

Late autumn and winter are probably the best times to plant in the area covered by this guide.

This allows young seedlings to become established well before the hot dry months of summer.

TIMING
The timing of the “autumn break” will determine how early planting can begin - it is always worth waiting until adequate moisture has penetrated well below the soil surface.

For low-lying areas that become water-logged in winter, planting in spring may be a better option. Spring is also the best time for direct seeding following ground preparation in the previous autumn/winter period.

FROST
Some areas can experience severe frosts and you may consider delaying planting until early spring. However there is no guarantee that a delayed planting will avoid a late frost.

Most of the plants listed in this guide are frost-hardy but some may be susceptible when young.

Keep in mind that some understorey species can be more prone to frost damage in an open situation compared to their natural environment with protective tree cover.

Planting of frost-tender or shade-dependent species may be better delayed until some tree/large shrub cover is established.

REVEGETATION CALENDAR

ACTIVITY JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

PLANNING
ORDERING PLANTS
SEED COLLECTION*
PROPAGATING*
TENDING SEEDLINGS*

SITE PREPARATION:
- FENCING
- DEEP RIPPING
- WEED CONTROL

PLANTING
DIRECT SEEDING

ON-GOING MAINTENANCE

* If growing your own seedlings

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HANDY HINT...
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HOW TO PLANT

Successful seedling establishment requires careful planning and preparation.

PREPARATION

This includes:

- **Grants.** Applying early for any incentive grant that may be available.
- **Supplies.** Ordering plants, guards, stakes etc well ahead of planting time.
- **Fencing to exclude livestock.** A robust fence is essential around any revegetation project. The fence alignment should be designed to give maximum benefit for minimum cost, eg straight fences along meandering creeklines, and fencing off corners of paddocks.
- **Weed control.** This is a critical requirement for successful revegetation. Spot-spraying with a knock-down herbicide (such as glyphosate) some weeks before planting is probably the most cost-effective option. Other weed control measures at planting time include weed mats, mulch or scalping the soil around the planting hole with a mattock.
- **Deep ripping.** There are advantages in deep ripping the sub-soil, particularly if it has been compacted or cultivated over many years. Ripping is of value on heavier clays to assist root penetration, water infiltration and soil aeration.

Ripping is best done when the subsoil is reasonably dry. Contour rip on slopes, and avoid ripping highly erodible sites such as stream banks.

PLANT DENSITY

The spacing of plants depends on the objective of the planting and the location of the planting site in the landscape. Some tips for general revegetation for creation of habitat are:

- Space trees at least 10m apart to allow them to develop a good spreading growth form rather than spindly poles. This also allows space for some shade-dependent species to be added in later years.
- For calculating plant numbers required, a general rule of thumb for a reasonably dense planting is an average spacing of 4 to 5m or 500 plants per hectare.
- Not all wildlife like dense cover, so in larger plantings leave some open grassy spaces.
- Plant some species in clumps for a more natural effect rather than in evenly spaced rows.
- In potentially weedy areas, plant shrubs and groundcovers more densely.
- For shelterbelts, trees can be planted closer and interspersed with densely planted shrubs of varying heights. If planted in rows, at least 3 and preferably 5 rows are recommended, with a minimum of 10m between fencelines. Wildlife corridors are most effective if they are 40m or more wide.

Seedlings are available from nurseries in a range of containers such as plastic tubes, pots and Hiko trays. In soft or ripped ground, tools such as the Hamilton treeplanter or Potiputki planter are ideal, but in hard or rocky ground, a mattock will be needed to break the ground and dig a planting hole.

When releasing the seedling from the container it is important that there is as little root disturbance as possible.

HANDY HINT...

Caring for plants. Remember that seedlings in containers can dry out very quickly, so after collecting plants from the nursery, keep them in a sheltered spot and water them thoroughly and regularly until planting.

WATERING

Many revegetation projects have been successfully established without watering at planting time or subsequently, so it is not an essential requirement.

Seedlings should not be dry or stressed at planting, and the soil at the site should be reasonably moist.

Watering at planting time does ensure good root contact with the soil and reduces transplant shock, so this may improve the survival rate.

DIRECT SEEDING

This can be a cost-effective method of revegetation if due attention is paid to site preparation, species selection and timing. Thorough weed control is critical to success.

In fairly flat open areas, a purpose-built seeding machine can be used. On steep or very rough ground, spot seeding by hand may be the only option.

FOLLOW-UP MAINTENANCE

After all the effort of planning, preparing and planting, it pays to carry out ongoing maintenance of your plantings:

- Check fences, gates and tree guards regularly
- Keep weeds under control, but remember that young plants are also susceptible to herbicides
- Remove guards before they threaten to strangle the growing plants
- In drought years consider watering thoroughly once or twice if this is feasible

Seedlings should be watered regularly until they are established, but many revegetation projects have been successfully established without watering at planting time or subsequently, so it is not an essential requirement.
WHAT TO PLANT

There are many good reasons for choosing local indigenous species for revegetation.

WHY PLANT LOCAL SPECIES?
Indigenous plant species:

• have evolved in the region over a very long period and are well adapted to local conditions
• provide suitable habitat for local wildlife
• do not pose a risk of becoming environmental weeds
• if carefully chosen, are hardy, drought-tolerant and mostly long-lived
• help maintain our rich biodiversity heritage
• blend well with the surrounding landscape

THE IMPORTANCE OF UNDERSTOREY
Unless your planting is intended as agroforestry, it is important to select a wide range of local plants, including large and small shrubs, groundcovers, even grasses, rushes and sedges, as well as trees.

A diverse mix of plants provides food and shelter for local wildlife and enhances overall biodiversity on your property.

Problems that can occur in tree-dominant plantings, such as excessive mistletoe or defoliation by insects, can largely be avoided with the complex structure of a mixed species planting.

GROUND FLORA
The ground layer is often neglected in revegetation projects. It is difficult to recreate the original diverse ground flora, but specialist nurseries now carry a range of local low-growing plants including prostrate shrubs, herbs, twining plants, lilies, sedges, etc.

Many of these fall into the general category of “wildflowers” and can add a splash of colour to your revegetation planting.

NATIVE GRASSES
Native grasses are a valuable component of revegetation projects. They:

• provide seeds for birds and tufted habitat for a range of species
• help bind the soil and reduce erosion
• are mostly perennial and cope well with drought and fire
• present a lower fire risk compared with introduced grasses because they have a lower biomass and stay greener longer

They may be difficult to establish on more fertile sites with competition from vigorous exotic species, but on harsher sites they can spread by rhizomes or seed dispersal.

FIRE RESISTANT SPECIES?
This is a vexed topic but one lesson learnt from the February 2009 fires in Victoria seems to be that, given the right conditions, all vegetation can burn. However plants do vary in their readiness to ignite, and the speed and intensity of their burning.

Many areas already have native grasses and they should be encouraged, especially on steep hills, by allowing them to set seed over summer.

PLANT AVAILABILITY
Regional nurseries that supply locally indigenous plants are listed on page 25.

The range of plants available varies with each nursery, and you may need to search around for rarer or more difficult-to-grow plants mentioned in this guide.

Bear in mind that orders should be placed well in advance of your intended planting time. Some nurseries will grow plants to order, in which case you need to advise the nursery by November so they can plan their seed collection and quantities of required species.

For assistance with growing your own plants, that is from, or is appropriate to, your local provenance, contact The Understorey Network who run a growers scheme (page 25). There may also be local nurseries or seed suppliers who can assist.

If collecting your own seed, check with the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment on permit requirements for gathering seed or other propagation material.

For instance foliage with low oil content or high levels of salt may burn less readily and at a slower rate.

This guide does not recommend any particular species that would reliably improve your safety during a bushfire, as such a recommendation could be misleading.

There was, and perhaps still is, a widespread perception that planting exotic vegetation will be much safer in terms of fire protection.

Examples of exotic trees surviving fires largely intact often may have more to do with them being well watered isolated specimens or patches surrounded by lush mown lawn, rather than any intrinsically greater fire resistance.

If you are thinking about replanting around your home you should consider the bushfire risks. The Tasmanian Fire Service has a DVD and booklet ‘Bushfire - Prepare to Survive’ which provides good advice for preparing for bushfires. The TFS also has a guide for planting and landscaping around your home. These are available from any Tasmania Fire Service office.
# Plant Selection List

## Trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Site Preference</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acacia dealbata</td>
<td>silver wattle</td>
<td>Very versatile</td>
<td>Fast growing, suckers, excellent habitat and erosion control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia mearnsii</td>
<td>black wattle</td>
<td>Dry hills</td>
<td>Excellent habitat, fast growing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia melanoxylon</td>
<td>blackwood</td>
<td>Best in moist soils but adaptable</td>
<td>Useful in riparian plantings, wind breaks and erosion control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia verticillata</td>
<td>prickly mimosa</td>
<td>Versatile, prefers damp conditions</td>
<td>Prickly foliage provides good habitat and bird refuge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocasuarina littoralis</td>
<td>black sheoak</td>
<td>Coastal or dry hills</td>
<td>Useful in shelter belts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocasuarina verticillata</td>
<td>drooping sheoak</td>
<td>Damp soils</td>
<td>Very hardy species, tolerates strong winds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banksia marginata</td>
<td>silver banksia</td>
<td>Very versatile</td>
<td>Excellent habitat, good nectar producer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bursaria spinosa</td>
<td>prickly box</td>
<td>Versatile, well drained soils</td>
<td>Hardy and adaptable, excellent habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus amygdalina</td>
<td>black peppermint</td>
<td>Sandy soils</td>
<td>Easy to propagate from seed, durable timber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus globulus</td>
<td>tasmanian blue gum</td>
<td>Fast growing very large tree, habitat for swift parrot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus obliqua</td>
<td>stringybark</td>
<td>Fast growing, regenerates readily</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus pulchella</td>
<td>white peppermint</td>
<td>Very handsome tree with fine foliage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</td>
<td>silver peppermint</td>
<td>Silvery leaves and can have a weeping form</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus viminalis</td>
<td>white gum</td>
<td>Large moderately fast growing tree suitable in a range of conditions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittosporum bicolor</td>
<td>cheesewood</td>
<td>Attractive compact small tree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomaderris apetala</td>
<td>dogwood</td>
<td>Fast growing large shrub to small tree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are a variety of resources to assist with your plant selection. Use the contacts on page 25 to access these.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SITE PREFERENCE</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acacia genistifolia</td>
<td>spreading wattle</td>
<td>Dry rocky, very hardy</td>
<td>Very prickly, available in prostrate or upright form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae</td>
<td>coast wattle</td>
<td>Sandy coastal</td>
<td>Fast growing and spreads rapidly once established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia mucronata</td>
<td>catapillar wattle</td>
<td>Versatile, prefers moist conditions</td>
<td>Fast growing, relatively short-lived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia myrtifolia</td>
<td>redstem wattle</td>
<td>Dolerite soils</td>
<td>Can be difficult to establish but very attractive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia terminalis</td>
<td>sunshine wattle</td>
<td>Poor soils, especially on mudstone</td>
<td>Very attractive creamy yellow flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocasuarina monilifera</td>
<td>necklace sheoak</td>
<td>Well drained poor soils, coastal or inland</td>
<td>Occurs as small shrub in coastal heath to small tree in higher rainfall areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aotus ericoides</td>
<td>golden pea</td>
<td>Well drained, short lived pioneer species</td>
<td>Showy yellow flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atriplex cinerea</td>
<td>grey saltbush</td>
<td>Very versatile</td>
<td>Fast spreading low shrub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassinia aculeata</td>
<td>dollybush</td>
<td>Fast growing and spreads rapidly once established</td>
<td>Fast growing, short lived pioneer species, useful in shelter belts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correa alba</td>
<td>white correa</td>
<td>Fast growing, relatively short-lived</td>
<td>A compact attractive low windbreak or hedging plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correa reflexa</td>
<td>native fuchsia</td>
<td>Well grown, short lived pioneer species</td>
<td>Attractive flowers available in many different forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daviesia latifolia</td>
<td>bitter-leaf hop</td>
<td>Very attractive creamy yellow flowers</td>
<td>Fast growing small shrub with yellow flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daviesia ulicifolia</td>
<td>native gorse</td>
<td>Very prickly, providing good habitat, bird refuge</td>
<td>Very spiky, providing good habitat, bird refuge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodonaea viscosa</td>
<td>hop native-primrose</td>
<td>Very hardy, excellent insect habitat, useful in shelter belts</td>
<td>Very hardy, excellent insect habitat, useful in shelter belts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodenia ovata</td>
<td>smallfruit needlebush</td>
<td>Well drained soils, coastal or inland</td>
<td>Fast growing, suckers, good erosion control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakea microcarpa</td>
<td>guitarplant</td>
<td>Creek banks, gullies and wet areas</td>
<td>Good habitat and browsing resistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakea microcarpa</td>
<td>guitarplant</td>
<td>Very versatile</td>
<td>Fast growing small shrub with attractive mauve flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigofera australis</td>
<td>native indigo</td>
<td>Creek banks, gullies and wet areas</td>
<td>Grey foliage, useful in wind breaks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptospermum glaucescens</td>
<td>smoky teatree</td>
<td>Excellent for riparian erosion control and shelter belts</td>
<td>Excellent for riparian erosion control and shelter belts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptospermum lanigerum</td>
<td>woolly teatree</td>
<td>Useful in shelter belts or dense plantings</td>
<td>Useful in shelter belts or dense plantings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptospermum scoparium</td>
<td>manuka</td>
<td>Very attractive small shrub, can be slow to establish</td>
<td>Very attractive small shrub, can be slow to establish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lomatia fimbriata</td>
<td>slender honeymyrtle</td>
<td>Versatile, shrubs with mauve flowers</td>
<td>Versatile shrub with mauve flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melaleuca gibbosa</td>
<td>lemon bottlebrush</td>
<td>Very versatile</td>
<td>Very versatile attractive shrub, excellent habitat, good in shelter belts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melaleuca pallida</td>
<td>scented paperbark</td>
<td>Fast growing in boggy areas</td>
<td>Fast growing shrub in boggy areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melaleuca squarrosa</td>
<td>common boobialla</td>
<td>Fast growing large shrub to small tree</td>
<td>Fast growing large shrub to small tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myoporum insulare</td>
<td>musk daisybush</td>
<td>Fast growing large shrub to small tree</td>
<td>Fast growing large shrub to small tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olearia argophylla</td>
<td>forest daisybush</td>
<td>Fast growing large shrub to small tree</td>
<td>Fast growing large shrub to small tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olearia lilata</td>
<td>willowleaf dusty daisybush</td>
<td>Moist well drained soils, coastal or inland</td>
<td>Fast growing large shrub to small tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olearia phlogopappa</td>
<td>golden shaggypea</td>
<td>Well grown, short lived pioneer species</td>
<td>Fast growing large shrub to small tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxylobium ellipticum</td>
<td>golden everlastingbush</td>
<td>Well grown, short lived pioneer species</td>
<td>Fast growing large shrub to small tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozythamnus obcordatus</td>
<td>common flatpea</td>
<td>Well grown, short lived pioneer species</td>
<td>Fast growing large shrub to small tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platycladus obtusangulum</td>
<td>yellow everlastingbush</td>
<td>Well grown, short lived pioneer species</td>
<td>Fast growing large shrub to small tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomaderris elliptica</td>
<td>yellow dogwood</td>
<td>Versatile, shrubs with mauve flowers</td>
<td>Scrambling or prostrate shrub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostanthera lasianthus</td>
<td>christmas mintbush</td>
<td>Very attractive small shrub, can be slow to establish</td>
<td>Hardy and attractive large shrub tolerant of a variety of conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pultenaea daphnoides</td>
<td>heartleaf bushpea</td>
<td>Versatile, shrubs with mauve flowers</td>
<td>Very attractive flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pultenaea juniperina</td>
<td>prickly beauty</td>
<td>Fast growing shrub with profuse yellow flowers</td>
<td>Fast growing, suckers, good habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhagodia candollea</td>
<td>climbing saltbush</td>
<td>Fast growing shrub with profuse yellow flowers</td>
<td>Very fast spreading succulent low shrub</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UNDERSTOREY SHRUBS**

**SCIENTIFIC NAME** | **COMMON NAME**                        | **SITE PREFERENCE**                                                                 | **COMMENTS**                                                                                           |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acacia genistifolia</td>
<td>spreading wattle</td>
<td>Dry rocky, very hardy</td>
<td>Very prickly, available in prostrate or upright form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae</td>
<td>coast wattle</td>
<td>Sandy coastal</td>
<td>Fast growing and spreads rapidly once established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia mucronata</td>
<td>catapillar wattle</td>
<td>Versatile, prefers moist conditions</td>
<td>Fast growing, relatively short-lived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia myrtifolia</td>
<td>redstem wattle</td>
<td>Dolerite soils</td>
<td>Can be difficult to establish but very attractive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia terminalis</td>
<td>sunshine wattle</td>
<td>Poor soils, especially on mudstone</td>
<td>Very attractive creamy yellow flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocasuarina monilifera</td>
<td>necklace sheoak</td>
<td>Well drained poor soils, coastal or inland</td>
<td>Occurs as small shrub in coastal heath to small tree in higher rainfall areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aotus ericoides</td>
<td>golden pea</td>
<td>Well drained, short lived pioneer species</td>
<td>Showy yellow flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atriplex cinerea</td>
<td>grey saltbush</td>
<td>Very versatile</td>
<td>Fast spreading low shrub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassinia aculeata</td>
<td>dollybush</td>
<td>Fast growing and spreads rapidly once established</td>
<td>Fast growing, short lived pioneer species, useful in shelter belts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correa alba</td>
<td>white correa</td>
<td>Versatile, prefers moist conditions</td>
<td>A compact attractive low windbreak or hedging plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correa reflexa</td>
<td>native fuchsia</td>
<td>Fast growing, relatively short-lived</td>
<td>Attractive flowers available in many different forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daviesia latifolia</td>
<td>bitter-leaf hop</td>
<td>Very attractive creamy yellow flowers</td>
<td>Fast growing small shrub with yellow flowers</td>
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<td>Moist sheltered sites</td>
<td>Fast growing, suckers, good erosion control</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hakea microcarpa</td>
<td>guitarplant</td>
<td>Moist sites including riparian and near boggy areas</td>
<td>Good habitat and browsing resistant</td>
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<td>Indigofera australis</td>
<td>native indigo</td>
<td>Well drained soils, coastal or inland</td>
<td>Fast growing small shrub with attractive mauve flowers</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>heartleaf bushpea</td>
<td>Very attractive flowers</td>
<td>Very attractive flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pultenaea juniperina</td>
<td>prickly beauty</td>
<td>Fast growing, suckers, good habitat</td>
<td>Fast growing, suckers, good habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhagodia candollea</td>
<td>climbing saltbush</td>
<td>Very fast spreading succulent low shrub</td>
<td>Very fast spreading succulent low shrub</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESTORING OUR LANDSCAPE**

- Bitter-leaf hop
- Native indigo
- Yellow dogwood
- Forest daisybush
## Groundcovers and Climbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Site Preference</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acaena novae-zelandiae</td>
<td>common buzzy</td>
<td>Very versatile</td>
<td>Spreads quickly, useful for erosion control, but can become a nuisance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthropodium milleflorum</td>
<td>common everlasting</td>
<td>Very versatile</td>
<td>Pretty, but small, can be difficult to establish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bittakia longiflora</td>
<td>southern clematis</td>
<td>Well drained high rainfall areas</td>
<td>Delicate climber with attractive flowers and berries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulbine bulbosa</td>
<td>dune sandwort</td>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>Prolific yellow flowers, will self propagate if there is bare ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carex spissa</td>
<td>tussock grass</td>
<td>Very versatile</td>
<td>Useful for erosion control in streams or for planting out boggy areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpeutis frisia</td>
<td>native pigface</td>
<td>Very versatile</td>
<td>Fast spreading groundcover over sandy soils, will grow under pine trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysocoma aculeatum</td>
<td>common everlasting</td>
<td>Very versatile</td>
<td>Rapid spreading groundcover, with long flowering period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerodendrum arborescens</td>
<td>purple appleberry</td>
<td>Creek banks and well drained areas</td>
<td>Large vigorous climber in damp areas with attractive white flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convolvulus angustissimus</td>
<td>spreading flax-ily</td>
<td>Versatile, drought tolerant</td>
<td>Pretty, but small, so can be difficult to establish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianella revoluta</td>
<td>forest flaxlily</td>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>Robust tufting plant with attractive flowers and berries, suckers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianella tasmanica</td>
<td>forest flaxlily</td>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>Robust tufting plant with attractive flowers and berries, suckers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichondra repens</td>
<td>kidneyweed</td>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>Fast spreading groundcover can be used as a lawn substitute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diplarrenia moraea</td>
<td>white flag-iris</td>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>Pretty white flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ficinia nodosa</td>
<td>knobby club rush</td>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>Dense clump forming plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juncus pallidus</td>
<td>pale rush</td>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>Forms robust clumps, useful for managing runoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedia prostrata</td>
<td>running postman</td>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>Fast growing prostrate coloniser of bare ground, with attractive red flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lomandra longifolia</td>
<td>sagg</td>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>Very hardy species, good habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patersonia australis</td>
<td>southern storksbill</td>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>Soft foliaged clumping herb, readily self seeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelargonium australe</td>
<td>tussock grass</td>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>Large tussock grass, very hardy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poa labillardierei</td>
<td>bower spinach</td>
<td>Coastal, sandy</td>
<td>Fast growing trailing or climbing succulent, edible leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetragonia implexicoma</td>
<td>ivy-leaf violet</td>
<td>Coastal, sandy</td>
<td>Very hardy native grass, useful stock feed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Themeda triandra</td>
<td>prickly beauty</td>
<td>Moist sheltered sites</td>
<td>Small perennial herb, wil spread if there is bare ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viola hederacea</td>
<td>climbing saltbush</td>
<td>Coastal but tolerates a wide variety of conditions</td>
<td>Fast growing, suckers, good habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pultenaea juniperina</td>
<td>prickly beauty</td>
<td>Coastal but tolerates a wide variety of conditions</td>
<td>Very fast spreading succulent low shrub</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Native Grasses

In addition to the above list, some regional plant nurseries stock a range of native grasses including: *Austrodanthonia* spp. (Wallaby Grasses), *Austrostipa* spp. (Spear Grasses), *Microlaena stipoides* (Weeping Grass), *Poa* spp. (Tussock Grasses) and *Themeda triandra* (Kangaroo Grass).
SELECTING YOUR PLANTS

A basic guide such as this can only include a fraction of the large range of plants indigenous to the fire-affected area. Many local plants are difficult to grow from seed or to establish in the harsh open conditions of a revegetation site, and are therefore not generally stocked by nurseries.

PLANT SELECTION
The plant list on pages 14-19 provides a selection of 100 trees, shrubs and groundflora that are indigenous to Tasmania, and which may be available from the local nurseries listed on page 25.

There is a wide diversity of soils, topography, rainfall and vegetation types across the area of Tasmania, which presents a challenge in selecting appropriate plants for a particular site.

The Site Preference column gives some guidance as to where to plant the listed species. In addition, try to identify any indigenous plants still remaining in the area.

HANDY HINT...
The Natural Resource Management department of your local council may be able to provide advice for your revegetation site, or put you in contact with other services that can assist.

TYPICAL PLANTING SITUATIONS
This section provides some very broadly defined landscape locations that may be encountered and lists examples of plants that would be suitable for those situations.

Study your site and try to describe where the site is in the landscape (e.g. creekline, low hill, upper slope, ridge etc). Look at the aspect, steepness of slope, soil type and presence of exposed rock, and find the best match in the following categories.

Remember, the listed plants are examples only – some other plants listed would also be suitable, or at least tolerant of these situations, especially those plants described.

STREAMSIDES, FLOOD PLAINS AND MOIST LOWER GULLIES

STREAMSIDES, FLOOD PLAINS AND MOIST LOWER GULLIES:
INDICATIVE PROFILE

FENCING:
Fence off a minimum of 10m and up to 40m.

SHADE:
Shade created by overhanging trees benefits aquatic life.

SOME SUITABLE SPECIES:

TREES
- Acacia dealbata
- Acacia melanoxylon
- Acacia verticillata
- Eucalyptus viminalis
- Pittosporum bicolor
- Pomaderris apetalata

SHRUBS
- Acacia muconata
- Goodenia ovata
- Hakea microcarpa
- Indigofera australis
- Lapspernum lanigerum
- Melaleuca gibbosa
- Melaleuca pallida
- Melaleuca squarrosa
- Olearia argophylla
- Olearia lirata
- Oxylobium ellipticum
- Prostanthera lasianthos

GROUNDCOVERS/CLIMBERS
- Billardiera longiflora
- Carex appressa
- Clematis aristata
- Dianella tasmanica
- Ficinia nodosus
- Juncus pallidus
- Poa labillardierei
- Viola hederacea
ROLLING LOWER HILLS AND WIDE VALLEYS

HABITAT: Leave fallen timber and leaf litter for ground-foraging wildlife

HABITAT: Leave some open spaces

SOME SUITABLE SPECIES:

**TREES**
- Acacia dealbata
- Acacia melanoxylon
- Acacia verticillata
- Allocasuarina littoralis
- Banksia marginata
- Eucalyptus globulus
- Eucalyptus obliqua
- Pomaderris apetala

**SHRUBS**
- Acacia myrtifolia
- Acacia terminalis
- Aotus ericoides
- Cassinia aculeata
- Daviesia latifolia
- Dodonaea viscosa
- Leptospermum scoparium
- Cleania phlogopappa
- Ozothamnus obcordatus
- Pomaderris elliptica
- Pultenaea daphnoides
- Pultenaea juniperina

**GROUNDCOVERS/CLIMBERS**
- Chrysocephalum apiculatum
- Dianella revoluta
- Dianella tasmanica
- Diplomera moraea
- Lomandra longifolia
- Poa labillardieri
- Themeda triandra

COASTAL AREAS:

HABITAT: If on crown land, check with Crown Land Services before undertaking any works.
Also check with Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania to confirm works will not be impacting on any relic sites.

HABITAT: Fence off a minimum of 10m and up to 40m.

SOME SUITABLE SPECIES:

**TREES**
- Allocasuarina littoralis
- Allocasuarina verticillata
- Banksia marginata
- Eucalyptus globulus
- Eucalyptus viminalis
- Pultenaea daphnoides

**SHRUBS**
- Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae
- Allocasuarina monilifera
- Arnelex cinerea
- Correa alba
- Dodonaea viscosa
- Myoporum insulare
- Rhagodia candolleana

**GROUNDCOVERS/CLIMBERS**
- Acaena novae-zelandiae
- Carpobrotus rossii
- Dianella revoluta
- Ficinia nodosa
- Lomandra longifolia
- Pelargonium australe
- Poa labillardieri
- Tetragonia implexicoma
**INFORMATION**

**TREES**
- Acacia mearnsii
- Allocasuarina littoralis
- Allocasuarina verticillata
- Bursaria spinosa
- Eucalyptus amygdalina
- Eucalyptus pulchella
- Eucalyptus tenuiramis

**SHRUBS**
- Acacia genistifolia
- Allocasuarina monilifera
- Daviesia latifolia
- Daviesia ulicifolia
- Dodonaea viscosa
- Indigofera australis
- Lepidospernum scoparium
- Cezothamnus obcordatus
- Pomaderris elliptica
- Pultenaeajuniperina

**GROUNDCOVERS/CLIMBERS**
- Bubine bulbosa
- Chrysocephalum apiculatum
- Convulvus angustissimus
- Dianella revoluta
- Kennedia prostrata
- Lomandra longifolia
- Poa labillardierei

**SOME SUITABLE SPECIES:**

**TREES**
- Acacia genistifolia
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- Daviesia latifolia
- Daviesia ulicifolia
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- Kennedia prostrata
- Lomandra longifolia
- Poa labillardierei

**DRI Y NORTH AND WEST FAC ING SLOPES AND ROCKY RIDGES**

**INDICATIVE PROFILE**

**GULLIES AND LOWER SLOPES:** Plant more densely in gullies and lower slopes

**STE EP SLOPES:** Space trees more widely on steep slopes

**NATIVE GRASSES:** Protect native grasses from stock in summer

**RESOURCES**

- **NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LISTS**
  - by council area and other brochures available online at NRM South’s website
  - www.nrmsouth.org.au

- **LANDCARE TASMANIA**
  - Bushfire recovery information
  - www.landcaredtas.org.au

- **TASMANIAN FIRE SERVICE**
  - (2010) Fire resisting garden plants for the urban fringe and rural areas - and other publications
  - www.fire.tas.gov.au

**REFERENCES**


Australian Plants Society
- Flora of Melbourne
- Hyland House, Melbourne


Upper Goulburn Waterway Authority (1997) Riparian Vegetation Guidelines for the Upper Goulburn Catchment. UGWA, Yea


Department of Sustainability and Environment (2004) The Effects of Fire on Victorian Bushland Environments. Vic Govt DSE, Melbourne


**CONTAC TS**

- **TASMAN COUNCIL**
  - NRM Officer
  - 03 6250 9221

- **SORELL COUNCIL**
  - NRM Facilitator
  - 03 6269 0008

- **GLAMMORGAN SPRING BAY COUNCIL**
  - Manager Natural Resources
  - 03 6266 4741

- **DERWENT VALLEY CATCHMENT NRM**
  - NRM Facilitator
  - 0428 963 323

- **LANDCARE TASMANIA**
  - 03 6234 7117

- **UNDERSTOREY NETWORK**
  - 03 6234 4286

- **PULCHELLA NURSERY**
  - 03 6257 5189

- **LES LIE VALE NURSERY**
  - 03 6238 6881

- **WILDSEED TASMANIA**
  - 03 6265 2651

- **CRADOC NURSERY**
  - 03 6266 3790

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- **LANDCARE TASMANIA**
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