

TASMANIAN SALT MARSH WETLAND PLANTS CHECKLIST

SURVEY DETAILS

Saltmarsh site name:

Saltmarsh cluster name (bay, river etc.):

Survey location details (landmarks etc.):

Geo-location (lat, long or E, N):

Recorders:

Survey date:

Start time: End time:

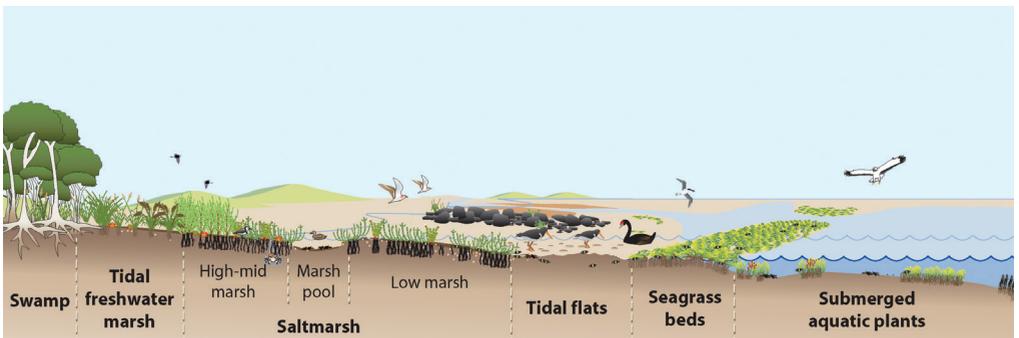
SURVEY METHOD

- (PS) Point-based 2-ha Area Search
- (TS) Transect-based Fixed-Route Monitoring
- (IS) Incidental Search*

**for IS please note if plants were recorded on nearby saltmarsh upland margins.*

Details of survey methods are available through contacts listed in the last page. Refer to *A guide to the plants of Tasmanian saltmarsh wetlands* (2014) for identification support.

Site specific species list can be used as a starting point for monitoring the plants of particular saltmarsh sites by recording the presence and absence of species. This could be done through a 'bio-blitz' conducted during the warmer months (when most species are in flower and are easier to identify) once every few years. These data will help improve our understanding of the Statewide distribution of saltmarsh plants, their ecology and biogeography (relating distribution data to local and regional environmental factors). When these data are collected over a long term (over decades), they can also indicate species-range shifts that occur as a consequence of climate change.



Typical cross-section of saltmarsh habitat in the coastal landscape.

Plant Family	Scientific names (* - introduced; # - listed as rare in TAS)	Common names	Book Page No. ¹	Recorded (present, doubtful) ²	Average Height (in cm) ³	Flowering Status (in flower or not) ⁴
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AIZOACEAE (PIGFACE FAMILY)

<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	native pigface	p.16			
<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i> subsp. <i>clavellatum</i>	roundleaf pigface	p.17			
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	bower spinach	p.18			



AMARANTHACEAE (AMARANTH FAMILY)

<i>Hemichroa pentandra</i>	trailing saltstar	p.19			
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APIACEAE (CELERY FAMILY)

<i>Apium prostratum</i> subsp. <i>prostratum</i>	sea-celery	p.20			
<i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i>	prickfoot	p.21			
<i>Lilaeopsis polyantha</i>	jointed swampstalks	p.21			



ASTERACEAE (DAISY FAMILY)

<i>Angianthus preissianus</i>	salt cupflower	p.22			
<i>Brachyscome graminea</i>	grass daisy	p.22			
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i> *	water buttons	p.23			
<i>Leptinella longipes</i>	coast buttons	p.24			
<i>Senecio</i> spp.	groundsel	p.25			
<i>Vellereophyton dealbatum</i> *	white cudweed	p.25			



CAMPANULACEAE (BELLFLOWER FAMILY)

<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	angled lobelia	p.26			
<i>Lobelia irrigua</i>	salt pratia	p.26			



CARYOPHYLLACEAE (STARWORT FAMILY)

<i>Spergularia</i> spp.	seaspurrey	p.27			
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¹ Please refer to *A guide to the plants of Tasmanian saltmarsh wetlands* (2014) for identification support.

² Accuracy rating for individual observations

³ Average estimate height of the species population (optional)

⁴ Species is in flower if one of the plants has an open flower (optional)

Plant Family	Scientific names (* - introduced; # - listed as rare in TAS)	Common names	Book Page No.	Recorded (present, doubtful)	Average Height (in cm)	Flowering Status (in flower or not)
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CHENOPODIACEAE (GOOSEFOOT FAMILY)

<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	grey saltbush	p.28			
<i>Atriplex paludosa</i> subsp. <i>paludosa</i>	marsh saltbush	p.29			
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i> *	creeping orache	p.30			
<i>Chenopodium glaucum</i>	pale goosefoot	p.31			
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> subsp. <i>candolleana</i>	coastal saltbush	p.31			
<i>Sarcocornia blackiana</i>	thickhead glasswort	p.32			
<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> subsp. <i>quinqueflora</i>	beaded glasswort	p.33			
<i>Suaeda australis</i>	southern seablite	p.34			
<i>Tecticornia arbuscula</i>	shrubby glasswort	p.35			



CONVULVULACEAE (BINDWEED FAMILY)

<i>Wilsonia backhousei</i>	narrowleaf wilsonia	p.36			
<i>Wilsonia humilis</i> #	silky wilsonia	p.37			
<i>Wilsonia rotundifolia</i> #	roundleaf wilsonia	p.38			



CUSCUTACEAE (DODDER FAMILY)

<i>Cuscuta tasmanica</i> #	golden dodder				
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GOODENIACEAE (NATIVE-PRIMROSE FAMILY)

<i>Selliera radicans</i>	shiny swampmat	p.43			
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MALVACEAE (MALLOW FAMILY)

<i>Lawrencia spicata</i>	candle saltmallow	p.44			
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MYRTACEAE (MYRTLE FAMILY)

<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	coast paperbark	p.45				
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PLANTAGINACEAE (PLANTAIN FAMILY)

<i>Plantago coronopus</i> subsp. <i>coronopus</i> *	slender buckshorn plantain	p.47				
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PLUMBAGINACEAE (LEADWORT FAMILY)

<i>Limonium australe</i> #	sea-lavender	p.48				
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PRIMULACEAE (PRIMROSE FAMILY)

<i>Samolus repens</i> var. <i>repens</i>	creeping brookweed	p.49				
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SCROPHULARIACEAE (SNAPDRAGON FAMILY)

<i>Mimulus repens</i>	creeping monkeyflower	p.50				
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CENTROLEPIDACEAE (BRISTLEWORT FAMILY)

<i>Centrolepis polygyna</i>	wiry bristlewort	p.54				
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CYPERACEAE (SEDGE FAMILY)

<i>Baumea juncea</i>	bare twigsedge	p.54				
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	knobby clubsedge	p.55				
<i>Gahnia filum</i>	chaffy sawsedge	p.56				
<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	nodding clubsedge	p.57				
<i>Schoenoplectus</i> <i>pungens</i>	sharp clubsedge	p.57				
<i>Schoenus nitens</i>	shiny bogsedge	p.58				

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JUNCACEAE (RUSH FAMILY)

<i>Juncus acutus</i> *	sharp rush	p.58				
<i>Juncus kraussii</i> subsp. <i>australiensis</i>	sea rush	p.59				



JUNCAGINACEAE (WATER RIBBON FAMILY)

<i>Triglochin striata</i>	streaked arrowgrass	p.60				
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POACEAE (GRASS FAMILY)

<i>Austrostipa stipoides</i>	coast speargrass	p.61				
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	tufted hairgrass	p.62				
<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	australian saltgrass	p.63				
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> *	tall fescue	p.64				
<i>Lachnagrostis</i> spp.	blowgrass	p.65				
<i>Parapholis incurva</i> *	coast barbgrass	p.65				
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	southern reed	p.66				
<i>Poa</i> spp.	tussockgrass	p.67				
<i>Polypogon</i> <i>monspeliensis</i> *	annual beardgrass	p.67				
<i>Puccinellia stricta</i>	australian saltmarshgrass	p.68				
<i>Spartina anglica</i> *	common cordgrass	p.69				
<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	salt couch	p.70				
<i>Zoysia macrantha</i> subsp. <i>walshii</i>	prickly couch	p.71				



RESTIONACEAE (CORDRUSH FAMILY)

<i>Apodasmia brownii</i>	coarse twinerush	p.72				
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TYPHACEAE (CUMBUNGI FAMILY)

<i>Typha</i> spp.	cumbungi	p.73				
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SALTMARSH VEGETATION TYPE

SPECIES COMPOSITION

SALINE SEDGELAND/RUSHLAND (ARS)	% ABUNDANCE AT SITE			
	<5%	5-25%	25-50%	>50%
<i>Juncus kraussii</i> (sea rush)				
<i>Gahnia filum</i> (chaffy sawsedge)				
<i>Austrostipa stipoides</i> (coast speargrass)				
Other rushes, sedges, grasses				
SUCCULENT SALINE HERBLAND (ASS)				
<i>Sarcocornia</i> spp. (glasswort/samphire)				
<i>Tecticornia arbuscula</i> (shrubby glasswort)				
Other succulent hers and shrubs				
Bare ground				
Other woody shrubs, trees				

Comments:

TASVEG Mapping Unit (see Fig. 1 below)

SALINE SEDGELAND/ RUSHLAND (ARS)	%	SUCCULENT SALINE HERBLAND (ASS)	%	OTHER	%

Comments:

Fig. 1. In Tasmania, saltmarshes are formally defined and mapped by two vegetation community types: succulent saltmarsh (ASS) and grassy saltmarsh (ARS).



Succulent saltmarsh in North East River, Flinders Island, dominated by Shrubby Glasswort (*Tecticornia arbuscula*) and Beaded Glasswort (*Sarcocornia quinqueflora*)



Grassy saltmarsh in Scamander River on the east coast of Tasmania, dominated by Sea Rush (*Juncus kraussii*) and Chaffy Sawsedge (*Gahnia filum*) with Beaded Glasswort understorey.

INVASIVE SPECIES WITHIN THE SALTMARSH

SPARTINA ANGLICA² (COMMON CORDGRASS OR RICE GRASS)

DESCRIPTION	% ABUNDANCE AT SITE				
	<5%	5-30%	30-70%	>70%	100%
<i>Spartina extant</i>					

Comments:

OTHER WEEDS³ (EXCLUDING RICE GRASS)

	% ABUNDANCE AT SITE				
	<5%	5-30%	30-70%	>70%	100%
Weeds extent (in total)					
COMMON NAME:	SCIENTIFIC NAME:		NUMBER OF PLANTS/ AREA OCCUPIED (IN M2)		
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>				
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>				
Boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>				
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>				
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia</i> spp.				
Radiata pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>				
Sweet briar	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>				
Sea spurge	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>				
Sharp rush	<i>Juncus acutus</i>				
Spanish heath	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>				

² *Spartina* is by far the most important weed to monitor in Tasmanian saltmarshes.

³ The weeds listed here are considered to be of importance for management intervention.

OTHER PLANTS

Scientific Names	Recorded	Average Height	Flowering Status

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

For rare (listed) species, estimate number of plants or area occupied (in m2)

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