

RESTORING OUR LANDSCAPE

A BASIC REVEGETATION GUIDE
FOR FIRE-AFFECTED AREAS
OF TASMANIA



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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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CARING FOR OUR COUNTRY



CONTENTS

RESTORING
OUR LANDSCAPE

INTRODUCTION	02
FIRE AFFECTED AREAS	03
TO PLANT OR NOT TO PLANT	04
WHY PLANT?	06
WHERE TO PLANT	08
WHEN TO PLANT	09
HOW TO PLANT	10
WHAT TO PLANT	12
PLANT SELECTION LIST	14
SELECTING YOUR PLANTS	20
INFORMATION	25

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.

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.

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.



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.

RESTORING OUR LANDSCAPE



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:

- Stream-sides. 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

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.

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

WHEN TO PLANT

RESTORING
OUR LANDSCAPE

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	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

■ MAIN ACTIVITY ■ MINOR ACTIVITY

* If growing your own seedlings

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.

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.

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.



TREE GUARDS

Browsing by rabbits, hares and wallabies, and destruction by cockatoos can severely affect planting success. The use of plant guards is therefore recommended.

A wide range of guards is available, ranging from inexpensive milk cartons to fold-up corflute guards.

Whichever type is used, make sure the guard is anchored securely with stakes or pegs. Plastic sleeve guards are not recommended as they often end up washed or blown into waterways.

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

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.

HANDY HINT...

For general replanting select 70 - 80% shrubs and groundcovers, with the remainder being trees. For restoring sites with remnant trees, select shrubs and groundcovers only and allow trees to regenerate.

GROUND FLORA

The ground layer is often neglected in revegetation projects. It is difficult to recreate the original diverse groundflora, 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 tussocky 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.

RESTORING OUR LANDSCAPE

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.

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.



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

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SITE PREFERENCE
Acacia dealbata	silver wattle	Very versatile
Acacia mearnsii	black wattle	Dry hills
Acacia melanoxylon	blackwood	Best in moist soils but adaptable
Acacia verticillata	prickly mimosa	Versatile, prefers damp conditions
Allocasuarina littoralis	black sheoak	Dry hills, riparian and coastal
Allocasuarina verticillata	drooping sheoak	Coastal or dry hills
Banksia marginata	silver banksia	Very versatile, not on fertilised sites
Bursaria spinosa	prickly box	Versatile, well drained soils
Eucalyptus amygdalina	black peppermint	Sandy soils
Eucalyptus globulus	tasmanian blue gum	Versatile, coastal
Eucalyptus obliqua	stringybark	South facing slopes
Eucalyptus pulchella	white peppermint	Dolerite soils
Eucalyptus tenuiramis	silver peppermint	Mudstone soils
Eucalyptus viminalis	white gum	Versatile, drought tolerance depends on provenance
Pittosporum bicolor	cheesewood	Moist, shady
Pomaderris apetala	dogwood	Moist, shady

COMMENTS

- Fast growing, suckers, excellent habitat and erosion control
- Excellent habitat, fast growing
- Useful in riparian plantings, wind breaks and erosion control
- Prickly foliage provides good habitat and bird refuge
- Useful in shelter belts
- Very hardy species, tolerates strong winds
- Excellent habitat, good nectar producer
- Hardy and adaptable, excellent habitat
- Easy to propagate from seed, durable timber
- Fast growing very large tree, habitat for swift parrot
- Fast growing, regenerates readily
- Very handsome tree with fine foliage
- Silvery leaves and can have a weeping form
- Large moderately fast growing tree suitable in a range of conditions
- Attractive compact small tree
- Fast growing large shrub to small tree



Blackwood



Drooping sheoak



Spreading Wattle



There are a variety of resources to assist with your plant selection. Use the contacts on page 25 to access these.

UNDERSTOREY SHRUBS

SCIENTIFIC NAME

COMMON NAME

SITE PREFERENCE

COMMENTS

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SITE PREFERENCE
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	spreading wattle	Dry rocky, very hardy
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> ssp. <i>sophorae</i>	coast wattle	Sandy coastal
<i>Acacia mucronata</i>	catepillar wattle	Versatile, prefers moist conditions
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	redstem wattle	Dolerite soils
<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	sunshine wattle	Poor soils, especially on mudstone
<i>Allocasuarina monilifera</i>	necklace sheoak	Well drained poor soils, coastal or inland
<i>Aotus ericoides</i>	golden pea	Well drained soils
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	grey saltbush	Coastal but tolerates a wide variety of conditions
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	dollybush	Best in moist well-drained soils
<i>Correa alba</i>	white correa	Sandy soils
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	native fuchsia	Well drained soils
<i>Daviesia latifolia</i>	bitter-leaf hop	Very versatile
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	native gorse	Well drained poor soils
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	broadleaf hopbush	Very versatile
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	hop native-primrose	Moist sheltered sites
<i>Hakea microcarpa</i>	smallfruit needlebush	Moist sites including riparian and near boggy areas
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	native indigo	Well drained soils
<i>Leptospermum glaucescens</i>	smoky teatree	Tolerates poorly drained through to dry sites
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	woolly teatree	Creek banks, gullies and wet areas
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	manuka	Very versatile
<i>Lomatia tinctoria</i>	guitarplant	Poor soils
<i>Melaleuca gibbosa</i>	slender honeymyrtle	Tolerates poorly drained through to dry sites
<i>Melaleuca pallida</i>	lemon bottlebrush	Creek banks, poorly drained sites or damp hills
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	scented paperbark	Creek banks or poorly drained sites
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	common boobialla	Coastal
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	musk daisybush	Well drained soil in high rainfall areas
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	forest daisybush	Moist well drained soils in sheltered sites
<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i>	willowleaf dusty daisybush	Versatile, well drained soils
<i>Oxylobium ellipticum</i>	golden shaggy pea	Prefers moist conditions
<i>Ozothamnus obcordatus</i>	yellow everlastingbush	Well drained soil
<i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i>	common flatpea	Moist well drained soils, prefers some shade
<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i>	yellow dogwood	Versatile, prefers clay soils
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	christmas mintbush	Creek banks and well drained high rainfall areas
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	heartleaf bushpea	Very versatile
<i>Pultenaea juniperina</i>	prickly beauty	Very versatile
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	climbing saltbush	Coastal but tolerates a wide variety of conditions

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Bitter-leaf hop



Native indigo



Yellow dogwood



Forest daisy bush

GROUNDCOVERS AND CLIMBERS

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SITE PREFERENCE
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	common buzzy	Very versatile
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>	vanilla-lily	Moist soils
<i>Billardiera longiflora</i>	purple appleberry	Creek banks and well drained high rainfall areas
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	golden bulbinelily	Versatile, drought tolerant
<i>Carex appressa</i>	tall sedge	Creek banks and poorly drained areas
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	native pigface	Coastal but tolerates a wide variety of conditions
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	common everlasting	Well drained soils, drought tolerant
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	southern clematis	Well drained high rainfall areas
<i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i>	blushing bindweed	Dry, poor soils
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	spreading flax-lily	Versatile, will establish under existing trees
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	forest flaxlily	Versatile, prefers damp shady conditions
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	kidneyweed	Versatile
<i>Diplarrena moraea</i>	white flag-iris	Versatile, drought tolerant once established
<i>Ficinia nodosus</i>	knobby club rush	Versatile, sandy coastal and around boggy areas
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	pale rush	Poorly drained sites and along watercourse
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	running postman	Well drained sites with bare ground
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	sagg	Well drained soil, drought tolerant
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	southern storksbill	Well drained soil
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	tussock grass	Very versatile
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	bower spinach	Coastal, sandy
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	kangaroo grass	Very versatile
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	ivy-leaf violet	Moist sheltered sites
<i>Pultenaea juniperina</i>	prickly beauty	Very versatile
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	climbing saltbush	Coastal but tolerates a wide variety of conditions

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)

RESTORING OUR LANDSCAPE

COMMENTS

Spreads quickly, useful for erosion control, but can become a nuisance
 Pretty, but small, so can be difficult to establish
 Delicate climber with attractive flowers and berries
 Prolific yellow flowers, will self propagate if there is bare ground
 Useful for erosion control in streams or for planting out boggy areas
 Fast spreading groundcover over sandy soils, will grow under pine trees
 Rapid spreading groundcover, with long flowering period
 Large vigorous climber in damp areas with attractive white flowers
 Pretty, but small, so can be difficult to establish
 Robust tufting plant with attractive flowers and berries, suckers
 Robust tufting plant with attractive flowers and berries, suckers
 Spreading groundcover can be used as a lawn substitute
 Pretty white flower
 Dense clump forming plant
 Forms robust clumps, useful for managing runoff
 Fast growing prostrate coloniser of bare ground, with attractive red flowers
 Very hardy species, good habitat
 Soft foliated clumping herb, readily self seeds
 Large tussock grass, very hardy
 Fast growing trailing or climbing succulent, edible leaves
 Very hardy native grass, useful stock feed
 Small perennial herb, will spread if there is bare ground
 Fast growing, suckers, good habitat
 Very fast spreading succulent low shrub



Native pigface



Bower spinach



Running postman



Spreading flax lily

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

RESTORING
OUR LANDSCAPE



STREAMSIDES, FLOOD PLAINS AND MOIST LOWER GULLIES: INDICATIVE PROFILE



SOME SUITABLE SPECIES:

TREES

Acacia dealbata
Acacia melanoxylon
Acacia verticillata
Eucalyptus viminalis
Pittosporum bicolor
Pomaderris apetala

SHRUBS

Acacia mucronata
Goodenia ovata
Hakea microcarpa
Indigofera australis
Leptospermum 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



ROLLING LOWER HILLS AND WIDE VALLEYS: INDICATIVE PROFILE



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
Olearia phlogopappa
Ozothamnus obcordatus
Pomaderris elliptica
Pultenaea daphnoides
Pultenaea juniperina

GROUNDCOVERS/CLIMBERS

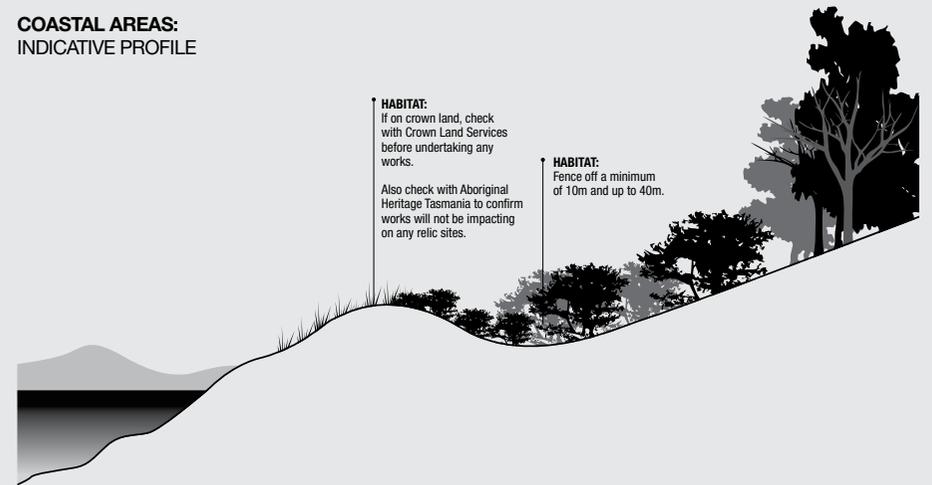
Chrysocephalum apiculatum
Dianella revoluta
Dianella tasmanica
Diplarrena moraea
Lomandra longifolia
Poa labillardierei
Themeda triandra

COASTAL

RESTORING
OUR LANDSCAPE



COASTAL AREAS: INDICATIVE PROFILE



SOME SUITABLE SPECIES:

TREES

Allocasuarina littoralis
Allocasuarina verticillata
Banksia marginata
Bursaria spinosa
Eucalyptus globulus
Eucalyptus viminalis

SHRUBS

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

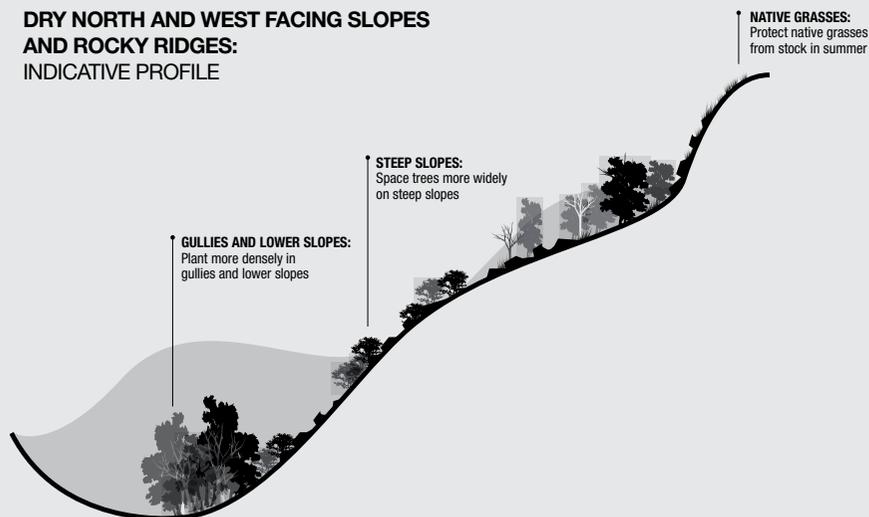
GROUNDCOVERS/CLIMBERS

Acaena novae-zelandiae
Carpobrotus rossii
Dianella revoluta
Ficinia nodosus
Lomandra longifolia
Pelargonium australe
Poa labillardierei
Tetragonia implexicoma

DRY NORTH AND WEST FACING SLOPES AND ROCKY RIDGES



DRY NORTH AND WEST FACING SLOPES AND ROCKY RIDGES: INDICATIVE PROFILE



SOME SUITABLE SPECIES:

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
Leptospermum scoparium
Ozothamnus obcordatus
Pomaderris elliptica
Pultenaea juniperina

GROUNDCOVERS/CLIMBERS

Bulbine bulbosa
Chrysocephalum apiculatum
Convolvulus angustissimus
Dianella revoluta
Kennedia prostrata
Lomandra longifolia
Poa labillardierei

INFORMATION

RESTORING OUR LANDSCAPE

INDEGINOUS PLANT NURSERIES/ SEED SUPPLIERS

PLANTS OF TASMANIA NURSERY
03 6239 1583
HOBART

FROG HOLLOW NURSERY
03 6250 3743
SALTWATER RIVER

HABITAT PLANTS
03 6397 3400

REDBREAST PLANTS
03 6442 4833
FLOWERDALE
03 6267 2871
MARGATE

UNDERSTOREY NETWORK
03 6234 4286
HOBART

PULCHELLA NURSERY
03 6257 5189
BUCKLAND

LESLIE VALE NURSERY
03 62396081
LESLIE VALE

WILDSEED TASMANIA
03 6265 2651
SORELL

CRADOC NURSERY
03 6266 3790
CRADOC

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Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Victoria

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Plants Society
Tasmania Inc.

Australian Plants Society Maroondah (2001)
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Peate, N., Macdonald, G. & Talbot, A. (2006)
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Bloomings Books, Melbourne

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Rigby, Adelaide

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Local Plants: A guide to the more common indigenous plant species found in the Mansfield district.*
Upper Goulburn Landcare Network

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

Platt, S. J. (2002)
How To Plan Wildlife Landscapes:
A guide for community organisations.*
Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Melbourne

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

Radford, J., Bennett, A. & MacRaild, L (2004)
How Much Habitat is Enough?:
Planning for wildlife conservation in rural landscapes.
Deakin University

*These references were used to develop the original Victorian document - please note plant information from these documents may not be relevant to Tasmania.

Barrett, G. (2000)
Birds on Farms:
Ecological Management for Agricultural Sustainability.
Supplement to Wingspan,
Vol 10 No 4, Birds Australia
Hawthorn

CONTACTS

TASMAN COUNCIL
NRM Officer
03 6250 9221

SORELL COUNCIL
NRM Facilitator
03 6269 0008

GLAMMORGAN SPRING BAY COUNCIL
Manager Natural Resources
03 6256 4741

DERWENT VALLEY CATCHMENT NRM
NRM Facilitator
0428 863 323

LANDCARE TASMANIA
03 6234 7117

UNDERSTOREY NETWORK
03 6234 4286
www.understorey-network.org.au

UPPER GOULBURN LANDCARE NETWORK (For information on Victorian version of booklet)
Coordinator
Chris Cobern 03 5736 0104

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.landcarea.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

