

5

# Threatened plant species in your bush



# About this kit

This kit is designed to help you identify any threatened species that may be present in your remnant native bush. After a brief introduction about threatened species and their importance, the kit lists most of the plants that are thought to be extinct, endangered or vulnerable in Tasmania.

The plants are listed alphabetically by their scientific name. A short description and a photograph are given for each species. Information on managing the species is also given where this is known — though in most cases this information is not currently available. An alphabetical list of the common names of the plants included in this kit can be found on page 41.

Further information about threatened plant species can be obtained from the Threatened Species Unit botanist on (03) 6233 6556.

## What is a threatened species?

A plant or animal species is described as threatened if it is at risk of becoming extinct. Plants and animals become threatened through a range of factors that may be natural or human induced. A plant population may be destroyed by fire, flood or disease, or by land clearance for development or agriculture. Some Tasmanian plant species are highly localised and therefore more vulnerable to destruction. By far the biggest threat to Tasmania's wildlife is the loss of habitat through development and land practices such as forestry and agriculture.

In Tasmania threatened species are categorised into three classes depending on the level of threat facing them. These are endangered (including extinct), vulnerable and rare. All species assigned to these classes are included in the Threatened Species Protection Act 1995. Extinct species are listed; they have not been seen in Tasmania in the last 50 years but there is a chance that they may be rediscovered. The best-known of the animal extinctions are the thylacine, King Island emu and Macquarie Island parakeet. Many plant species have also been lost forever, including the Giant New Holland daisy, coast banksia and brown guinea flower.

In the past many landowners have been concerned that the presence of listed threatened species on their property could lead to compulsory acquisition of the land or prevent them using it as they wish. The *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* ensures that the management of threatened species on private land is voluntary and undertaken only by mutual agreement.

In many cases the habitat of the threatened species is localised and only small areas need to be specially managed in order to preserve the species. In most cases the threatened species has co-existed with and is adapted to the existing management regime, otherwise it would have become extinct at the site. Therefore, it is often only necessary to modify rather than significantly change the current management practices. For example, stock may need to be excluded for a short period in late spring and early summer while the species flowers and sets seed in order to allow its regeneration and survival. This does not necessarily mean fencing off a whole paddock or bush run as often electric or temporary fencing can be used to protect the patch.

## Threatened species on your land

If you have or suspect that you have any threatened species on your land please contact the Threatened Species Unit botanist on (03) 6233 6556. The botanist can help you with identification and provide management advice. He or she can also give you information about any assistance that may be available such as help with fencing costs.

If you have any threatened species on your property it is important to monitor their condition regularly. Try to visit the area once a year to collect basic information. Relevant information could include:

**Numbers:** Try to count or estimate the number of plants present. If this is not possible estimate the size of the patch. Re-evaluate this each year to see if the species is declining in number or area.

**Regeneration:** Are the plants flowering and setting seed? Are there plants of different ages or are all the plants the same age? Have you ever seen young plants? Are there young plants that have established this season? Was flowering, seeding or the germination of plants related to a particular event such as a fire, heavy rain or dry period?

**Survival:** Are insects or animals eating the flowers or seeds so that no seed is available? Are new seedlings being eaten by stock, rabbits, insects, etc?

**Weeds:** Are there weeds present and are they a threat to the plants? Are they preventing regeneration by forming a dense cover?

## Threatened plants found in bush on private land

The threatened species covered in this kit are only those listed as extinct, endangered or vulnerable on the Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995. A number of orchids are also included as they have been proposed for listing under the Act following a major study of orchids in Tasmania. Many of the plant species are considered threatened at a national level and are also listed on the Commonwealth Endangered Species Protection Act 1992.

Each heading lists the botanical name, the common name, and the status (i.e. extinct, endangered or vulnerable) of the plant under the Tasmanian legislation. Where the species is endemic to Tasmania (i.e. only occurs in the state) this is indicated after the status. The species are listed alphabetically by their scientific name.

---

***Acacia axillaris*** - Midlands mimosa - vulnerable - endemic

Midlands mimosa is a dense prickly shrub reaching up to 4 m in height with narrow modified leaves (phyllodes) that are tough and leathery with a very sharp point. Yellow flowers with short stalks are attached to the plant at the base of the stem (axil). It may be confused with southern spiny wattle (*Acacia riceana*), dagger wattle (*Acacia siculiformis*), and spreading wattle (*Acacia genistifolia*). These species can be distinguished from each other by differences in their leaf shapes and arrangement of flowers. Surviving populations usually occur in riparian bush (i.e. bush along streams). Threats to Midlands mimosa include clearing and inappropriate habitat

management. Populations can tolerate either occasional fires or light grazing but not a combination of burning and grazing. Seed germination is enhanced by fire and other disturbance. The plant is able to resprout after damage.

Locations: Midlands mimosa occurs as part of the riparian bush along the Elizabeth, St Pauls, Dukes and Lake Rivers, headwaters of Dukes March, along watercourses on Mount Barrow, and in the Lake Leake Road area.

---

***Alternanthera denticulata*** - lesser joyweed - endangered

Lesser joyweed is a perennial herb with a tough, slender tap root and many stems (3-9 inches long) that either hug the ground or are upright. The leaves are opposite, narrow and spear-shaped, smooth and soft to touch. The silver-white papery flowers can grow in clusters forming a tight ball. Growth occurs mainly in spring. Flowering occurs during spring-early summer but may continue throughout the year. New plants can grow from seed after soil disturbance or vegetatively as the stems readily form roots at the nodes. Lesser joyweed is palatable to stock. Grazing by introduced animals is harmful to the species but in the absence of grazing general soil disturbance may be beneficial. The species occurs on a wide range of soil and vegetation types but in Tasmania it is mainly associated with wet forest.

Locations: Lesser joyweed is found in damp ground in the Midlands and northern Tasmania. Populations that were known at Epping Forest and the South Esk River may now be extinct.

---

***Amphibromus macrorhinus*** - swamp wallaby grass - endangered

Swamp wallaby grass is a perennial tufted, upright grass that grows up to 70 cm high. Its blades are limp and narrow (approximately 2 mm wide), ribbed and coarse to touch. It has many seed heads and is tightly branched. Swamp wallaby grass is distinguished from other similar grasses by the characteristics of its reproductive parts. It persists through fire, grazing and general disturbance but is adversely affected by drought.

Locations: Swamp wallaby grass is found in damp soaks. It occurs in waterholes and low-lying wet areas in the Midlands. In Tasmania there are three populations with hundreds of individuals. The species is protected in the Tom Gibson Nature Reserve (Epping Forest).

---

***Argentipalium spiceri*** - Spicers everlasting - endangered - rediscovered December 1997

Spicers everlasting is a small, spreading, multi-stemmed shrub that usually grows to 0.5 m or less. It has grey foliage and papery white flowers that have pink highlights. The species was recently rediscovered near Leslie Vale within an area of native vegetation comprising white peppermint and an understorey dominated by saggs. It has always been rare and only ever found in the Huonville district so very little is known about it.

Locations: Based on available information it is likely to occur near Leslie Vale around the 250 m contour line in association with dry sclerophyll forest that has an understorey of saggs.

---

***Aristida benthamii*** - three awned spear grass - endangered

Three awned spear grass is a tufted perennial grass that grows up to 40 cm in height. Its leaves are flat at the base, inrolled upwards and grow to about 15 cm. The bases where the blades join the stem are purple. The flower heads are narrow, loosely branched and held well above the leaves. The species grows in poor gravelly soils associated with heathy plants. It tolerates stock grazing and fire.

Locations: Only one colony is known at Royal George, Fingal Valley. The species is very localised but extensive at this site. It is thought to have been introduced from the mainland but this is unconfirmed.

---

***Asperula charophyton*** - strap leaf asperula - presumed extinct

Strap leaf asperula is a perennial herb with slender quadrangular stems. The leaves form whorls and the flowers are small with four petals. It is distinguished from other Tasmanian *Asperula* species by the stems which are elongated and the leaves (5-27 mm long) which are strap-shaped, smooth and limp.

Locations: This species is known from only one herbarium specimen collected from the River Severn.

---

***Asplenium hookerianum*** - Hookers spleenwort - vulnerable

Hookers spleenwort is a fern with small tufted fronds 5-15 cm long, mid to dark green in colour, and oblong to triangular in shape. It is similar to *Asplenium bulbiferum* but *Asplenium hookerianum* is smaller and the lobes on the fronds have small stalks. It occurs in rainforest or sometimes on drier sites in sheltered gullies in areas of moderate rainfall. It can be found on the edges of watercourses, mainly on very steep banks in moist, well-drained spots such as rock fissures. It can occasionally be found growing on rock or low down on the trunks of tree ferns (*Dicksonia antarctica*). Possible threats include invasion by blackberry and damage to the banks from flooding. Little active management is required for its survival. It is very rare in Tasmania.

Locations: The only known sites are Hellyer Gorge State Reserve, Drys Bluff Forest Reserve and on private property near Orford.

---

***Atriplex suberecta*** - saltbush - vulnerable

Saltbush is a sprawling herb that grows to about 60 cm in height and branches from the base of the plant. The leaves are thin, diamond-shaped and toothed around the edges. Flowers form in small clusters close to the stem and appear in spring-summer. Saltbush is found in a wide range of habitats on most soil types, including saline areas, but is found most often in disturbed areas.

Locations: Saltbush is found on some islands in the Furneaux Group, including Chappell Island. One record is from near Sandy Bay, Hobart.

---

***Ballantina antipoda*** - southern ballantine - presumed extinct in Tasmania

Southern ballantine is a small, hairy annual herb. The lower leaves vary in shape from lance to oval and can be divided. The upper leaves are linear. The flowering stems are 2-10 cm high and erect. The white flowers are cross-shaped with four tiny heart-shaped petals. The seed capsules are oval and about 4 mm long.

Locations: Southern ballantine was once recorded from dry fertile areas in the north, in association with grassland and grassy woodland.

---

***Barbarea australis* - native wintercress - endangered - endemic**

Native wintercress is an erect biannual or short-lived perennial herb up to 1 m tall. The leaves form a rosette and it produces a long flowering stalk, 8-10 cm long, with yellow flowers. It is distinguished from the two introduced *Barbarea* species by differences in the shape of the leaves on the upper stem. Native wintercress occurs along rivers in grassy forest. It tends to favour slower reaches of the river and is found on shallow alluvial silt on rock slabs. Most sites where it occurs are invaded by crack willow. It is highly palatable to stock and sensitive to grazing so fencing of its habitat is required for its survival. The establishment of seedlings depends on disturbance created by floods. Damming of rivers and willow invasion has reduced flooding.

Locations: Native wintercress was previously found in northern and central Tasmania but only 4-5 populations are now known in the Central Highlands along the Shannon, Clyde and Ouse Rivers, and in the Launceston area. All sites are on private land. A total of approximately 1,200 individuals remain with never more than 50 individuals at any one site.

---

***Bertya rosmarinifolia* - bertya - vulnerable**

*Bertya* is a handsome, woody shrub 2-3 m high. The leaves are often bent down, narrow and linear with the edges rolled towards the hairy underside, and alternate up the stem. The flowers are golden and bell-shaped with short stalks and are clustered at the leaf base. *Bertya* is usually found in the understorey of wet forest (usually swamp/black gum *Eucalyptus ovata* woodland). It can tolerate fire and some disturbance such as digging. It is able to recolonise into adjacent areas of open ground.

Locations: *Bertya* occurs along rivers and streams in the north and east of the state such as the South Esk, St Pauls and Aspley Rivers. Currently only six populations are known, covering a total of 1,220 individuals.

---

***Blechnum cartilagineum* - gristle fern - vulnerable**

Gristle fern has rhizomes (underground stems) that are semi-upright or horizontal and coarse. The fronds are mid-green, narrowly triangular, upright (150 cm tall) and clustered towards the tip of the rhizomes. Young fronds can be tinged dusky-pink, bronze or lime green. The frond stem is long, grooved, pale brown, becoming darker near the base. The leaflets that make up the frond are not further divided and have finely toothed margins. The location of the spores on the underside of the leaflets is continuous along the midvein. Gristle fern can be confused with tall robust specimens of *Blechnum minus*. Gristle fern is very hardy but it seems to favour sheltered sites with moist but well-drained fertile soils within dry sclerophyll forest or on the margins of wet forest. It is common on streambanks where the fronds tend to droop, forming a curtain. It can cope with the drier conditions of open gullies and hillsides. Its main threat is habitat loss through logging and land clearance for agriculture, and possibly through mining activities and subdivision. Several populations have disappeared as a result of these threats. Management of this species requires the maintenance of suitable habitat. It is naturally rare and in Tasmania there are four known populations.

Locations: Little Beach Creek (two sites), Tin Creek near Ansons Bay on the east coast, and Ferndene State Reserve on the central north coast.

---

***Botrychium australe - austral moonwort, parsley fern - possibly extinct***

Austral moonwort has a rhizome which is short, coarse and upright while the roots are fleshy and thick. It produces one frond (rarely two) which is upright (10-40 cm), fleshy and parsley-like. The leafy part is short and thick, and has both sterile and fertile parts that look different and share a common stalk. The sterile leafy part is broadly triangular and divided 2-4 times. The fertile leafy part is narrower, with many branches on a long, upright, fleshy stalk. Spores occur in two rows on the lateral branches, crowded and round. Austral moonwort can grow in a variety of habitats from lowland forest to subalpine grassland. Where moisture is adequate it may grow among mountain white gum (*Eucalyptus dalrympleana*) and cabbage gum (*Eucalyptus pauciflora*) grassy woodland on well-drained plains, near streams in subalpine regions, and in mossy soil near the base of granite hills. It sometimes occurs in disturbed habitats. The small, starchy roots may help it survive in exposed sites. Its threats are clearance, particularly of lower altitude grasslands and grassy woodlands, and degradation of what remains by weeds, cattle and rabbit grazing. The species is extremely rare in Tasmania, possibly extinct.

Locations: Austral moonwort once occurred at Marlborough where it was recorded as being abundant and at Moriartys Plains. Searches have failed to relocate these populations.

---

***Brachycome rigidula - hairy cutleaf daisy - vulnerable***

Hairy cutleaf daisy is a small perennial daisy with purple flowers, many wiry, upright branches, and rough, small, linear leaves. It is similar to the common cutleaf daisy (*Brachyscome multifida*), a popular nursery plant. It occurs on basalt soils in dry areas in the inter-tussock spaces in kangaroo tussock grassland and cabbage gum woodland. The species appears to be sensitive to stock grazing but requires bare ground for regeneration. Fires in spring or summer may prevent regeneration. It grows easily from cuttings and seed.

Locations: In Tasmania there are 12 known populations in the Midlands, on the east coast, and in parts of the Eastern and Central Highlands. Two populations are protected in the Township Lagoon Nature Reserve and the Risdon Brook Water Reserve.

---

***Brachycome tenuiscapa var. pubescens - hairy mountain daisy - presumed extinct in Tasmania***

Hairy mountain daisy is a perennial herbaceous daisy that usually has mauve flowers (may be white) and leaves which form a basal rosette. The rootstock is erect, producing a number of stolons (similar to strawberry plants) from which it grows. The fibrous remains of dead leaves remain around the base of the plant. There are only two varieties of this species. It is distinguished from *Brachycome tenuiscapa* var. *tenuiscapa* by differences in its leaf structure and shape. *Brachycome tenuiscapa* var. *pubescens* is very similar to *Brachycome decipiens* but the leaves are more rigid, hairy and usually longer. It generally occurs in alpine grassland but has been found in wet forest.

Locations: In Tasmania this species has only been recorded once on the foothills of Mt Wellington.

---

***Bromus arenarius* - sand brome - presumed extinct in Tasmania**

Sand brome is an erect annual up to 45 cm high with loosely tufted or solitary stems. The stems are slender, smooth and ribbed below the seed head. The lower leaf sheaths are very hairy. The seed head is open and branched, and up to 12 cm long. The seed spikes are green or tinged purple, eventually become flattened, and are heavy causing the branches to droop or nod to one side. The seeds have several husks and are hairy at the apex. Sand brome is common in drier areas. Most Bromus species respond to late winter rain and produce palatable spring feed. However, when in seed this species is not palatable and its bristles can cause irritation to the mouth, nose and eyes of stock. It is rare in Tasmania, possibly extinct.

Locations: Sand brome has been recorded in a few locations on the south east coast.

---

***Brunonia australis* - blue pincushion or native cornflower - vulnerable**

Blue pincushion is a herb with a perennial rootstock, distinctive bright cornflower blue flowers, and a base tuft of soft, silky leaves (very similar to those of forget-me-nots). The flowers are crowded together forming a hemispherical head, up to 2 cm across, which is located at the end of a longish, leafless stem up to 30 cm high. Each plant produces one to two flowers at a time. It tends to occur in dry sclerophyll forest (often inland black peppermint (*Eucalyptus amygdalina*) forest) on sandy or gravelly soils. It is sensitive to grazing and will be eliminated if grazing is too heavy. Establishment of new plants occurs after soil disturbance if the area is not invaded by weeds. Occasional fires can be beneficial, helping with the establishment of the species. During winter the parts above ground die and the leaves reappear in spring. The species flowers between November and December. Clearing for agriculture and forestry is a major threat. It occurs only in the north of the state where it was once plentiful. There are probably more than 23 known populations, some with a handful of plants and others with many thousands.

Locations: Populations are widely separated with several occurring in the east and west Tamar regions, a number around the Launceston area, and the rest around the northern Midlands area near Perth, Epping Forest, Nile and Longford. New populations were recently discovered around the base of the Western Tiers but most of these areas are set aside for forestry activities.

---

***Caladenia* species - spider orchids**

Spider orchids have five flower segments ending in long spidery tails and a much shorter and wider central tongue. The tongue has toothed margins and rows of clearly visible glands on the blade. Spider orchids have an elongated hairy leaf close to the ground, usually a single flower about 4-6 cm across on a 10-20 cm long hairy stem. Most species flower in October-November. They are difficult to identify and as many are now restricted to just a handful of localities it is always worth having spider orchid colonies investigated, especially in the northern Midlands, along the north coast, and on the Furneaux islands.

***Caladenia anthracina* - black-tipped spider orchid - proposed to be listed as endangered - endemic**

Black-tipped spider orchid has flower segments that are white to cream with distinct crimson lines ending in long, almost black tails that give this species its common name. The flower stands about 15 cm tall and is about 4-6 cm across with stiffly spreading segments.

Locations: Four small colonies are known in native pasture and grassy woodland on private land in the Ross-Campbell Town area.

---

***Caladenia campbellii* - thick-stem caladenia - proposed to be listed as endangered - endemic**

Thick-stem caladenia is superficially similar to the widespread and well known 'pink fingers' or 'ladies fingers' orchids. It is closely related to the more widespread *Caladenia alata* but has a sturdier stem, about 1.5 mm thick. Thick-stem caladenia has one or two pink flowers about 1.5 cm across with rounded flower segments on a slightly hairy stem that can be quite tall (14 cm) for the size of the flower. It flowers October-November and has been found in only a few lowland locations on the north west coast in an area west of Sisters Beach. It has also been found in remaining patches of coastal scrub, and more inland in heath and heathy forest on sandy, gravelly and loamy soils, most of which have been developed for agriculture.

Locations: West of Sisters Beach

---

***Caladenia cardiochila* - heart-lip spider orchid - presumed extinct in Tasmania**

Heart-lip spider orchid is a small-flowered orchid about 2.5 cm across with flower segments that are greenish pink to reddish with red lines. Its distinguishing feature is the tongue which is prominently heart-shaped with a dark maroon tip. Heart-lip spider orchid is believed to be extinct in Tasmania where it has not been seen since 1947. It has only been recorded once on Flinders Island but could be rediscovered on the Furneaux islands. Two other spider orchids recorded from the Furneaux Group are also presumed extinct and any spider orchids found there should be investigated.

Locations: Flinders Island.

---

***Caladenia congesta* - black-tongue caladenia - rare (proposed to be upgraded to endangered)**

Black-tongue caladenia has 1-4 dark pink flowers about 3 cm wide on a tall stem about 30-40 cm high, sometimes longer. The distinguishing feature that gives the species its name is the tongue which has a thick black tip due to a dense covering of warty glands. Black-tongue caladenia is usually found as scattered individuals in heathy woodland and open forest in the north east but the Fingal Valley now appears to be one of its last strongholds. It grows on sandy, loamy and gravelly soils, often on dry slopes.

Locations: North east.

---

***Caladenia lindleyana* - Lindleys spider orchid - proposed to be upgraded from rare to endangered - endemic**

Lindleys spider orchid is about 4-5 cm wide with reddish flower segments ending in very slender dark tails. The tongue is relatively narrow with few teeth and is dark maroon in colour. It used to be more widespread, including the Circular Head area, but is now believed to be confined to the central north and northern Midlands.

Locations: The last positive sighting of this species was in 1996 as a single plant south of Epping. It may reappear in heathy woodland or open forest remnants in agricultural areas in the northern Midlands.

---

***Caladenia pallida* - rosy spider orchid - vulnerable - endemic**

Rosy spider orchid is similar to Lindleys spider orchid (*Caladenia lindleyana*) but it has yellowish to bright rosy pink flower segments that end in prominently glandular tails and a relatively small tongue. Its historic distribution last century includes Circular Head and the Derwent Valley but the last sightings of this species consisted of just a few specimens near Epping in 1979 and Railton in 1985. Remnant woodland and open forest in agricultural areas of the northern Midlands are places where this species may be found again.

Locations: Midlands.

---

***Caladenia patersonii* - Patersons spider orchid - proposed to be listed as endangered**

Patersons spider orchid is moderately tall (25 cm) and large-flowered (about 8 cm wide) with long, drooping creamy coloured segments that end in long brown to blackish glandular tails. The tongue is cream to white with darker marginal teeth that have white tips. It appears to be restricted to a few remnant populations along the north coast between Lulworth and Stanley. Although some flowering plants may be encountered in any year this species tends to flower abundantly the spring after a fire and remain dormant as a tuber among dense regrowth in subsequent years.

Locations: North west.

---

***Callitris oblonga* - South Esk pine - vulnerable - endemic**

South Esk pine is a small, attractive multi-stemmed tree that grows to about 5 m in height with angled bluish-green foliage. It has male and female cones. Male cones are about 3 mm long and are held on the ends of the branches. Young female cones occur in stalked clusters near the base of the branchlets. Mature female cones are grey, oval but pointed, smooth except for a small abrupt bump near the apex of each woody scale. They open to shed numerous angular 1-3 winged seeds. South Esk pine is distinguished from the more common Oyster Bay pine (*Callitris rhomboidea*) by being smaller, having longer leaves in a dense crown, and an elongated and less angular cone. Young South Esk pine seedlings are palatable to stock and laying brush as a cage to protect the young plants is a cheap and effective way of encouraging successful natural regeneration. Repeated fire before the plants reach reproductive maturity will eliminate this species from any site.

Locations: St Pauls, Apsley and South Esk Rivers.

---

***Calocephalus citreus* - lemon beauty heads - endangered**

Lemon beauty heads is a perennial herb that has slender wiry stems 30-60 cm high with silky white hairs on the stems and leaves. Fine, long, silvery leaves are

arranged on opposite sides of the stem. Yellow flowers are produced in clusters of small tight balls at the end of the stems. Lemon beauty heads is not palatable to stock and it regenerates after disturbance. It is important to maintain the gaps between the grass tussocks as habitat for this species.

Locations: Lemon beauty heads is found in silver tussock grasslands surrounding Hobart Airport, native pastures and roadsides at Shark Point, Orielton, Pittwater, Pontville and Bagdad.

---

***Calystegia sepium - great bindweed - presumed extinct in Tasmania***

Great bindweed is a large perennial herb of the morning glory family that has a large spreading root system. Long creeping stems climb up to 3 m over supporting plants, with the stems twining in an anti-clockwise direction. The flowers are white, sometimes tinged with pink.

Locations: Great bindweed has been recorded on riverbanks and at the margins of forests, particularly in the north of the state.

---

***Cheilanthes distans - cloak fern - endangered***

Cloak fern grows in shallow soil on exposed north-facing rock ledges, dying off in dry times and reappearing after rain. It is recognised by the dense covering of scales on the undersurfaces of its short narrow dark green fronds.

Locations: Several small colonies are located on privately owned land near Royal George and within the Douglas Apsley National Park. It is also thought to occur on Fingal Tier.

---

***Chorizandra enodis - black bristle-rush - presumed extinct in Tasmania***

Black bristle rush is a rigid, shiny, perennial rush, usually with two leaves and erect flowering stems 30-45 cm high.

Locations: In Tasmania black bristle-rush has been recorded only on damp sandy heath near George Town.

---

***Cooperookia barbata - purple goodenia - presumed extinct in Tasmania***

Purple goodenia is a soft downy undershrub with single bluish-purple flowers covered in soft downy hairs that are borne on stems in the junction between the leaf and the branches. It has narrow lance-shaped leaves that are thick, 2 cm long, with a blunt tip. They have no stalk but small ear-shaped bases that clasp the stem.

Locations: Purple goodenia has been recorded only once in Tasmania in 1810 at Port Dalrymple.

---

***Cryptandra amara - bitter cryptandra - endangered***

Bitter cryptandra is a small, spreading, dark green shrub with distinctly shaped leaves and white bell-shaped flowers. It is palatable to stock and is usually heavily browsed. A total lack of disturbance can lead to its local extinction. Light grazing can be beneficial, particularly for maintaining the gaps between the grass tussocks. However, it will not tolerate heavy grazing or an increase in nutrients associated

with sheep camps. Weed invasion of habitat is a problem as it leads to a decrease in open ground.

Locations: Bitter cryptandra occurs on open ground in cabbage gum woodlands on shallow rocky soils on dolerite, basalt and mudstone at Tunbridge, Nile, Bothwell and Ross.

---

***Cyathea x marcescens - skirted tree fern - vulnerable***

Skirted tree fern is a naturally occurring hybrid between *Cyathea australis* and *Cyathea cunninghamii*. It is a robust species usually found close to water. Multi-headed crowns are occasionally formed.

Locations: Skirted tree fern has been recorded at Marsh Creek, Little Beach Creek and King Island.

---

***Danthonia popinensis - roadside wallaby grass - endangered - endemic***

Roadside wallaby grass grows up to 45 cm high. It is distinguished by abundant, relatively long hairs scattered between an upper and lower row of hair tufts on the grass seed and the broad, flat blades of the lower leaves. It resembles a spear grass. Roadside wallaby grass requires bare ground for regeneration and it has not been found in places heavily grazed by stock. A similar wallaby grass related to *Danthonia tenuior*, a variable grass, has been misidentified as *Danthonia popinensis*, and has sometimes been referred to as *Danthonia aff. popinensis*. It has smaller seed heads with shorter hairs, finer leaves, and is less robust than the closely related *Danthonia popinensis*. *Danthonia aff. popinensis* has been recorded at Avoca, Conara and west of Campbell Town.

Locations: Roadside wallaby grass is known at two roadsides at Ross and Kempton.

---

***Desmodium gunnii - slender tick trefoil - vulnerable***

Slender tick trefoil is a small, perennial, herbaceous pea with leaves consisting of three narrow clover-like leaflets. The pea flowers are blue or lilac. It is similar in appearance to some of the native soybeans (*Glycine* species). The seed pods are strongly indented between the seeds. It is found in well-drained grasslands and woodlands and like many peas seems to be highly palatable to stock. The habitat of this species should not be grazed in spring or summer to allow regeneration. It is well-adapted to fire, having hard-coated seeds that germinate after heating. Fire opens up the gaps between grass and sagg tussocks to allow this species to establish.

Locations: North and north east.

---

***Discaria pubescens - austral thornbush - endangered***

Austral thornbush is a spiky, upright shrub that is usually found on moist, grassy ground close to streams. It is distinguished by its thorns which are opposite each other and alternate up the branch. Austral thornbush is similar to boxthorn and the native tree violet, both of which are spiny. It resprouts from the roots after fire and regenerates in areas subject to light or intermittent grazing. Gorse is a major problem for austral thornbush, out-competing it and creating a more fire-prone habitat.

Locations: Austral thornbush is known at the Lake, Shannon and Ouse Rivers, Fingal, Longford and Billop. It is often found in black gum woodland on basalt. It was previously recorded at the Derwent River near New Norfolk.

---

***Doodia caudata* - small rasp fern - vulnerable**

The hairy small rasp fern occurs in small scattered populations on the banks of the River Leven, as well as on old railway cuttings beside the river. It is also reported on boulder rubble near the flood level in Cataract Gorge. It appears to have become locally extinct in the St Helens area.

Locations: North and east.

---

***Epacris acuminata* - coral heath - vulnerable - endemic**

Coral heath is an erect heath usually branching near the base and growing up to 1.5 m tall. Slender branches bear thin concave leaves. The plant flowers in spring, with white flowers densely clustered along the terminal branches. The leaves are small and oval and the bases are partly folded around the stem. Nothing is known of its management requirements although its distribution suggests that it survives the occasional fire. Coral heath occupies two distinct habitats: subalpine heathy woodland on the eastern edge of the Central Plateau and lowland riparian dry sclerophyll forest in the Midlands and the Channel district. It is susceptible to the root rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi*.

Locations: Central Plateau, Midlands and the Channel district.

---

***Epacris apsleyensis* - Apsley heath - vulnerable - endemic**

Apsley heath is an erect, multi-stemmed shrub up to 1.5 m tall with slender branches and thin convex leaves. White flowers clustered at the ends of branches begin to appear in January, peak in autumn, and continue sporadically until late spring. Apsley heath is found in dry sclerophyll forest on moderately sheltered flats, lower slopes and mid slopes in the Apsley River catchment. It is susceptible to the root rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi*.

Locations: Apsley River catchment.

---

***Epacris barbata* - bearded heath - endangered - endemic**

Bearded heath is an erect multi-stemmed shrub up to 1.6 m tall. It has robust branches and thick convex leaves. Flowering begins in early spring and is complete by late spring. The flowers are white and clustered at the end of the branches. Bearded heath occurs in open heathland, heathy woodland and heathy forest in hilly and low-lying terrain on Freycinet Peninsula and Schouten Island. It is susceptible to the root rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi*.

Locations: East coast.

---

***Epacris exserta* - South Esk heath - vulnerable - endemic**

South Esk heath is a multi-branched, erect shrub 60-100 cm tall, often densely covered with short spikes of flowers on the main and side branches. The leaves are flat, narrow, erect or spreading and 5-7 cm long. The tubular white flowers are large

and solitary, appearing from September to November, usually in short heads but sometimes in long spikes along the length of the stem. South Esk heath is similar in appearance to several other heath species. Little is known of its ecology but based on current knowledge an appropriate management regime is exclusion of fire and grazing, and control of gorse and willow. South Esk heath is susceptible to the root rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. It is local in the north in riparian heath and scrub on the banks of several rivers including the South Esk and St Pauls.

Locations: North east.

---

***Epacris grandis* - great heath - vulnerable - endemic**

Great heath is well named, distinguished by its robust growth form and its height (up to 3 m). It is an erect single single-stemmed shrub rarely branching at the base. Its robust branches bear thin, slightly concave and distinctively long leaves. The flowers are white and densely clustered along the terminal branches. They appear in spring, encased in hairy leaf-like structures called bracts. Great heath is endemic to the central east coast, occurring in dry sclerophyll forest on sheltered slopes on dolerite foothills near Bicheno, and along the Apsley and Douglas Rivers.

Locations: Central east coast.

---

***Epacris limbata* - border heath - vulnerable - endemic**

Border heath is an erect, single-stemmed shrub sometimes branching near the base and growing up to 2 m tall. Long slender branches bear thin, tough, concave leaves. Border heath flowers in late spring to summer and the white flowers are densely clustered along the terminal branches. It is susceptible to the root rot fungus *Phytophthora cinammomi*. Border heath occurs on the margins of marshes where sedgely black gum forest grades into other forest types.

Locations: Three populations are known on the east coast near the Apsley River.

---

***Epacris stuartii* - Stuarts heath - endangered - endemic**

Stuarts heath is an erect or semi-prostrate, multi-stemmed shrub that grows to 1 m in height. The branches are robust and bear heart-shaped leaves. White flowers appear in late winter-early spring and are crowded along the upper parts of the branches. Stuarts heath is known only on an exposed dolerite headland at Southport Bluff but it could occur on private land in the district. The root rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi* occurs in an area close to the population and efforts are being made to ensure it does not spread.

Locations: Southport Bluff.

---

***Epacris virgata* - Dans Hill heath - vulnerable - endemic**

Dans Hill heath is an erect, multi-stemmed shrub that sometimes branches near the base and grows up to 2 m tall. The branches are slender and bear thick, convex leaves. Delicate white tubular flowers appear in autumn, scattered along the upper branches. The leaves are narrow, spreading or semi-erect, 4-6 mm long with flat pointed tips. Dans Hill heath is susceptible to the root rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. It is restricted to damp areas in dry sclerophyll forest in the foothills of the Dazzler Range near the Asbestos National Park.

Locations: North.

---

***Eryngium ovinum - blue devil - endangered***

Blue devil is a very prickly perennial herb, possibly short-lived, with erect rigid branched stems 15-30 cm high. It has bright green leaves which form a low rosette that is not very rigid. The flowers are blue and lie in compact forked heads. Its size and frequency are reduced by heavy grazing but less intense grazing and other disturbances are beneficial due to a decrease in competition from other species. Blue devil occurs on agricultural land and grassy woodland sites on mudstone and hard clay in areas of low rainfall in south-east and eastern Tasmania.

Locations: South east and east.

---

***Eucalyptus morrisbyi - Morrisbys gum - endangered - endemic***

Morrisbys gum is one of the rarest and most endangered eucalypts. It is a small tree 6-12 m tall and up to 0.6 m in diameter. The flowers are creamy white and the buds and fruits occur in threes as in white gum. The trunk is smooth and greyish-white with deciduous bark, sometimes with pink markings. Sites on private land are grazed by stock and sometimes rabbits which has led to poor regeneration so there are few seedlings. Weed and pest control is important. Seed orchards have been established to help conserve this species. Planting of seedlings on private land has been most successful at open sites rather than beneath a forest canopy. Morrisbys gum is well adapted to fire but needs a fire-free period to build up a sizeable seedbank in the crown and to allow the seedlings to establish. It is very localised in its distribution at Risdon where it grows on sandy mudstone soil and near South Arm on dolerite.

Locations: Risdon and South Arm.

---

***Euphrasia amphisysepala - shiny cliff eyebright - vulnerable - endemic***

Shiny cliff eyebright is a short-lived perennial herb or undershrub with an upright to straggling habit. It is usually no more than 25 cm in height. It can occasionally grow to a large diameter with hundreds of branches though it is more commonly found with less than 50. The flowers are creamy white and they can have deep purple striations and the back of the hood can be tinted with pink to purple shades. Eyebrights are semi-parasitic, forming attachments to the roots of a wide variety of plants. Two populations of shiny cliff eyebright are known but it could be found elsewhere in the south east. The known localities are restricted to the Tasman Peninsula and are less than 20 km apart. The largest population is found near Mt Raoul along a 2-2.5 km stretch of south west facing coastal cliffs. The other population at Cape Hauy extends along the 2.5 km stretch of south east facing coastal cliffs starting from the tip of the Cape.

Locations: Tasman Peninsula.

---

***Euphrasia phragmostoma - Buftons eyebright - vulnerable - endemic***

Buftons eyebright is a short-lived perennial herb or undershrub with an upright to straggling habit. It is usually no more than 40 cm in height. It can occasionally grow to a large diameter with hundreds of branches though it is more commonly found with less than 50. Buftons eyebright is generally restricted to dolerite cliff faces and is usually found on ledges, rock crevices and on patches of bare ground extending

from the base to the tops of cliffs where the vegetation is not too dense. The only known population is restricted to a 1.5 km stretch of coastal cliffs extending from Dolomieu Point to the unnamed point before Thumbs Point on the Tasman Peninsula but it could occur on other cliffs on the Peninsula.

Locations: Tasman Peninsula.

---

***Euphrasia scabra* - yellow eyebright - endangered**

Yellow eyebright is a short-lived perennial, semi-parasitic herb that grows up to 50 cm. Small bright yellow flowers are clustered up the stem. The leaves are small, rough, toothed and clasp the stem. Yellow eyebright in Tasmania is much less widespread than it used to be. Bare ground is needed for establishment from seed and it generally appears after fire or where grazing and soil disturbance have created bare patches. It grows in dry sclerophyll forest and grassy marshes in the Eastern Tiers. A small patch was recently found at Lenah Valley in white peppermint forest.

Locations: Eastern Tiers, Lenah Valley.

---

***Euphrasia semipicta* - Port Arthur eyebright - vulnerable - endemic**

Port Arthur eyebright is a perennial herb that grows up to 15-35 cm tall. It is branched at the base and has erect stems. The toothed leaves, up to 13 mm long, become widely spaced in the upper part of the flower spike. The flowers are white to mauve with red striations and they form a dense spike at the end of the stem. Port Arthur eyebright is found in forests on the eastern half of the Tasman Peninsula.

Locations: Tasman Peninsula.

---

***Genoplesium morrisii* - bearded midge orchid - proposed for listing as endangered**

Bearded midge orchid is about 4-5 cm wide with reddish flower segments ending in very slender dark tails. The tongue is dark maroon and relatively narrow with few teeth. It used to be more widespread, including Circular Head, but is now believed to be confined to the central north and northern Midlands. The last positive sighting of this species was in 1996 as a single plant south of Epping but it may turn up again in heathy woodland or open forest remnants in agricultural areas in the northern Midlands.

Locations: North, northern Midlands.

---

***Glycine latrobeana* - native soybean - vulnerable**

Native soybean is a small perennial purple pea with leaves made up of three narrow leaflets like clover. It is covered in short brown hairs. *Glycine microphylla*, a near relative is smaller, and other Tasmanian species have a climbing habit. Native soybean occurs in tussock grassland and grassy woodland, particularly where there are dense saggos to protect it from grazing. It is highly palatable to stock and is adapted to fire by having hard-coated seeds that germinate after heating. It should not be grazed in spring or summer.

Locations: Midlands and the lower slopes of the Eastern Tiers and the Central Highlands.

---

***Gompholobium ecostatum* - dwarf wedge-pea - endangered**

Dwarf wedge-pea is a low spreading shrublet with tough, wiry, downy-haired stems. The leaves have three leaflets (4-12 mm long) that are crowded along the branches. The large showy pea flowers are apricot-red with a yellow centre and appear in late summer. Dwarf wedge-pea is restricted to Flinders Island where it grows close to the roadside. It is under threat from inappropriate roadside management.

Locations: Flinders Island.

---

***Goodenia amplexans* - clasping goodenia - presumed extinct in Tasmania**

Clasping goodenia is an erect aromatic undershrub that grows up to 1 m in height. The soft downy leaves are 2-9 cm long and have a pointed tip, toothed margins and clasp the stem. The flowers, which are yellow and covered in soft hairs, are found on small stems at the bases of the leaves.

Locations: In Tasmania clasping goodenia has only been recorded at the Nile River but it has not been seen for nearly a century.

---

***Hakea ulicina* - furze hakea - vulnerable**

Furze hakea is a many-branched shrub 1-1.5 m tall with branches covered in soft downy hairs. The leaves are flat and needle-like. The grevillea-like flowers are white, occasionally pinkish, stemless and clustered at the bases of the leaves. The hard conical seed capsule is smooth and small (12-18 mm) with a small straight beak. Furze hakea is susceptible to the root rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. It is found in fertile heaths on Flinders Island and much of its habitat continues to be cleared.

Locations: Flinders Island.

---

***Haloragis aspera* - rough raspwort - vulnerable**

Rough raspwort is a perennial trailing herb that grows up to 30 cm and has tiny red flowers. The leaves are rough, linear and have coarse teeth. The rough raspwort is distinguished from its close relative varied raspwort (*Haloragis heterophylla*) by its larger flowers and divided leaves. It appears to be sensitive to stock grazing, which is best excluded from areas in which it occurs. Nothing is known of its response to fire but it is likely to be favoured by regular burning of its habitat. Small-scale soil disturbance is beneficial to rough raspwort, helping it to regenerate. It occurs in damp soaks in silver tussock grassland and black gum woodland in the Midlands, north and south east.

Locations: Midlands, north and south east.

---

***Hardenbergia violacea* - false sarsparilla - endangered**

False sarsparilla is a hairless wiry scrambler that forms brilliant purple garlands of pea flowers on banks and sandstone ledges. It is very similar in appearance to the cultivated *Hardenbergia* from the mainland. The leathery net-veined leaves are lance-shaped and 5-10 cm long. False sarsparilla is a palatable species that can be

very heavily browsed, often only occurring on sites such as rock ledges where it is inaccessible to stock. Although it is commonly grown in gardens in Tasmania the only known natural population is in the Pontos Hills near Richmond. Research has shown that the plants at Richmond are not garden escapes.

Locations: Richmond.

---

***Hibbertia obtusifolia - hoary guinea flower - endangered***

Hoary guinea flower is a small, erect shrub with many branches that grows to about 30 cm in height. The young stems and leaves have scattered short, clumped hairs that are almost star-shaped. The linear spade-shaped leaves are flat or the margins are slightly curved. This species has solitary golden flowers. It was originally known in Tasmania only at Clarke Island in Bass Strait where it was collected in 1892 but it has recently been found near Conical Rocks Point on the west coast in heathy eucalypt forest.

Locations: Clarke Island and West Coast.

---

***Hibbertia rufa - brown guinea flower - presumed extinct in Tasmania***

Brown guinea flower is a small woody shrub that has slender, trailing, reddish stems. The lance-shaped leaves are broader at the base and have a minute tuft of white hairs on the tip. The solitary flowers are almost stemless and reddish (whereas most guinea flowers are golden).

Locations: Brown guinea flower has only been collected once in Tasmania from the St Helens area in 1892.

---

***Hyalosperma demissum - moss sunray - endangered in Tasmania***

Moss sunray is a tiny, hairy annual daisy with white flowers and tiny leaves, the shapes of which distinguish it from other tiny annuals. It occurs on scalded bare soil in grassland and white gum grassy woodland and appears only briefly in early spring. Grazing or burning in late winter and spring may lead to its local extinction if it is not allowed to set seed each season. Maintenance of the scalds is also important for its survival so grazing should continue at other times.

Locations: Tasman Peninsula, Mt Direction near Hobart, Pontville and Epping Forest.

---

***Hydrocotyle laxiflora - stinking pennywort - vulnerable***

Stinking pennywort is an unpleasant-smelling herb that has round leaves which are divided into lobes on long stems. Groups of 30-40 small flowers are clustered and have two forms – male and female – on the same plant. Stinking pennywort relies on soil disturbance for its regeneration. It often appears where there has been excessive digging for drains and on the edges of tracks and roads.

Locations: In Tasmania stinking pennywort is only recorded at Queens Domain in Hobart but it may occur in grassy bush on private land in the south east.

---

***Hypolepis distans - scrambling ground fern - vulnerable***

Scrambling ground fern has often been misidentified as the common ground fern (*Hypolepis australis*) but it is a wiry scrambling species. The upright bright green fronds are lacy in appearance. The much-branched roots are a long, creeping rhizome covered with brown hairs. Scrambling ground fern is found in north west Tasmania and on King Island, occurring in tea-tree scrub and on the margins of swampland.

Locations: North west, King Island.

---

***Isoetopsis graminifolia* - grass cushions - endangered**

Grass cushions is a tiny, annual daisy found on basalt soils in very dry areas. The white daisy flowers are clustered at the bases of thin grass-like leaves. It is found on bare shallow soils in the gaps between the grass tussocks in grasslands and cabbage gum woodlands. These bare spaces need to be kept open to ensure its survival. Avoid burning and grazing in spring so that the plant can set seed for the following year.

Locations: Orielton, Pontville, Teatree and Tunbridge. Grass cushions has become locally extinct in the Queens Domain, Hobart.

---

***Isopogon ceratophyllus* - horny cone-bush - vulnerable**

Horny cone-bush is a low, dense, prickly shrub that grows up to 60 cm in height. Its yellow tubular flowers resemble a small waratah and are massed into terminal heads that are almost hidden among the hard, rigid, much-divided parsley-like foliage. It is adapted to a regular fire regime that aims to maintain species richness in heathland. Like many members of the Protea family it is likely to be susceptible to the root-rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi*.

Locations: Heathlands on Flinders Island.

---

***Lasiopetalum micranthum* - Tasmanian velvet bush - vulnerable - endemic**

Tasmanian velvet bush is a small shrub with slender branches. The pale bluish-grey leaves have short stalks and are narrow and oblong in shape (2-6 cm long). The upper surface of the leaf is smooth while the underside has rusty-coloured hairs. The flowers are few in number, small and star-shaped. This velvet bush is found in dry sclerophyll forest on very stony sites east from Swanport to the St Pauls River.

Locations: North east coast and central east coast.

---

***Lepidium hyssopifolium* - peppercress - endangered**

Peppercress is a weedy-looking perennial herb in the cress family that can grow up to 50 cm in height but is generally 20-30 cm high. The linear leaves vary in shape and are often toothed and slightly hairy. It is difficult to distinguish from other *Lepidium* species, including the weed African peppercress. Peppercress is characterised by thick hairs on the fine stalks supporting the tiny seed capsules that appear as soft fur to the naked eye. It naturally occurs in grassland and grassy woodlands on flat ground on both light and heavy soils, usually in areas of low rainfall. Peppercress is mostly found on roadsides beneath exotic trees. Being a cress it is palatable to stock but is found on lightly grazed or ungrazed sites. It is associated with bare ground and is absent where the understorey is dense. Soil disturbance is important for its regeneration.

Locations: Northern and southern Midlands, Kingston and Bream Creek.

---

***Leptorhynchos elongatus - lanky buttons - endangered in Tasmania***

Lanky buttons is a bright yellow daisy with flowers arranged in a 'button' in a funnel-shaped cup of overlapping brown-tipped bracts. The lance-shaped dark green leaves have rough hairs and are arranged in a rosette flat on the ground with a few very reduced leaves on the stem. The species is eliminated by heavy stock grazing and it appears to need bare ground for establishment. It is known in Tasmania only in one paddock in the Midlands, at Jericho and Bothwell cemeteries, and at Liawenee Moor on the Central Plateau.

Locations: Midlands, Central Plateau.

---

***Leucochrysum albicans var. tricolour - hoary sunray- endangered***

Hoary sunray has white flowers with deep magenta outer petals and a bright yellow centre. It is easily distinguishable from other daisies by its stiff, white flower head and its fine, narrow, silvery-blue leaves that form a small tussock. It is most likely to be found on non-sandy soils where bare ground has resulted from heavy grazing or other causes. Hoary sunray originally occurred in cabbage gum woodland and tussock grassland, most of which is now improved pasture or crop land. It will disappear where bare ground is absent for a decade or more. Hoary sunray can withstand moderate to heavy grazing pressure and some top-dressing with fertilisers but it disappears with the establishment of improved pasture.

Locations: Ross, Tunbridge, The Nut, Middlesex Plains near Cradle Mountain and Liawenee Moor.

---

***Levenhookia dubia - hairy stylewort - presumed extinct in Tasmania***

Hairy stylewort is a tiny, annual plant up to 5 cm in height. It is a member of the trigger plant family. One of its five petals is attached on short hinges enclosing a column that is sensitive to touch and springs back when touched. The oval-shaped leaves are alternately arranged. The flowers are pink with a yellow throat.

Locations: Hairy stylewort was recorded around 1900 at Mt Field, Pontville and the Bass Strait islands.

---

***Lobelia pratioides - poison lobelia - vulnerable***

Poison lobelia is a slender perennial herb with small lilac, blue or white flowers that grows in loose mats of weak stems. The dull green leaves have wavy or toothed edges. Little is known of its management requirements but it is poisonous to stock. It is found along the margins of rivers and wet areas in the Midlands and north of the state.

Locations: North and Midlands.

---

***Lycopus australis - native gypsywort - presumed extinct in Tasmania***

Native gypsywort, a member of the mint family, has rigid stems up to 1 m in length. The lance-shaped leaves are coarsely toothed and occur in whorls. The white mint-like flowers occur in dense clusters at the bases of the leaves. It is widespread in

Tasmania in moist shaded places although there have been no collections of this species since the start of the 20th century.

Locations: Historically state-wide.

---

***Lythrum salicaria - purple loosestrife - vulnerable in Tasmania***

Purple loosestrife is a tough plant 60 cm high that has stalkless, lance-shaped leaves, and is sometimes hairy. The flowers are deep pink and are borne on a spike. Little is known of the management requirements for purple loosestrife. It grows in swamps and wet places along the Apsley River in the north east and in the Epping Forest area.

Locations: North east and northern Midlands.

---

***Mitrasacme divergens - wiry mitrewort - vulnerable***

Wiry mitrewort is a slender, wiry annual that grows up to 12 cm in height. The leaves are 2-6 cm long and they lie in opposite pairs and are joined at their bases across the stem. The flowers are white and bell-shaped.

Locations: Wiry mitrewort was recorded in the 19th century at Circular Head, Eaglehawk Neck, George Bay and Punchbowl in Launceston but the only recent records are on the cliff top at Bridport and at Wedgetail Peak in the north east.

---

***Myosurus minimus - mouse-tail - presumed extinct in Tasmania***

Mouse-tail is a small inconspicuous plant with fleshy leaves that form a rosette. It is a member of the buttercup family. The flowers are a greenish colour.

Locations: Mouse tail has only been recorded once in Tasmania at a soak near Jericho.

---

***Myriophyllum glomeratum – water milfoil - presumed extinct in Tasmania***

Water milfoil is an annual plant found submerged in water. It is an erect plant with flowers and fruits that occur in bundles.

Locations: There has only been one recording of this species in 1842 at Cressy.

---

***Myriophyllum integrifolium - water-milfoil - vulnerable***

The lowermost leaves of this water-milfoil are usually linear if submerged. The pale flowers and fruits are solitary and sit in the junction between the leaf and stem.

Locations: This species occurs occasionally in rivers in the Midlands and the eastern Central Plateau.

---

***Nymphoides crenata - wavy marshwort - presumed extinct***

Wavy marshwort is a robust native perennial that has floating leaves on long stems and floating roots up to 2 m long. The leaves are waxy and oval, 5-12 cm long with a wavy margin. Yellow five-lobed flowers are produced with a finely fringed margin and midline. The flowers and fruits appear from September to May.

Locations: None known.

---

***Ozothamnus selaginoides* - Table Mountain daisy bush - presumed extinct in Tasmania - endemic**

Table mountain daisy bush is 50-100 cm tall with slender branches. The tiny round leaves have no stem and are sticky to touch. The white daisy flowers are clustered at the ends of the branches. It is similar to another daisy bush, *Olearia hookeri*. Table Mountain daisy bush has only been recorded at Table Mountain, west of Oatlands but it has not been seen recently despite searches of suitable habitat.

Locations: Previously recorded at Table Mountain.

---

***Persicaria decipiens* - slender knotweed - vulnerable**

Slender knotweed is a river plant that grows up to 60 cm in height and has slender stems. The leaves are lance-shaped and have a long tip, with hairs along the veins on the lower surface. The flowers are small, pale to deep pink, and look like a knot. Little is known of the management requirements but heavy stock grazing may eliminate it. It is found on the banks of rivers such as the Macquarie. There are old records of it having been found at Cressy, Westbury, Launceston and North Esk.

Locations: North.

---

***Persicaria subsessilis* - hairy knotweed - endangered**

Hairy knotweed is a perennial herb that has few branches and erect stems. It grows up to 60-100 cm in height. The tiny flowers are pink and look like buds or knots. The leaves are lance-shaped and have stiff hairs. Hairy knotweed is found in damp open places and riverbanks. Little is known of its management requirements. It is recorded along rivers in northern Tasmania.

Locations: North.

---

***Phebalium daviesii* - Davies wax-flower - endangered - endemic**

Davies wax-flower is a medium-sized shrub, usually 1-2 m tall. The leaves are slender, linear, 2-3 cm in length with a two-lobed apex. The lower leaf surface is silvery and the upper surface dark green with a row of glands along each side. Delicate pale yellow flowers occur in groups of 5-8 at the tips of the branches. The stamens are distinctive and are usually twice as long as the petals. Until 1990 the species was presumed extinct. It grows close to the riverbank where it undergoes occasional flooding. It occurs on private land where it is grazed by cattle and affected by trampling and soil compaction. It is also susceptible to the root rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. Davies wax-flower is found only in north east Tasmania in the George River and Constable Creek areas, both near St Helens.

Locations: North east.

---

***Plantago gaudichaudii* - Gaudichauds plantain - vulnerable**

Gaudichauds plantain has long thin leaves with soft hairs and a long spreading taproot. The species was recorded in 1928 at Blackmans Bay and more recently in dry sclerophyll forest at Rosny.

Locations: South.

---

***Pneumatopteris pennigera* - lime fern - vulnerable**

Lime fern is a tufted ground fern with fronds forming a spreading tussock up to 110 cm in height. It is often found in small isolated populations growing on exposed limestone outcrops in sheltered sections of stream channels in the north west.

Locations: North west.

---

***Podotheca angustifolia* - sticky long-heads - presumed extinct in Tasmania**

Sticky long-heads is an annual daisy with a slender woody tap root. It has many branches that arise from the base with stems 5-25 cm long growing along the ground or upwards. The flower heads lie at the ends of the branches. It was previously recorded on the north west coast and on several Bass Strait islands but it has not been collected in the 20th century.

Locations: Previously recorded in the Bass Strait islands.

---

***Pomaderris elachophylla* - small-leaf pomaderris - vulnerable**

Small-leaf pomaderris is a slender shrub 1-3 m tall with cream flowers. The leaves are always wider than long and the tip is often indented. The flowers look like five-pointed stars with tiny dark hairs outside occurring singly or a few together along the spreading, short branchlets. It seems to withstand grazing and can resprout after mechanical disturbance and possibly after fire.

Locations: North east, Upper Derwent Valley and Leslie Vale.

---

***Prasophyllum apoxychilum* - tapered leek orchid - proposed to be listed as endangered - endemic**

Tapered leek orchid grows to 30-40 cm in height. Like other leek orchids the flowers are clustered in a flower spike at the end of a stem that emerges halfway up from the ground from the side which holds a round hollow leaf. The spike is about 10 cm long and contains about 12 flowers. The central lip of each flower is bright, white and wavy, bending back on itself with the long tapered tip protruding through the upper flower parts. A few plants have been found on Mt Knocklofty near Hobart but its main distribution is confined to the Tasman Peninsula where it is found on moist, sandy to loamy soils in scrubby heath and often on rocky ground. The peak flowering time is November.

Locations: Mt Knocklofty and Tasman Peninsula.

---

***Prasophyllum correctum* - gaping leek orchid - proposed to be listed as endangered**

Gaping leek orchid is a dull-looking flower with all its flower parts a similar greenish or brownish to reddish colour. The whole plant is relatively small, about 20-30 cm, with an open flower spike containing up to 15-20 flowers. It flowers in late October-early November. The characteristic feature of this species is the pair of widely opening petals that gives the species its common name. The central lip tapers

gradually and is bent backwards from the middle. This orchid was only known from a single and highly endangered colony in Victoria until many hundreds of plants were discovered in 1995 in the rough areas of Campbell Town golf course. It may possibly be found in other native pasture remnants in the district although searches so far have failed to locate other colonies. The main threats to this species are fertilisers and ploughing.

Locations: Campbell Town.

---

***Prasophyllum olidum* - pungent leek orchid - proposed to be listed as endangered**

Pungent leek orchid is an unassuming and dullish-looking leek orchid about 40-50 cm tall. All the flower parts are a similar light greenish to brownish colour. The flowers do not open as widely as in *Prasophyllum correctum* and the central lip is suddenly contracted from about the middle into a narrow tail-like portion which is bent backwards. It has a sweet pungent scent that can be almost overpowering on hot days. It only occurs on the Campbell Town Golf Course but could possibly be found in other native pasture remnants in the district that have not been ploughed or fertilised. Pungent leek orchid flowers in late November when *Prasophyllum correctum* has all but disappeared.

Locations: Campbell Town Golf Course.

---

***Prasophyllum robustum* - robust leek orchid - proposed to be listed as endangered**

Robust leek orchid is a robust and tall (up to 1 m) white-lipped leek orchid from northern lowland forests. The flower spike is up to 25 cm long and contains about 20 well-spaced flowers that are dominated by a white wavy central lip. The species was originally described from the Smithton area in 1940. It was thought to be extinct due to agricultural development until a small population was rediscovered in 1995 in the Latrobe area where it grew on brown loam in grassy/shrubby brown-topped stringybark (*Eucalyptus obliqua*) forest. Although there are other white-lipped leek orchids found in forests any tall and robust ones found in northern forests are worth investigating.

Locations: Latrobe area.

---

***Prasophyllum tunbridgense* - Tunbridge leek orchid - proposed to be listed as endangered - endemic**

Tunbridge leek orchid is a white-lipped but otherwise light green to greenish-brown leek orchid found on unimproved pasture in the Midlands. The wavy white lip is relatively wide and robust and dominates the flowers (up to 20) that are placed on a dense spike about 10 cm long. The whole plant is 30-40 cm tall. The stronghold of this species is the Township Lagoon Nature Reserve at Tunbridge which holds an estimated 50 plants. However, one plant was found in a paddock north of Campbell Town. Both localities are native grassland remnants with basalt bedrock close to the surface.

Locations: Township Lagoon Nature Reserve at Tunbridge.

---

***Prostanthera cuneata* - Alpine mintbush - presumed extinct in Tasmania**

Alpine mintbush is a spreading strong-smelling shrub 60-100 cm high. The branches have a soft velvet feel. The small leaves are almost orb-shaped with wavy margins. The white flowers are spotted with purple on the lower parts and occur singly towards the ends of the branches. In Tasmania alpine mintbush has only been recorded at Cataract Gorge in Launceston and is now thought to be extinct.

Locations: Alpine mintbush was previously recorded at Cataract Gorge, Launceston.

---

***Prostanthera rotundifolia* - round-leaf mintbush - vulnerable**

Round-leaf mintbush is a tall shrub up to 2 m in height. It has a strong mint smell when crushed. The tough lance-shaped leaves have toothed margins and are dark green on the upper surface and pale beneath. The mauve flowers form dense clusters at the ends of the branches. It is currently only known at Avenue River north of St Marys.

Locations: North east.

---

***Pterostylis commutata* - Midland greenhood - proposed to be listed as endangered - endemic**

Midland greenhood is a summer-flowering grassland greenhood about 15 cm tall. It has one or two large translucent flowers, light green or brownish with white in colour and is hard to spot in the dry surrounding vegetation. The hood and lower flower parts are characterised by long drawn-out tips. The lip is designed to capture insects by flicking up and into the flower at the slightest touch. In the down position stiff bristles can be seen on the margins of the lip. The species is only known from three very small populations on private land near Ross and at Township Lagoon Nature Reserve at Tunbridge. If it occurs elsewhere remnant grassland or grassy woodland on dry sand or basalt-related soils are its most likely environments.

Locations: Midlands.

---

***Pterostylis wapstreorum* - fleshy greenhood - proposed to be listed as endangered - endemic**

Superficially this multi-flowered grassland fleshy greenhood is very similar to *Pterostylis cycnocephala* and can grow together with it. It is larger (20 cm tall) even in dry years and the flowers are a darker green without the white stripes. The appendage of the lip does not protrude from the flower but is almost hidden under the hood and is a dark green short knob rather than a stalked pointy beak. In recent years the species has only been found in native pasture at Pontville although there are historical records from other areas in the south east and the Central Highlands. Suburban encroachment, pasture improvement and conversion of native grasslands to crop lands are believed to be responsible for its reduced distribution.

Locations: Pontville.

---

***Pultenaea humilis* - dwarf bush pea - vulnerable**

Dwarf bush pea is a small, dark green spreading shrub. It is identified by its orange pea-flowers in dense leafy clusters at the ends of the branchlets and the shape of its

leaves which are about 10 mm long, 2 mm wide, linear, hairless above and hairy below. It has thick woody branches 15-30 cm long and the stems are covered with dense hairs. It survives the occasional fire and light spelled grazing. The development of a very dense understorey might lead to its local extinction. Dwarf bush-pea occurs in black peppermint forest in the Epping Forest district.

Locations: Northern Midlands.

---

***Pultenaea mollis* - bush pea - vulnerable**

This bush pea is a tall erect shrub that reaches 2 m or more in height. It can grow in dense stands and in flower can make an impressive golden display. The crowded leaves are 10-15 mm long, hairy, linear and are curled inwards towards the stem. The large showy flowers form dense clusters from September-November.

Locations: Unknown.

---

***Pultenaea paleacea* - bush pea - vulnerable**

This bush pea is a slender spreading shrub that reaches up to 1 m in height and has branchlets that become hairy with age. The wiry branches spread from the base. The leaves are 7-20 mm long, linear to narrow, flat with an acute tip, hairless on the upper surface and silky-haired beneath. The flowers are arranged in small clusters and are pale and papery. This bush pea flowers August-November. It is susceptible to the root rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and is found in the north east in sandy heaths near the coast.

Locations: North east.

---

***Pultenaea prostrata* - bush pea - vulnerable**

This bush pea is a spreading, dark green shrub. It is identified by its growth habit, orange pea-flowers, leaf shape and degree of hairiness. Hairy branchlets grow to 60 cm in height. The leaves are 3-7 mm long and hairy but become hairless with age. It is superficially similar to the more widespread *Pultenaea pedunculata*, which differs from *Pultenaea prostrata* in its lighter green colour and yellow, rather than orange, flowers. Unlike *Pultenaea pedunculata* which is found in woodland and forest on non-clayey soils, *Pultenaea prostrata* is found in kangaroo grass tussock grassland, usually in rocky places on clay-rich soils. It resprouts after burning and light grazing. It may become locally extinct where a lack of disturbance by grazing or fire leads to the development of a dense tussock grassland. It regenerates well after mechanical disturbance. Flowers appear in early spring. The species is susceptible to the root rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. It is found in the Tunbridge Township Lagoon Nature Reserve and nearby paddocks on basalt soils, at Pontville, and at Campbell Town Golf Course.

Locations: Midlands.

---

***Pultenaea selaginoides* - bush pea - vulnerable - endemic**

This bush pea is a slender, erect, hairless shrub, 1-2 m in height with brittle ascending branches. The leaves are thick, oblong to heart-shaped, and are clustered at the ends of branches. The branches grow out beyond dense, small terminal clusters of yellow and brown flowers. It is threatened by weeds and inappropriate

fire regimes. It is found on the central east coast on the banks of the Apsley and Swan Rivers, and at Lilla Villa bridge.

Locations: Central east coast.

---

***Ranunculus prasinus - Tunbridge buttercup - endangered - endemic***

Tunbridge buttercup is a small perennial herb with a rosette of leaves arising from a stout root. The leaves are grass green and erect and the yellow flowers are 10-12 mm in diameter. The achenes (dry fruits) form globular heads 4-5 mm in diameter. Tunbridge buttercup has a very restricted distribution, being limited to four damp grassy sites on the margins of wetlands on private land in the central Midlands. Current management at all four wild populations is currently favourable to its continued existence at these sites. It has been introduced to the edges of Township Lagoon Nature Reserve, a natural salt lake, with plants collected from two populations within a 10 km radius of the reserve.

Locations: Midlands.

---

***Rytidosporum alpinum - alpine apple-berry - endangered***

Alpine apple berry is a dense, prostrate shrub up to 10 cm high that produces underground stems (rhizomes). The leaves are ellipse-shaped, wider towards the ends, 4-12 mm long, 2-5 mm wide and hairless. Single flowers are produced with hairy stalks at the ends of the branches. It is found in alpine heath.

Locations: Central Plateau.

---

***Scaevola aemula - fairy fan-flower - endangered***

Fairy fan-flower is a perennial herb 30-50 cm high with stout, ascending stems. The lower leaves are spade-shaped and up to 9 cm long with coarsely toothed margins. The upper leaves are smaller and stemless with a smooth margin. The fan-shaped flowers are deep purplish-blue and covered with a soft down. Fairy fan-flower is found in dry sclerophyll forest on the east coast from the Apsley River to the Prosser River, and in the Central Highlands.

Locations: East coast, Central Highlands.

---

***Schoenus latelaminatus - Medusa bog-rush - endangered***

Medusa bog-rush is a small grass-like plant 10-25 cm in size with flattened narrow, pale green leaves. Little is known of its management needs but it is likely to tolerate stock grazing and withstand fire. It has occasionally been found in a few wetlands in the Midlands but has not been recorded recently.

Locations: Medusa bog-rush has previously been found in the Midlands.

---

***Scleranthus diander - knawel - vulnerable***

Knawel is a light green, trailing plant that forms a loose cushion. It is distinguished from the more common knawel (*Scleranthus biflorus*) by the arrangement of its flowers. The flowers of *Scleranthus diander* occur in groups of three or four in branches of cupped leaves whereas those of *Scleranthus biflorus* occur in pairs. It

appears to need gaps between the tussocks for its survival. It regenerates quickly after fire and also tolerates heavy grazing. It has been recorded in grasslands and native pasture in the central Midlands.

Locations: Midlands.

---

***Scleranthus fasciculatas - knawel - vulnerable***

Knawel is small perennial herb with a much-branched stem that forms a loose, open cushion. It resembles a sprawling, overgrown version of the more widespread common knawel (*Scleranthus biflorus*) which is a tight green cushion plant sold in nurseries. The vegetation at most of the sites is silver tussock grassland. It appears to need gaps between the tussock spaces for its survival and both fire and stock grazing maintain the openness it requires. It is only known at a few locations in the Midlands and south east.

Locations: Midlands and south east.

---

***Senecio macrocarpus - fluffy groundsel - presumed extinct in Tasmania***

Fluffy groundsel is a large, yellow, daisy-flowered groundsel or fireweed. It was recorded in the 19th century on the grassy banks of the South Esk River.

Locations: Fluffy groundsel was previously recorded along the South Esk River.

---

***Spyridium microphyllum - small-leaf spyridium - vulnerable - endemic***

Small-leaf spyridium is a small shrub generally less than 1.5 m in height with small, convex, soft, thick leaves. The veins are indented on the upper leaf surface and the lower surface is densely covered in short hairs. The flowers form tight clusters at the ends of branches and are surrounded by whitish leaves that resemble petals. *Spyridium microphyllum* is similar in appearance to two other species *Spyridium obcordatum* and *Stenanthemum pimeleoides*. *Spyridium microphyllum* can be distinguished from these species by its growth habit and distribution. *Spyridium microphyllum* is an erect or climbing shrub while the other two species are ground-hugging.

Locations: Central east coast and eastern Midlands.

---

***Spyridium obcordatum - obcordate spyridium - vulnerable - endemic***

Obcordate spyridium is a delicate, prostrate shrub with brittle, wiry branches. Its delicate, bright green leaves are inversely heart-shaped with an indentation at the tip. The flowers are small and white, arranged in tight clusters surrounded by brown bracts and white floral leaves (leaves which look like petals). *Spyridium obcordatum* is superficially similar to *Spyridium microphyllum* and *Stenanthemum pimeleoides* but it does not occur within the range of these eastern species. It has been recorded on rocky hilltops in the north of the state.

Locations: North.

---

***Stackhousia gunnii* - Gunns mignonette - endangered**

Gunns mignonette is a small annual herb with fleshy green leaves. The creamy white to pale yellow strong-scented flowers attract night-flying moths. The flowers appear in late winter and early spring. Few seeds are produced and they are difficult to germinate. Gunns mignonette is fire resistant and needs bare inter-tussock spaces for its long-term survival. It tolerates moderate grazing but its brittle stems are often trampled by stock and humans. Gunns mignonette is found only in the central Midlands between Tunbridge and Campbell Town. It is believed to be more extensive on the mainland on heavy black clays in inland, semi-arid regions of South Australia and New South Wales where it is grouped with the common candles *Stackhousia monogyna*.

Locations: Midlands.

---

***Stenanthemum pimeleoides* - prostrate stenanthemum - vulnerable - endemic**

Prostrate stenanthemum has white flowers that form dense clusters at the ends of the branches. It is a spreading shrub with almost square, dark green leaves. The distinct white leaves form around the tiny flower heads. It can be eliminated by heavy grazing by both stock and marsupials and is capable of recovery after fire. It does not compete strongly with taller grasses and shrubs so prefers bare ground. Prostrate stenanthemum occurs on some of the poorest gravelly soils associated with dry sclerophyll forest in eastern Tasmania, mainly from Swansea to Coles Bay, and in the Midlands near Epping Forest.

Locations: East coast and Midlands.

---

***Stenopetalum lineare* - threadcress - endangered**

Threadcress is a slender, annual herb 20-50 cm in height with narrow linear leaves. The brownish coloured flowers have thin thread-like petals that become clawed after flowering. Being a member of the cress family it is likely to be highly palatable to stock. It occurs in sandy heaths on the east coast near St Helens and was once found at Bellerive and Risdon.

Locations: East coast.

---

***Tetradthea gunnii* - Gunns pink-bells - endangered - endemic**

Gunns pink-bells is a small, straggling herb with between one and five (sometimes more) slender branches 15-50 cm long that tend to trail through associated plants. It closely resembles other *Tetradthea* species. The foliage and flowers of *Tetradthea gunnii* are generally smaller than those of the other species. The leaves are less than 5.5 mm long and the petals are pale lilac to deep pink, generally less than 5 mm in length. The fruit is a compressed capsule with two to three sections and a sparse cover of gland-tipped hairs. Gunns pink-bells is susceptible to the root rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. It is restricted to a small area in the foothills of the Dazzler Range near Beaconsfield and it occurs on serpentine outcrops.

Locations: Beaconsfield.

---

***Thesium australe* - austral toadflax - presumed extinct in Tasmania**

Austral toadflax is a perennial, spindly herb with only a few yellowy-green wiry stems that radiate from a central rootstock. It is a root parasite. Small five-lobed flowers and distinctive deep plum-coloured fruit are produced. Austral toadflax is a member of the native cherry family and is probably palatable to stock and native animals. Fire that maintains the openness of its grassy habitat is probably favourable to this species. The seed can remain dormant for at least a year and may be stimulated to mass germination after fire. It was recorded in the Derwent Valley at the beginning of the 19th century but has not been found since.

Locations: Austral toadflax was previously recorded in the Derwent Valley.

---

***Tricoryne elatior* - yellow rush lily - vulnerable**

The wiry yellow rush lily grows up to 40 cm tall with bright yellow, star-shaped flowers clustered in groups of two to six. It is distinguished from other yellow lilies (Bulbine species) which are stout, rigid and almost fleshy. The yellow rush lily is found in grassy vegetation at Perth in the northern Midlands and at Scamander on the east coast.

Locations: Midlands and east coast.

---

***Triptilodiscus pygmaeus* - sunray - vulnerable**

Sunray is a tiny spreading to erect moss-like annual daisy that grows up to 10 cm tall. It has bright green, linear leaves and small, yellow, open flower heads surrounded by leaves. Soil disturbance is essential for its regeneration. Fire may also be favourable to this species by maintaining the gaps between the tussocks in grassy bush and reducing competition from other species. The narrow seeds are topped with several short-plumed bristles. Sunray is found on rock plates and outcrops in grassland and grassy woodland at Epping Forest, Pontville and Bridgewater.

Locations: Midlands.

---

***Velleia paradoxa* - spur velleia - vulnerable**

Spur velleia is an erect, perennial herb with showy yellow flowers. The oval-shaped seed capsules contain several brown, winged seeds that are easy to germinate. It is highly palatable to stock so it is restricted to road verges or cemeteries that are inaccessible to stock in vegetation that was originally white gum or cabbage gum woodland. Excluding stock appears necessary for the survival of this species. It can resprout after fire, and fire also helps it survive by maintaining the inter-tussock spaces. Spur velleia is found on very dry grassy sites on fertile soils in the eastern half of the state. Known localities include the Waverley Flora Park at Bellerive, Pontville, Hamilton and several sites at Tunbridge.

Locations: Midlands.

---

***Veronica notabilis* - forest speedwell - presumed extinct in Tasmania**

Forest speedwell is a perennial herb that has creeping stems and erect flowering hairy branches 20-60 cm tall. The round leaves have stalked margins, are coarsely toothed, and both surfaces have a few short hairs. The lobed flowers are lilac with

raised dark purple stripes that are arranged along a 6-20 cm long branch which extends from the base of the upper leaves. Forest speedwell has previously been recorded at St Patricks River but has not been seen in recent times.

Locations: Forest speedwell was previously recorded at St Patricks River.

---

***Viminaria juncea* - native broom - endangered**

Native broom is a tall, willowy, single-stemmed shrub or low tree that grows up to 6 m in height. It has slender, smooth, erect stems and graceful drooping branchlets. The leaves are reduced to slender stalks. In spring or early summer the whole plant is an elegant shower of yellow pea-flowers 7-10 mm long. The young seedlings are palatable to stock so periods of excluding stock are required to allow regeneration. Cattle and goats will also browse taller plants. The species respouts after fire, which also stimulates seed germination.

Locations: Moulting Lagoon, east coast.

---

***Vittadinia australasica* var *oricola* - New Holland daisy - presumed extinct in Tasmania**

New Holland daisy is a perennial purple-flowered herb that can become woody with age. It has hairy stems and leaves. Little is known about this species in Tasmania but mainland New Holland daisies tolerate grazing, fire, and germinate where there is soil disturbance. It was recorded in Tasmania in the early days of settlement but has not been seen since.

Locations: None known.

---

***Vittadinia megacephala* - Giant New Holland daisy - presumed extinct in Tasmania**

Giant New Holland daisy bears large purple solitary flowers on unbranched leafy stems. It was collected in the early 19th century from Tasmania and lodged at Kew Gardens in London.

Locations: Not known.

---

***Xanthorrhoea arenaria* - sand grasstree - vulnerable - endemic**

Sand grasstree occurs in sandy heaths. Like many heath species it is susceptible to the root rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. It is well adapted to fire and is found from Bridport to Coles Bay.

Locations: East coast.

---

***Xanthorrhoea bracteata* - grasstree - vulnerable - endemic**

This trunkless grasstree is usually characterised by the presence of several leafy crowns, each an erect tuft. The flowers extend half way down the stem which enables it to be distinguished from the more common *Xanthorrhoea australis* which has flowers for most of its length. It occurs in heaths.

Locations: North east and east Tasmania.

## Alphabetic index of common names of threatened plants

### Key:

#### Tasmanian status (*Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*):

e = Endangered; x = Presumed Extinct; v = Vulnerable; r = Rare

#### Commonwealth status (*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*):

EX = extinct; CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable.

Species	Common Name	Tas	EPBCA
<i>Acacia mucronata</i> ssp. <i>dependens</i>	Variable willow wattle	r	
<i>Acacia pataczekii</i>	Wally's wattle	r	
<i>Acacia retinodes</i> var. <i>uncifolia</i>	Wirilda	r	
<i>Acacia siculiformis</i>	Dagger wattle	r	
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Juniper wattle	r	
<i>Agrostis australiensis</i>	Southern bent	r	
<i>Agrostis diemenica</i>	Flat-leaf southern bent	r	
<i>Agrostis propinqua</i>	Alpine winter bent	r	
<i>Allocasuarina crassa</i>	Capes she-oak	r	
<i>Allocasuarina duncanii</i>	Duncan's she-oak	r	
<i>Amphibromus neesii</i>	Swamp wallaby grass	r	
<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i>	Annual fern	r	
<i>Aphelia gracilis</i>	Slender aphelia	r	
<i>Aphelia pumilio</i>	Dwarf aphelia	r	
<i>Argyrotegium fordianum</i>	Soft cudweed	r	
<i>Argyrotegium poliochlosum</i>	Grey-green cudweed	r	
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Chocolate lily	r	
<i>Asperula minima</i>	Grassy woodruff	r	
<i>Asperula scoparia</i> var. <i>scoparia</i>	Prickly woodruff	r	
<i>Asperula subsimplex</i>	Water woodruff	r	
<i>Australina pusilla</i> ssp. <i>muelleri</i>	Mueller's small shade nettle	r	
<i>Australopyrum velutinum</i>	Mountain wheat grass	r	
<i>Austrocynoglossum latifolium</i>	Forest hound's tongue	r	
<i>Austrodanthonia induta</i>	Tall wallaby grass	r	
<i>Austrodanthonia remota</i>	Remote wallaby grass	r	
<i>Austrostipa bigeniculata</i>	Double-jointed spear grass	r	
<i>Austrostipa blackii</i>	Crested spear grass	r	
<i>Austrostipa nodosa</i>	Knotty spear grass	r	
<i>Austrostipa scabra</i>	Rough spear grass	r	
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Saw banksia	r	
<i>Baumea articulata</i>	Jointed twig rush	r	
<i>Baumea gunnii</i>	Slender twig rush	r	
<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i>	Blanket leaf	r	
<i>Bolboschoenus caldwellii</i>	Sea club-rush	r	
<i>Bolboschoenus medianus</i>	Marsh club-rush	r	
<i>Bossiaea obcordata</i>	Spiny bossiaea	r	
<i>Brachyglottis brunonis</i>	Brown's tree daisy	r	
<i>Brachyloma depressum</i>	Spreading brachyloma	r	
<i>Brachyscome</i> aff. <i>radicans</i>	Snow daisy	r	
<i>Brachyscome perpusilla</i>	Tiny daisy	r	
<i>Brachyscome radicata</i>	Rooted daisy	r	
<i>Brachyscome sieberi</i> var. <i>gunnii</i>	Sieber's daisy	r	
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	Blue grass lily	r	
<i>Caladenia caudata</i>	Tailed spider orchid	r	VU
<i>Caladenia filamentosa</i>	Daddy long-legs	r	
<i>Caladenia pusilla</i>	Tiny caladenia	r	

<i>Calandrinia granulifera</i>	Grainy purslane	r	
<i>Callitriche sonderi</i>	Matted water starwort	r	
<i>Callitriche umbonata</i>	Water starwort	r	
<i>Calocephalus citreus</i>	Lemon beauty heads	r	
<i>Calocephalus lacteus</i>	Milky beauty heads	r	
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Great bindweed	r	
<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	Sea bindweed	r	
<i>Carex capillacea</i>	Yellow-leaf sedge	r	
<i>Carex cephalotes</i>	Mt Eliza sedge	r	
<i>Carex gunniana</i>	Mountain sedge	r	
<i>Carex hypandra</i>	Dark fen sedge	r	
<i>Carex longebrachiata</i>	Drooping sedge	r	
<i>Caustis pentandra</i>	Thick twist rush	r	
<i>Centaurium spicatum</i>	Australian centaury	r	
<i>Centipeda cunninghamii</i>	Common sneezeweed	r	
<i>Centrolepis strigosa</i> ssp. <i>pulvinata</i>	Scarce centrolepis	r	
<i>Chionohebe ciliolata</i>	Ciliolate hebe	r	
<i>Chrysocephalum baxteri</i>	Fringed everlasting	r	
<i>Colobanthus curtisiae</i>	Curtis' colobanth	r	VU
<i>Colobanthus pulvinatus</i>	Cushion colobanth	r	
<i>Comesperma defoliatum</i>	Leafless milkwort	r	
<i>Corunastylis nuda</i>	Tiny midge orchid	r	
<i>Cotula vulgaris</i> var. <i>australasica</i>	Slender cotula	r	
<i>Crassula moschata</i>	Musky crassula	r	
<i>Cullen microcephalum</i>	Dusky scurf pea	r	
<i>Cuscuta tasmanica</i>	Golden dodder	r	
<i>Cynoglossum australe</i>	Australian hound's tongue	r	
<i>Cyphanthera tasmanica</i>	Tasmanian ray flower	r	
<i>Cyrtostylis robusta</i>	Large gnat orchid	r	
<i>Damasonium minus</i>	Star fruit	r	
<i>Deschampsia gracillima</i>	Slender hair grass	r	
<i>Deyeuxia apsleyensis</i>	Apsley bent grass	r	
<i>Deyeuxia benthamiana</i>	Bentham's bent grass	r	
<i>Deyeuxia brachyathera</i>	Short bent grass	r	
<i>Deyeuxia decipiens</i>	Trickery bent grass	r	
<i>Deyeuxia densa</i>	Heath bent grass	r	
<i>Deyeuxia minor</i>	Small bent grass	r	
<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i>	Pale flax lily	r	
<i>Drosera glanduligera</i>	Scarlet sundew	r	
<i>Dryopoa dives</i>	Giant mountain grass	r	
<i>Ehrharta juncea</i>	Forest wire grass	r	
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry ash	r	
<i>Epacris acuminata</i>	Clasping-leaf heath	r	VU
<i>Epacris curtisiae</i>	Curtis' heath	r	
<i>Epilobium pallidiflorum</i>	Showy willowherb	r	
<i>Epilobium willisii</i>	Carpet willowherb	r	
<i>Eucalyptus barberi</i>	Barbers gum	r	
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> ssp. <i>pseudoglobulus</i>	Gippsland blue gum	r	
<i>Eucalyptus perriniana</i>	Spinning gum	r	
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> ssp. <i>robertsonii</i>	Forth River peppermint	r	
<i>Eucalyptus risdonii</i>	Risdon peppermint	r	
<i>Euphrasia amphisyssepala</i>	Shiny cliff eyebright	r	VU
<i>Euphrasia collina</i> ssp. <i>deflexifolia</i>	Eastern eyebright	r	
<i>Euphrasia collina</i> ssp. <i>gunnii</i>	Gunn's purple eyebright	r	

<i>Euphrasia gibbsiae</i> ssp. <i>pulvinestr</i>	Cushion plant eyebright	r
<i>Euphrasia gibbsiae</i> ssp. <i>wellingtonensis</i>	Wellington eyebright	r
<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i> var. <i>microphylla</i>	Spiny bushpea	r
<i>Frankenia pauciflora</i> var. <i>gunnii</i>	Sea heath	r
<i>Geococcus pusillus</i>	Earth cress	r
<i>Geum talbotianum</i>	Mountain geum	r
<i>Glossostigma elatinoides</i>	Small mudmat	r
<i>Goodenia geniculata</i>	Bent goodenia	r
<i>Grevillea australis</i> var. <i>linearifolia</i>	Narrow-leaf southern grevillea	r
<i>Grevillea australis</i> var. <i>planifolia</i>	Flat-leaf southern grevillea	r
<i>Gynatrix pulchella</i>	Common hemp bush	r
<i>Gyrostemon thesioides</i>	Broom wheel fruit	r
<i>Haloragis heterophylla</i>	Variable raspwort	r
<i>Haloragis myriocarpa</i>	Prickly raspwort	r
<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>	Austral mulberry	r
<i>Hibbertia basaltica</i>	Basalt guineaflower	r
<i>Hibbertia virgata</i>	Twiggy guinea flower	r
<i>Hierochloa rariflora</i>	Cane holy grass	r
<i>Hovea corrickiae</i>	Glossy hovea	r
<i>Hovea montana</i>	Mountain hovea	r
<i>Hovea tasmanica</i>	Hill hovea	r
<i>Hydrocotyle comocarpa</i>	Fringe-fruit pennywort	r
<i>Hydrorchis orbicularis</i>	Swamp onion orchid	r
<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>	Harsh ground fern	r
<i>Hypoxis vaginata</i>	Sheathing yellow-star	r
<i>Isoetes drummondii</i> ssp. <i>drummondii</i>	Plain quillwort	r
<i>Isoetes elatior</i>	Tall quillwort	r
<i>Isoetes humilior</i>	Veiled quillwort	r
<i>Isoetes</i> sp. nova "Maxwell River"	Maxwell River quillwort	r
<i>Isolepis habra</i>	Alpine club rush	r
<i>Isolepis stellata</i>	Star club rush	r
<i>Juncus amabilis</i>	Gentle rush	r
<i>Juncus fockei</i>	Slender joint-leaf rush	r
<i>Juncus prismatocarpus</i>	Branching rush	r
<i>Juncus vaginatus</i>	Clustered rush	r
<i>Lachnagrostis aequata</i>	Even blown-grass	r
<i>Lachnagrostis billardierei</i> ssp. <i>tenuiset</i>	Small-awned blown-grass	r
<i>Lachnagrostis punicea</i> ssp. <i>filifolia</i>	Narrow-leaf blown-grass	r
<i>Lachnagrostis punicea</i> ssp. <i>punicea</i>	Bristle blown-grass	r
<i>Lachnagrostis robusta</i>	Tall blown-grass	r
<i>Lasiopetalum baueri</i>	Slender velvet bush	r
<i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i>	Coast velvet bush	r
<i>Lepidium flexicaule</i>	Springy peppergrass	r
<i>Lepidium pseudotasmanicum</i>	Shade peppergrass	r
<i>Lepidosperma forsythii</i>	Stout rapier sedge	r
<i>Lepidosperma tortuosum</i>	Twisting rapier sedge	r
<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>	Sticky sword sedge	r
<i>Lepilaena marina</i>	Sea water mat	r
<i>Lepilaena patentifolia</i>	Spreading water mat	r
<i>Lepilaena preissii</i>	Slender water mat	r
<i>Leucopogon esquamatus</i>	Swamp beard heath	r
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i> var. <i>lanceolatus</i>	Lance beard heath	r
<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i> var. <i>brevifolius</i>	Shortleaf beard heath	r
<i>Limonium australe</i>	Sea lavender	r

<i>Lobelia rhombifolia</i>	Branched lobelia	r	
<i>Lotus australis</i>	Austral trefoil	r	
<i>Luzula atrata</i>	Dark woodrush	r	
<i>Melaleuca pustulata</i>	Cranbrook paperbark	r	
<i>Microtidium atratum</i>	Yellow onion orchid	r	
<i>Milligania johnstonii</i>	Johnston's milligania	r	
<i>Milligania longifolia</i>	Pendant milligania	r	
<i>Millotia muelleri</i>	Common bow flower	r	
<i>Monotoca submutica</i> var. <i>autumnalis</i>	Roundleaf broom heath	r	
<i>Muehlenbeckia axillaris</i>	Matted lignum	r	
<i>Myriophyllum muelleri</i>	Hooded water milfoil	r	
<i>Odixia achlaena</i>	Odixia	r	
<i>Olearia hookeri</i>	Hooker's daisy bush	r	
<i>Oreoporanthera petalifera</i>	Hill oreoporanthera	r	VU
<i>Orites milliganii</i>	Milligan's orites	r	
<i>Orthoceras strictum</i>	Horned orchid	r	
<i>Ozothamnus lycopodioides</i>	Lycopoid everlasting	r	
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga vine	r	
<i>Parietaria debilis</i>	Pellitory	r	
<i>Pellaea calidirupium</i>	Hot rock fern	r	
<i>Pentachondra ericifolia</i>	Matted carpet heath	r	
<i>Persoonia gunnii</i> var. <i>oblanceolata</i>	Gunn's geebung	r	
<i>Persoonia moscalii</i>	Moscal's geebung	r	
<i>Persoonia muelleri</i> ssp. <i>angustifolia</i>	Mueller's geebung	r	
<i>Phyllangium distylis</i>	Tiny mitrewort	r	
<i>Phylloglossum drummondii</i>	Pygmy clubmoss	r	
<i>Pilularia novae-hollandiae</i>	Austral pillwort	r	
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	Slender curved rice flower	r	
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>sericea</i>	Curved rice flower	r	
<i>Pimelea filiformis</i>	Trailing rice flower	r	
<i>Pimelea flava</i> ssp. <i>flava</i>	Yellow rice flower	r	
<i>Pimelea milliganii</i>	Milligan's rice flower	r	
<i>Planocarpa nitida</i>	Shiny cheeseberry	r	
<i>Planocarpa sulcata</i>	Furrowed cheeseberry	r	
<i>Plantago debilis</i>	Shade plantain	r	
<i>Plantago glacialis</i>	Small star plantain	r	
<i>Poa halmaturina</i>	Kangaroo Island grass	r	
<i>Poa mollis</i>	Soft poa grass	r	
<i>Poa poiformis</i> var. <i>ramifer</i>	Island purple grass	r	
<i>Pomaderris intermedia</i>	Tree pomaderris	r	
<i>Pomaderris oraria</i> ssp. <i>oraria</i>	Coast pomaderris	r	
<i>Pomaderris paniculosa</i> ssp. <i>paralia</i>	Shining pomaderris	r	
<i>Pomaderris phyllicifolia</i> ssp. <i>phyllicifolia</i>	Narrow leaf pomaderris	r	
<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>	Fennel pondweed	r	
<i>Prasophyllum tadgellianum</i>	Tadgell's leek orchid	r	
<i>Pterostylis falcata</i>	Sickle greenhood	r	
<i>Pterostylis grandiflora</i>	Superb greenhood	r	
<i>Pterostylis pratensis</i>	Liawenee greenhood	r	VU
<i>Pterostylis sanguinea</i>	Banded greenhood	r	
<i>Pterostylis squamata</i>	Ruddy greenhood	r	
<i>Puccinellia stricta</i> var. <i>perlaxa</i>	Spreading saltmarsh grass	r	
<i>Ranunculus acaulis</i>	Dune buttercup	r	
<i>Ranunculus collicola</i>	Lake Augusta buttercup	r	
<i>Ranunculus jugosus</i>	Twinned buttercup	r	

<i>Ranunculus pumilio</i> var. <i>pumilio</i>	Ferny buttercup	r
<i>Ranunculus sessiliflorus</i> var. <i>sessiliflorus</i>	Annual buttercup	r
<i>Rhodanthe anthemoides</i>	Chamomile sunray	r
<i>Rumex bidens</i>	Mud dock	r
<i>Ruppia megacarpa</i>	Large-fruit tassel	r
<i>Ruppia tuberosa</i>	Tuberous tassel	r
<i>Scaevola albida</i>	Pale fanflower	r
<i>Schoenoplectus validus</i>	River club sedge	r
<i>Schoenus brevifolius</i>	Zig zag bog sedge	r
<i>Scleranthus brockiei</i>	Brock knawel	r
<i>Scutellaria humilis</i>	Dwarf scullcap	r
<i>Senecio squarrosus</i>	Leafy groundsel	r
<i>Senecio velleioides</i>	Forest groundsel	r
<i>Sicyos australis</i>	Star cucumber	r
<i>Siloxerus multiflorus</i>	Small wrinklewort	r
<i>Sowerbaea juncea</i>	Rush lily	r
<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	Salt couch	r
<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i> var. <i>molle</i>	Soft furnace spyridium	r
<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i> var. <i>parvifolium</i>	Australian dusty miller	r
<i>Spyridium vexilliferum</i>	Winged spyridium	r
<i>Stackhousia pulvinaris</i>	Alpine stackhousia	r
<i>Stackhousia viminea</i>	Slender stackhousia	r
<i>Stellaria multiflora</i>	Rayless starwort	r
<i>Stylidium despectum</i>	Small trigger plant	r
<i>Stylidium inundatum</i>	Swamp trigger plant	r
<i>Stylidium perpusillum</i>	Tiny trigger plant	r
<i>Taraxacum aristum</i>	Austral dandelion	r
<i>Tetradlea ciliata</i>	Pink bells	r
<i>Teucrium corymbosum</i>	Forest germander	r
<i>Thelymitra holmesii</i>	Holmes' sun orchid	r
<i>Thelymitra mucida</i>	Plum orchid	r
<i>Thismia rodwayi</i>	Fairy lanterns	r
<i>Thryptomene micrantha</i>	Ribbed thryptomene	r
<i>Tmesipteris parva</i>	Small fork fern	r
<i>Tricostularia pauciflora</i>	Needle bog sedge	r
<i>Triglochin minutissimum</i>	Tiny arrow grass	r
<i>Trithuria submersa</i>	Trithuria	r
<i>Uncinia elegans</i>	Handsome hook sedge	r
<i>Utricularia australis</i>	Yellow bladderwort	r
<i>Utricularia tenella</i>	Pink bladderwort	r
<i>Utricularia violacea</i>	Violet bladderwort	r
<i>Vallisneria americana</i> var. <i>americana</i>	Ribbon weed	r
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	Trailing speedwell	r
<i>Villarsia exaltata</i>	Erect marsh flower	r
<i>Viola caleyana</i>	Swamp violet	r
<i>Viola cunninghamii</i>	Cunningham's violet	r
<i>Viola hederacea</i> ssp. <i>curtisiae</i>	Curtis' violet	r
<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i> var. <i>cuneata</i>	Fuzzy New Holland daisy	r
<i>Vittadinia gracilis</i>	Woolly New Holland daisy	r
<i>Vittadinia muelleri</i>	Narrow leaf New Holland daisy	r
<i>Westringia angustifolia</i>	Scabrous westringia	r
<i>Westringia brevifolia</i> var. <i>raleighii</i>	Native rosemary	r
<i>Wilsonia humilis</i>	Silky wilsonia	r
<i>Wilsonia rotundifolia</i>	Roundleaf wilsonia	r

<i>Wurmbea latifolia</i>	Early nancy	r	
<i>Xerochrysum bicolor</i>	White alpine everlasting	r	
<i>Zieria littoralis</i>	Dwarf zieria	r	
<i>Zieria veronicea</i> ssp. <i>veronicea</i>	Pink zieria	r	
<i>Zygophyllum billardierei</i>	Coast twin leaf	r	
<i>Acacia axillaris</i>	Midlands wattle	v	VU
<i>Acrotriche cordata</i>	Coast ground berry	v	
<i>Asplenium hookerianum</i>	Hooker's spleenwort	v	VU
<i>Atriplex suberecta</i>	Sprawling saltbush	v	
<i>Bertya tasmanica</i> ssp. <i>tasmanica</i>	Tasmanian bertya	v	EN
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Gristle fern	v	
<i>Boronia gunnii</i>	Gunn's boronia	v	VU
<i>Boronia hippopala</i>	Velvet boronia	v	VU
<i>Brachyscome rigidula</i>	Hairy cutleaf daisy	v	
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Blue pincushion	v	
<i>Caladenia dienema</i>	Windswept spider orchid	v	CR
<i>Caladenia patersonii</i>	Paterson's spider orchid	v	
<i>Callitris oblonga</i> ssp. <i>oblonga</i>	South Esk pine	v	EN
<i>Chorizandra enodis</i>	Black bristle-rush	v	
<i>Conospermum hookeri</i>	Variable smoke bush	v	
<i>Cyathea</i> X <i>marcescens</i>	Skirted treefern	v	
<i>Desmodium gunnii</i>	Slender tick trefoil	v	
<i>Doodia caudata</i>	Small rasp fern	v	
<i>Epacris</i> aff. <i>virgata</i> 'graniticola'	Mt Cameron heath	v	EN
<i>Epacris exserta</i>	South Esk heath	v	EN
<i>Epacris grandis</i>	Great heath	v	EN
<i>Epacris virgata</i>	Pretty heath	v	EN
<i>Eryngium ovinum</i>	Blue devil	v	
<i>Euphrasia phragmostoma</i>	Hairy cliff eyebright	v	VU
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover glycine	v	VU
<i>Glycine microphylla</i>	Small-leaf glycine	v	
<i>Gratiola pubescens</i>	Hairy brooklime	v	
<i>Hakea ulicina</i>	Furze hakea	v	
<i>Haloragis aspera</i>	Rough raspwort	v	
<i>Hibbertia calycina</i>	Lesser guinea flower	v	
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking pennywort	v	
<i>Hypolepis distans</i>	Scrambling ground fern	v	EN
<i>Isopogon ceratophyllus</i>	Horny cone bush	v	
<i>Lasiopetalum micranthum</i>	Tasmanian velvet bush	v	VU
<i>Limonium baudinii</i>	Baudin's sea lavender	v	VU
<i>Lobelia pratioides</i>	Poison lobelia	v	
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loosestrife	v	
<i>Micrantheum serpentinum</i>	Serpentine micrantheum	v	
<i>Mirbelia oxylobioides</i>	Mountain mirbelia	v	
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Creeping myoporum	v	
<i>Myriophyllum integrifolium</i>	Tiny water milfoil	v	
<i>Ozothamnus reflexifolius</i>	Reflexed everlasting	v	VU
<i>Pericaria decipiens</i>	Slender knotweed	v	
<i>Pherosphaera hookeriana</i>	Drooping pine	v	
<i>Phyllangium divergens</i>	Wiry mitrewort	v	
<i>Plantago gaudichaudii</i>	Narrow plantain	v	
<i>Polyscias</i> aff. <i>sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry panax	v	
<i>Pomaderris elachophylla</i>	Small leaf pomaderris	v	
<i>Prasophyllum secutum</i>	Northern leek orchid	v	EN

<i>Prostanthera rotundifolia</i>	Roundleaf mint bush	v	
<i>Pultenaea humilis</i>	Dwarf bush pea	v	
<i>Pultenaea mollis</i>	Guinea flower bush pea	v	
<i>Pultenaea prostrata</i>	Prostrate bush pea	v	
<i>Pultenaea sericea</i>	Chaffy bush pea	v	
<i>Scleranthus diander</i>	Tufted knawel	v	
<i>Scleranthus fasciculatus</i>	Spreading knawel	v	
<i>Spyridium lawrencei</i>	Small leaf spyridium	v	EN
<i>Spyridium obcordatum</i>	Creeping spyridium	v	VU
<i>Stenanthemum pimeleoides</i>	Spreading stenanthemum	v	EN
<i>Stonesiella selaginoides</i>	Clubmoss bush pea	v	EN
<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow rush lily	v	
<i>Triptilodiscus pygmaeus</i>	Common sunray	v	
<i>Velleia paradoxa</i>	Spur velleia	v	
<i>Veronica novae-hollandiae</i>	New Holland speedwell	v	
<i>Xanthorrhoea arenaria</i>	Sand grass tree	v	VU
<i>Xanthorrhoea bracteata</i>	Shiny grass tree	v	EN
<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	Lesser joyweed	e	
<i>Amphibromus macrorhinus</i>	Long-nosed swamp wallaby grass	e	
<i>Anzybas fordhamii</i>	Banded helmet orchid	e	
<i>Argentipallium spiceri</i>	Spicer's everlasting	e	CR
<i>Aristida benthamii</i> var. <i>benthamii</i>	Three-awned spear grass	e	
<i>Austrodanthonia popinensis</i>	Roadside wallaby grass	e	EN
<i>Barbarea australis</i>	Native wintercress	e	CR
<i>Boronia hemichiton</i>	Mt Arthur boronia	e	VU
<i>Caladenia anthracina</i>	Black-tipped spider orchid	e	CR
<i>Caladenia aurantiaca</i>	Orange-tip caladenia	e	
<i>Caladenia australis</i>	Southern spider orchid	e	
<i>Caladenia brachyscapa</i>	Short spider orchid	e	
<i>Caladenia campbellii</i>	Thick-stem caladenia	e	CR
<i>Caladenia congesta</i>	Black-tongue caladenia	e	
<i>Caladenia lindleyana</i>	Lindley's spider orchid	e	CR
<i>Caladenia pallida</i>	Rosy spider orchid	e	CR
<i>Caladenia prolata</i>	Long-leaved caladenia	e	
<i>Caladenia saggicola</i>	Sagg spider orchid	e	CR
<i>Caladenia sylvicola</i>	Forest fingers	e	CR
<i>Caladenia tonellii</i>	Robust fingers	e	CR
<i>Calochilus campestris</i>	Copper beard orchid	e	
<i>Centrolepis pedderensis</i>	Pedder centrolepis	e	VU
<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	Bristly cloak fern	e	
<i>Chiloglottis trapeziformis</i>	Broad-lip bird orchid	e	
<i>Corunastylis brachystachya</i>	Short-spiked midge orchid	e	EN
<i>Corunastylis firthii</i>	Firth's midge orchid	e	CR
<i>Corunastylis morrisii</i>	Bearded midge orchid	e	
<i>Craspedia preminghana</i>	Preminghana billy button	e	EN
<i>Cryptandra amara</i>	Bitter cryptandra	e	
<i>Cryptostylis leptochila</i>	Small tongue orchid	e	
<i>Cyathea cunninghamii</i>	Slender treefern	e	
<i>Discaria pubescens</i>	Hairy anchor plant	e	
<i>Diuris lanceolata</i>	Large golden moths	e	EN
<i>Diuris palustris</i>	Swamp diuris	e	
<i>Epacris apseyensis</i>	Apsley heath	e	EN
<i>Epacris barbata</i>	Bearded heath	e	CR
<i>Epacris glabella</i>	Funnel heath	e	EN

<i>Epacris limbata</i>	Border heath	e	CR
<i>Epacris stuartii</i>	Stuart's heath	e	CR
<i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i> ssp. <i>divaricata</i>	Miena cider gum	e	EN
<i>Eucalyptus morrisbyi</i>	Morrisby's gum	e	EN
<i>Euphrasia collina</i> ssp. <i>tetragona</i>	North Coast eyebright	e	
<i>Euphrasia fragosa</i>	Shy eyebright	e	CR
<i>Euphrasia gibbsiae</i> ssp. <i>psilantherea</i>	Swamp eyebright	e	CR
<i>Euphrasia scabra</i>	Yellow eyebright	e	
<i>Euphrasia semipicta</i>	Peninsula eyebright	e	EN
<i>Euphrasia</i> sp. 'fabula'	Masked cliff eyebright	e	EN
<i>Gompholobium ecostatum</i>	Dwarf wedge pea	e	
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple coral pea	e	
<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>	Hoary guinea flower	e	
<i>Hyalosperma demissum</i>	Moss sunray	e	
<i>Isoetopsis graminifolia</i>	Grass cushions	e	
<i>Lepidium hyssopifolium</i>	Basalt peppercress	e	EN
<i>Leptorhynchus elongatus</i>	Lanky buttons	e	
<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i> ssp. <i>albicans</i> var. <i>tricolor</i>	Grassland paper daisy	e	EN
<i>Lomatia tasmanica</i>	King's lomatia	e	CR
<i>Lycopus australis</i>	Native gipsywort	e	
<i>Mentha australis</i>	River mint	e	
<i>Persicaria subsessilis</i>	Bristly knotweed	e	
<i>Phebalium daviesii</i>	Davies' wax flower	e	CR
<i>Philothea freyciana</i>	Freycinet wax flower	e	CR
<i>Pimelea axiflora</i> ssp. <i>axiflora</i>	Bootlace bush	e	
<i>Pneumatopteris pennigera</i>	Lime fern	e	
<i>Prasophyllum amoenum</i>	Dainty leek orchid	e	EN
<i>Prasophyllum apoxychilum</i>	Tapered leek orchid	e	EN
<i>Prasophyllum castaneum</i>	Chestnut leek orchid	e	CR
<i>Prasophyllum favonium</i>	Western leek orchid	e	CR
<i>Prasophyllum incorrectum</i>	Golfer's leek-orchid	e	EN
<i>Prasophyllum milfordense</i>	Milford leek orchid	e	CR
<i>Prasophyllum montanum</i>	Mountain leek orchid	e	
<i>Prasophyllum olidum</i>	Pungent leek orchid	e	CR
<i>Prasophyllum perangustum</i>	Knocklofty leek orchid	e	CR
<i>Prasophyllum pulchellum</i>	Pretty leek orchid	e	CR
<i>Prasophyllum pyriforme</i>	Graceful leek orchid	e	
<i>Prasophyllum robustum</i>	Robust leek orchid	e	CR
<i>Prasophyllum stellatum</i>	Ben Lomond leek orchid	e	CR
<i>Prasophyllum taphanyx</i>	Graveside leek orchid	e	
<i>Prasophyllum tunbridgense</i>	Tunbridge leek orchid	e	EN
<i>Pterostylis atriola</i>	Snug greenhood	e	EN
<i>Pterostylis commutata</i>	Midland greenhood	e	CR
<i>Pterostylis cucullata</i>	Leafy greenhood	e	VU
<i>Pterostylis cycnocephala</i>	Swan greenhood	e	
<i>Pterostylis rubenachii</i>	Arthur River greenhood	e	EN
<i>Pterostylis tunstallii</i>	Tunstall's greenhood	e	
<i>Pterostylis wapstrarum</i>	Fleshy greenhood	e	CR
<i>Ranunculus prasinus</i>	Tunbridge buttercup	e	EN
<i>Rhytidosporum inconspicuum</i>	Alpine appleberry	e	
<i>Sagina diemensis</i>	Pearlwort	e	CR
<i>Scaevola aemula</i>	Fairy fanflower	e	
<i>Schoenus latelaminatus</i>	Medusa bog sedge	e	

<i>Solanum opacum</i>	Green berry nightshade	e	
<i>Spyridium eriocephalum</i> var. <i>eriocephalum</i>	Heath spyridium	e	
<i>Stackhousia gunnii</i>	Gunn's mignonette	e	
<i>Stenopetalum lineare</i>	Threadcross	e	
<i>Tetralochea gunnii</i>	Shy susan	e	CR
<i>Thelymitra antennifera</i>	Rabbit-ears	e	
<i>Thelymitra benthamiana</i>	Blotched sun orchid	e	
<i>Thelymitra bracteata</i>	Leafy sun-orchid	e	
<i>Thelymitra jonesii</i>	Sky-blue sun orchid	e	CR
<i>Thelymitra malvina</i>	Mauve-tufted sun orchid	e	
<i>Thynniorchis huntiana</i>	Elbow orchid	e	
<i>Thynniorchis nothofagicola</i>	Myrtle elbow orchid	e	CR
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	Golden spray	e	
<i>Vittadinia australasica</i> var. <i>oricola</i>	Coast New Holland daisy	e	
<i>Ballantinia antipoda</i>	Southern ballantine	x	EN
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> var. <i>integrifolia</i>	Coast banksia	x	
<i>Botrychium australe</i>	Parsley fern	x	
<i>Caladenia cardiochila</i>	Heart-lip spider orchid	x	
<i>Chenopodium erosum</i>	Papery gooseneck	x	
<i>Cooperhooia barbata</i>	Purple goodenia	x	
<i>Corunastylis nudiscapa</i>	Dense midge orchid	x	
<i>Deyeuxia lawrencei</i>	Lawrence's bent grass	x	EX
<i>Hibbertia rufa</i>	Brown guinea flower	x	
<i>Lepilaena australis</i>	Austral water mat	x	
<i>Levenhookia dubia</i>	Hairy stylewort	x	
<i>Myosurus australis</i>	Southern mousetail	x	
<i>Myriophyllum glomeratum</i>	Clustered water milfoil	x	
<i>Ozothamnus selaginoides</i>	Clubmoss everlasting	x	EX
<i>Podotheca angustifolia</i>	Sticky longheads	x	
<i>Prostanthera cuneata</i>	Alpine mint bush	x	
<i>Senecio macrocarpus</i>	Fluffy groundsel	x	VU
<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral toadflax	x	VU
<i>Veronica notabilis</i>	Forest speedwell	x	
<i>Vittadinia megacephala</i>	Giant New Holland daisy	x	

## PLANTS LISTED ON THE EPBCA ONLY

<i>Carex tasmanica</i>	Curley sedge	VU
<i>Dianella amoena</i>	Matted flax lily	EN
<i>Prasophyllum crebriflorum</i>	Crowded leek orchid	EN
<i>Pterostylis ziegeleri</i>	Cape Portland greenhood	EN
<i>Taraxacum cygnorum</i>	Coast dandelion	VU
<i>Xerochrysum palustre</i>	Swamp everlasting	VU

# Alphabetic index of common names

Alpine apple-berry	<i>Rytidosporum alpinum</i>
Alpine mintbush	<i>Prostanthera cuneata</i>
Apsley heath	<i>Epacris apsleyensis</i>
Austral moonwort, parsley fern	<i>Botrychium australe</i>
Austral toadflax	<i>Thesium australe</i>
Bearded heath	<i>Epacris barbata</i>
Bearded midge orchid	<i>Genoplesium morrisii</i>
Bertya	<i>Bertya rosmarinifolia</i>
Bitter cryptandra	<i>Cryptandra amara</i>
Black bristle-rush	<i>Chorizandra enodis</i>
Black-tipped spider orchid	<i>Caladenia anthracina</i>
Black-tongue caladenia	<i>Caladenia congesta</i>
Blue devil	<i>Eryngium ovinum</i>
Blue pincushion or native cornflower	<i>Brunonia australis</i>
Border heath	<i>Epacris limbata</i>
Brown guinea flower	<i>Hibbertia rufa</i>
Buftons eyebright	<i>Euphrasia phragmostoma</i>
Bush pea	<i>Pultenaea mollis</i>
Bush pea	<i>Pultenaea paleacea</i>
Bush pea	<i>Pultenaea prostrata</i>
Bush pea	<i>Pultenaea selaginoides</i>
Clasping goodenia	<i>Goodenia amplexans</i>
Cloak fern	<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>
Coral heath	<i>Epacris acuminata</i>
Dans Hill heath	<i>Epacris virgata</i>
Davies wax-flower	<i>Phebalium daviesii</i>
Austral thorn	<i>Discaria pubescens</i>
Dwarf bush-pea	<i>Pultenaea humilis</i>
Dwarf wedge-pea	<i>Gompholobium ecostatum</i>
Fairy fan-flower	<i>Scaevola aemula</i>
False sarsparilla	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>
Fleshy greenhood	<i>Pterostylis wapstreorum</i>
Fluffy groundsel	<i>Senecio macrocarpus</i>
Forest speedwell	<i>Veronica notabilis</i>
Furze hakea	<i>Hakea ulicina</i>
Gaping leek orchid	<i>Prasophyllum correctum</i>
Gaudichauds plantain	<i>Plantago gaudichaudii</i>
Giant New Holland daisy	<i>Vittadinia megacephala</i>
Grass cushions	<i>Isoetopsis graminifolia</i>
Grasstree	<i>Xanthorrhoea bracteata</i>
Great bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>

Great heath	<i>Epacris grandis</i>
Gristle fern	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>
Gunns mignonette	<i>Stackhousia gunnii</i>
Gunns pink-bells	<i>Tetratheca gunnii</i>
Hairy cutleaf daisy	<i>Brachycome rigidula</i>
Hairy knotweed	<i>Persicaria subsessilis</i>
Hairy mountain daisy	<i>Brachycome tenuiscapa</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>
Hairy stylewort	<i>Levenhookia dubia</i>
Heart-lip spider orchid	<i>Caladenia cardiochila</i>
Hoary guinea flower	<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>
Hoary sunray	<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i> var. <i>tricolor</i>
Hookers spleenwort	<i>Asplenium hookerianum</i>
Horny cone-bush	<i>Isopogon ceratophyllus</i>
Knawel	<i>Scleranthus diander</i>
Knawel	<i>Scleranthus fasciculatas</i>
Lanky buttons	<i>Leptorhynchos elongatus</i>
Lemon beauty heads	<i>Calocephalus citreus</i>
Lesser joyweed	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>
Lime fern	<i>Pneumatopteris pennigera</i>
Lindleys spider orchid	<i>Caladenia lindleyana</i>
Medusa bog-rush	<i>Schoenus latelaminatus</i>
Midland greenhood	<i>Pterostylis commutata</i>
Midlands mimosa	<i>Acacia axillaris</i>
Morrisbys gum	<i>Eucalyptus morrisbyi</i>
Moss sunray	<i>Hyalosperma demissum</i>
Mouse-tail	<i>Myosurus minimus</i>
Native broom	<i>Viminaria juncea</i>
Native gypsywort	<i>Lycopus australis</i>
Native soybean	<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>
Native wintercress	<i>Barbarea australis</i>
New Holland daisy	<i>Vittadinia australasica</i> var. <i>oricola</i>
Obcordate spyridium	<i>Spyridium obcordatum</i>
Patersons spider orchid	<i>Caladenia patersonii</i>
Peppercress	<i>Lepidium hyssopifolium</i>
Poison lobelia	<i>Lobelia pratioides</i>
Port Arthur eyebright	<i>Euphrasia semipicta</i>
Prostrate stenanthemum	<i>Stenanthemum pimeleoides</i>
Pungent leek orchid	<i>Prasophyllum olidum</i>
Purple goodenia	<i>Cooperhookia barbata</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Roadside wallaby grass	<i>Danthonia popinensis</i>
Robust leek orchid	<i>Prasophyllum robustum</i>
Rosy spider orchid	<i>Caladenia pallida</i>
Rough raspwort	<i>Haloragis aspera</i>

Round-leaf mintbush	<i>Prostanthera rotundifolia</i>
Saltbush	<i>Atriplex suberecta</i>
Sand brome	<i>Bromus arenarius</i>
Sand grasstree	<i>Xanthorrhoea arenaria</i>
Scrambling ground fern	<i>Hypolepis distans</i>
Shiny cliff eyebright	<i>Euphrasia amphisysepala</i>
Skirted tree fern	<i>Cyathea x marcescens</i>
Slender knotweed	<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>
Slender tick trefoil	<i>Desmodium gunnii</i>
Small rasp-fern	<i>Doodia caudata</i>
Small-leaf pomaderris	<i>Pomaderris elachophylla</i>
Small-leaf spyridium	<i>Spyridium microphyllum</i>
South Esk heath	<i>Epacris exserta</i>
South Esk pine	<i>Callitris oblonga</i>
Southern ballantine	<i>Ballantina antipod</i>
Spicers everlasting	<i>Argentipalium spiceri</i>
Spur velleia	<i>Velleia paradoxa</i>
Sticky long-heads	<i>Podotrochea angustifolia</i>
Stinking pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>
Strap leaf asperula	<i>Asperula charophyton</i>
Stuarts heath	<i>Epacris stuartii</i>
Sunray	<i>Triptilodiscus pygmaeus</i>
Swamp wallaby grass	<i>Amphibromus macrorhinus</i>
Table Mountain daisy bush	<i>Ozothamnus selaginoides</i>
Tapered leek orchid	<i>Prasophyllum apoxychilum</i>
Tasmanian velvet bush	<i>Lasiopetalum micranthum</i>
Thick-stem caladenia	<i>Caladenia campbellii</i>
Threadcress	<i>Stenopetalum lineare</i>
Three awned spear grass	<i>Aristida benthamii</i>
Tunbridge buttercup	<i>Ranunculus prasinus</i>
Tunbridge leek orchid	<i>Prasophyllum tunbridgense</i>
Water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum glomeratum</i>
Water-milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum integrifolium</i>
Wavy marshwort	<i>Nymphoides crenata</i>
Wiry mitrewort	<i>Mitrasacme divergens</i>
Yellow eyebright	<i>Euphrasia scabra</i>
Yellow rush lily	<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>