

Riparian Revegetation Plant List *for the Tamar Catchment*



What to plant?

The plant list overleaf will assist to make informed decisions regarding which native species are best suited for riparian revegetation projects.

When considering your revegetation project, it is vital that you identify where on the riverbank profile the plants will go, as this will be one of the keys to success.

Important Considerations

- Work out the **Upper, Mid & Low** bank proportions of your revegetation site
- Change the density of plantings to suit your bank profile and site conditions
- Choose at least 70% of your plants from the Primary Species List
- Choose the remaining 30% of plants from the Secondary Species List. This will help to increase diversity.

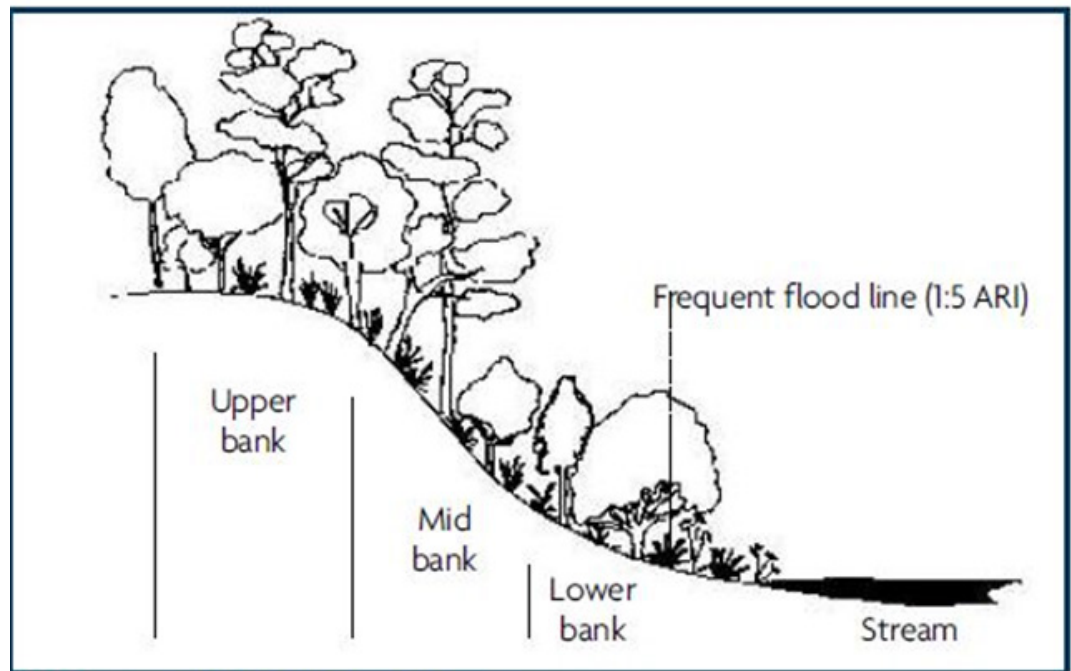


Diagram adapted from DNR River Facts R31, 1998

Riverbank Position

U - Upper Bank: Regular plant density, hardy trees and shrubs with deep root systems, inundated for short periods in extreme floods, dry for most of the year

M - Mid Bank: Plant diversity, mixture of fast-growing native grasses, mat rushes, shrubs and small trees, inundated for short periods in minor floods, dry summer / wet winter

L - Low Bank (toe): Dense plantings, rushes and sedges, frequently inundated, wet / moist for long periods

Species	Common Name	Riverbank Position	No.
Trees & Shrubs			
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle	U, M	
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	U, M	
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Prickly Box	U	
<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	Black Peppermint	U	
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum	U, M	
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	White Gum	U, M	
<i>Hakea microcarpa</i>	Tiny Devil Hakea	M	
<i>Hymenanchera dentata</i>	Tree Violet	U, M	
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea tree	L, M	
<i>Melaleuca gibbosa</i>	Small Leaf Melaleuca	M	
Grasses, Sedges, Rushes			
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge	L	
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush	L	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Sagg	U, M	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Silver Tussock	U, M	

Trees & Shrubs			
<i>Acacia mucronata</i>	Narrow Leafed Wattle	U	
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses	U, M	
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Bull Oak	U	
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia	U	
<i>Beyeria viscosa</i>	Pinkwood	U, M	
<i>Callistemon pallidus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush	M	
<i>Callistemon viridiflorus</i>	Green Bottlebrush	M, L	
<i>Callitris oblonga</i>	South Esk Pine	M	
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Dollybush	U, M	
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Native Currant	M	
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Brown-top Stringybark	U, M	
<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>	Cabbage Ash	U	
<i>Eucalyptus rodwayi</i>	Black Swamp Gum	U, M	
<i>Grevillea australis</i>	Honey Grevillea	M	
<i>Hakea epiglottis</i>	Beaked Hakea	U, M	
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Manuka	U, M	
<i>Lomatia tinctoria</i>	Guitar Plant	U, M	
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Paperbark	M, L	
<i>Micrantheum hexandrum</i>	Box Micrantheum	M	
<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i>	Native Olive	U, M	
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting	U, M	
<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>	Cheesewood	M	
<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>	Dogwood	M	
Grasses, Sedges, Rushes, Lilies			
<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Tassel Sedge	L	
<i>Carex tereticaulis</i>	Sedge	L	
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax Lily	M, L	
<i>Gahnia grandis</i>	Cutting Grass	M, L	
<i>Juncus species</i>	Rush	L	
Ferns			
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Mother Shield Fern	M, L	
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	Fishbone Water Fern	M, L	

Primary Species
(make up 70 -90% of total numbers)

Secondary Species
(make up remaining 10 -30% of total)

Note: Riparian sites are highly variable, the list is 'general' and may not always lead to a good species mix on certain sites. If you are uncertain, please seek professional advice.



Natural Resource Management
in Northern Tasmania