



A-7 Vegetation Rehabilitation Management Subplan

Stage 1 – North West Transmission Developments Project

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**TASMANIAN
PLANNING COMMISSION**

Endorsed

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Date: 27 August 2026

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1. Introduction

This document is the Vegetation Rehabilitation Management Subplan. This is a subplan under the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for Stage 1 of the North West Transmission Developments Project (NWTd) in Tasmania.

The Contractor for the delivery of the project is Genus Infrastructure (NSW) Pty Ltd, referred to as Genus hereafter. Genus has developed the CEMP and subplans to address the environmental management of the project.

The CEMP should be referred to for additional context, including:

- Project details including document control, commitments/conditions and person accepting responsibility for the CEMP and all associated subplans including this Vegetation Rehabilitation Management Subplan
- Project description
- Emergency contacts and procedures
- Potential environmental risks and impacts of the project
- Auditing and review requirements
- Glossary and abbreviations

This CEMP subplan applies to all personnel and subcontractors engaged by Genus for the duration of the contract. The CEMP and subplans will be used to develop site specific, or activity specific environmental management plans.

2. Objectives

The primary objectives of the Biosecurity Management Subplan are to comply with:

- Commitments in the Development Application (DA) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
- Conditions of approval in Permit number MIPP-2026-01 issued under the MIDA Act
- Conditions of approval in EPBC 2022/09247 issued under the EPBC Act
- All relevant TasNetworks standards and procedures.

Aspect specific objectives are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1 Objectives of the Vegetation Rehabilitation Management Subplan

Aspect	Objectives
Native vegetation	Achieve stable and self-supporting landform that supports native species
Other land use (agriculture or forestry)	Achieve a stable and self-supporting landform that supports previous or agreed land use in accordance with property management plans

3. Reference documents

This Vegetation Rehabilitation Management Subplan was identified by the environmental risk assessment (refer to Section 10 of the CEMP) as necessary to mitigate impacts to specific environmental and heritage values of the proposed action area and has been prepared in accordance with regulations and guidance documents listed in Table 2.

Table 2 Reference documents

Title	Reference/link
Regulator Permits	
Major Infrastructure Project Planning Permit Granted under the Major Infrastructure Development Approvals Act 1999 and the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993	Permit number: MIPP-2026-01 North West Transmission Upgrades Project - Palmerston to Hampshire Section - Final Report and permit, 10 March 2026
Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Protection Act 1999	EPBC 2022/09247
North West Transmission Developments DA/EIS information	
Ecology Baseline Characterisation and Impact Assessment (NWTD EP-DA-502)	Entura 2025. Ecology Baseline Characterisation and Impact Assessment. Remaining North West Transmission Developments, Part E – Attachments and appendices, Appendix B. NWTD EP-DA-502.
Vegetation clearance (NWTD-EP-DA-501)	TasNetworks 2025. Vegetation clearance. Remaining North West Transmission Developments, Part E – Attachments and appendices, Appendix A. NWTD-EP-DA-501.
Management Measures (NWTD-EP-DA-610)	TasNetworks 2025. Management measures. Remaining North West Transmission Developments, Part E – Attachments and appendices, Attachment 10. NWTD-EP-DA-610.
TasNetworks protocols	
Vegetation Asset Management Plan	TasNetworks 2020. Asset Management Plan. Version 6. Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd.
Other relevant information	
Revegetation Best Practice	Landcare Tasmania 2025. Revegetation Best Practices. Landcare Tasmania. Revegetation: Best Practice - Landcare Tasmania .
Related subplans	
Flora and Fauna Management Subplan	NWTD Construction Environment Management Plan.
Biosecurity Management Subplan	NWTD Construction Environment Management Plan.
Soil and Water Management Subplan	NWTD Soil and Water Management Plan.

4. Induction and training

Induction and training requirements are identified in Section 8 of the CEMP. Vegetation rehabilitation aspects from this Subplan that will be included in induction and training material are provided in Table 3.

Table 3 Induction and training

Induction/training	Details (as required)	Who
Temporary worksite rehabilitation requirements	Workers involved in the removal of temporary works will be inducted to understand the requirements for the rehabilitation of the site to the state agreed upon between the landowner and the project and the requirements listed within this subplan.	All workers
Post construction rehabilitation requirements	Any workers involved in post construction rehabilitation/maintenance/monitoring will be inducted to understand the requirements as set out within this subplan.	All workers

5. Responsibility

Responsibilities in relation to the implementation of this Subplan are presented in Table 4.

Table 4 Responsibilities for Vegetation Rehabilitation Management Subplan

Role	Responsibility
Suitably qualified ecologist/botanist	Suitably qualified ecologist/botanist will be responsible for the identification of specific flora species and vegetation communities. The suitably qualified ecologist/botanist has authority to supervise, halt and order the manner in which any clearing and construction is undertaken. Minimum qualification requirements for individuals being considered for the role of suitably qualified ecologist/botanist for undertaking inspection. Qualified botanist Qualified ecologist with experience in plant identification and plant surveys
Suitably qualified weed technician	A person suitably qualified in weed management and removal, will have the required Tasmanian commercial operator license.
Genus Project Manager	See CEMP
Genus Construction Manager	See CEMP
Genus Environmental Manager	See CEMP
Genus Design Manager	See CEMP
Site Supervisor	See CEMP

6. Performance criteria

The performance criteria for vegetation rehabilitation are presented in Table 5.

Table 5 Performance criteria for Vegetation Rehabilitation Subplan

Objective	Performance criteria
Achieve stable and self-supporting landform that supports native species.	Ground cover, species richness and diversity targets will be developed for each land holder/land manager dependent upon pre-construction conditions, and future land use.
Achieve a stable and self-supporting landform that supports previous or agreed land use in accordance with property management plans.	Rehabilitation criteria will be developed for each land holder/land manager dependent upon the pre-construction conditions and future land use.

7. Management controls

Table 6 provides management controls for vegetation rehabilitation.

Table 6 Summary of Vegetation Rehabilitation Management Subplan controls

Item	Specific control	Reference	Responsibility
Pre-construction			
VR01	Review any property specific vegetation/soil rehabilitation requirements are documented within the property management plans. Where there are no documented requirements the contractor will implement as a minimum the measures as detailed in the construction controls below.	CM018 CM014 Framework Table of Context for Site Specific Rehabilitation Plans (Appendix A) Framework schedule for vegetation rehabilitation (Appendix B)	Environmental Manager
VR02	Where native vegetation is proposed to be cleared, species selection for revegetation will be undertaken in accordance with the Rehabilitation Species Selection Framework (Section 7.1 of this subplan) and will prioritise local provenance native species consistent with the pre-construction vegetation community, subject to operational safety requirements and availability.	Vegetation Asset Management Plan (TasNetworks, 2020)	Environmental Manager
Construction			
VR03	Prior to commissioning of the transmission line, screening vegetation to the eastern boundary of the new works at the Sheffield substation and the north and east of the Burnie substation must be planted and maintained, to a mature height adequate to provide visual screening of the substations (2m minimum).	MIDAA permit condition 57	Environmental Manager
VR04	When sourcing plants, equipment and/or contractors to perform rehabilitations works, prioritise the landowners own labour and/or knowledge of local contractors/suppliers.	CM098	Environmental Manager

Item	Specific control	Reference	Responsibility
VR05	The following must be implemented as a minimum in accordance with the relevant standards and guidelines: - Rehabilitating temporary work sites (winch, drum and break sites, tower assembly site and associated temporary accesses) within 12 months of ceasing to be used. - Retaining vegetation, slash and chipped materials for reuse in rehabilitation. - o Materials will be stockpiled separately from topsoil and subsoil. - o Will not be stockpiled adjacent to watercourses. - o Will be protected to preserve seed and organic matter. Seeds to be preserved and collected in line with best practice guidelines and Site Specific Rehabilitation Plans. - Importing soils and fill materials to sites will be avoided as far as practicable. - If importing soils and fill materials is unavoidable suppliers are required to provide Genus with, - o A declaration that their product(s) are weed and disease free and/or - o An independent biosecurity hygiene assessment report of their operations and/or - o Provide adequate evidence that their quarry operations maintain effective biosecurity hygiene measures. - Treating any weeds present at rehabilitation and revegetation sites using appropriate controls. - Implementing biosecurity controls as specified in the Biosecurity Management Subplan. - Reinstating (or replicating) existing landforms and drainage. - Implementing erosion and sediment control measures until successful rehabilitation and revegetation is achieved. - Progressively revegetating disturbed areas as soon as practicable to minimise exposed soils to erosion and weed colonisation. - Using geofabric, hessian, mulches or soil stabilisers (tackifiers) where it is not possible to revegetate as soon as practicable - Protecting reinstated areas with mulch, hessian or geofabric where susceptible to erosion.	CM014 CM020 CM023 Framework Table of Context for Site Specific Rehabilitation Plans (Appendix A) Framework schedule for vegetation rehabilitation (Appendix B) Local native plants species planting list (Appendix C) Biosecurity Management Subplan	Environmental Lead Construction Manager Site Supervisor

Item	Specific control	Reference	Responsibility
	- Revegetating disturbed native vegetation areas as required by permit conditions and as specified in the site specific Vegetation Rehabilitation Plans, including use of local provenance species and vegetation consistent with vegetation communities in the area. - Ensuring vegetation debris is not contaminated by weed material. - Ensuring that local provenance plant species are used for revegetation and rehabilitation. - Reinstating farmland as agreed with landholders and documented in property management plans. - Where necessary (i.e. not farmland, but areas where natural regeneration is unsuccessful), revegetating disturbed areas on the easement with low growing endemic native vegetation species that will provide cover and stabilise the soils but not exceed the required electrical safety clearances - Testing soils at temporary construction and operation and maintenance sites for known or suspected contamination and remediating contamination including with any clean up notices - Inspecting rehabilitated areas for weeds, erosion and sedimentation, and revegetation success quarterly for one year, 6 monthly for a further 2 years, and following storm events within these periods until successful rehabilitation. A total of 3 years minimum monitoring post rehabilitation is required, or until rehabilitation criteria are met. Remediate unsuccessful rehabilitation. Undertake weed management in disturbed areas where weeds have colonised post-construction. Documenting results of all inspections, monitoring, testing and remediation activities, including photographic evidence of rehabilitated worksites by a suitably qualified professional (e.g. a botanist).		
VR06	Progressive rehabilitation following completion of construction works.	CM014	Environmental Manager
VR07	Rehabilitation as per the site-specific Vegetation Rehabilitation Plans implemented within the Property Management Plans. Site-specific species selection and planting schedules will be documented in Site-Specific Vegetation Rehabilitation Plans prepared in accordance with Appendix A.	Framework Table of Context for Site Specific Rehabilitation Plans (Appendix A)	Suitably qualified botanist/ rehabilitation contractor
VR08	In accordance with MIDAA permit condition 56:	MIDAA permit condition 56	Environmental Manager

Item	Specific control	Reference	Responsibility
	- For towers 117-139 in the Palmerston to Sheffield section of the transmission line, towers and poles 52-64 in the Sheffield to Burnie section of the transmission line, and towers 14-29 in the Burnie to Hampshire Hills section of the transmission line excluding the areas of tower foot pads and access tracks, groundcover vegetation within the easement must: - be maintained or replanted if it dies, - have a varied edge condition in shape to present a less continuous form, - be allowed to grow to a modest height (1.5m minimum), and - be of a variety of types (i.e. ground covers, shrubs, and small trees). - For towers and poles 52-64 in the Sheffield to Burnie section of the transmission line to reduce the contrast between the cleared easement and adjacent contiguous vegetation: - pruning must include creating a varied height in the vegetation underneath the transmission line, - the vegetation clearing along the easement must not be in a straight line, and - bare areas must be rehabilitated.		Suitably qualified rehabilitation contractor
Post-construction			
VR09	Rehabilitation to begin the first spring following construction completion. Temporary revegetation can be planted in the interim, using native annual grass species, until full rehabilitation of the site can be undertaken.	Landcare Tasmania Framework schedule for vegetation rehabilitation (Appendix B)	Environmental Manager Suitably qualified botanist/ rehabilitation contractor
VR10	Inspect quarterly for one year post revegetation and biannually for a further two years. Total of three years minimum monitoring post rehabilitation or until rehabilitation performance criteria are met (refer to Table 5). Undertake weed management in disturbed areas where weeds have colonised post construction.	CM014	Environmental Manager

7.1 Rehabilitation species selection framework

Selection of plant species for rehabilitation will be undertaken on a site-specific basis by a suitably qualified ecologist/botanist (or suitably qualified rehabilitation contractor), in consultation with landholders and in accordance with relevant Property Management Plans (PMPs), detailed design information, and applicable permit conditions.

A broad list of species that may be chosen is available in Appendix C, however, this is not exhaustive. Therefore, the following framework should also be applied to guide species selection:

General principles (all rehabilitation areas):

- Preference for local provenance native species consistent with the pre-construction vegetation community and local planting guides.
- Species selection will be informed by:
 - Pre-construction vegetation condition and community type
 - Soil, topography and hydrological conditions
 - Availability of viable seed/tubestock at the time of rehabilitation
 - Biosecurity requirements
 - Landholder preferences and agreed land use outcomes
- Species mix (including groundcovers, grasses, shrubs and trees where appropriate) will aim to achieve a stable, self-sustaining vegetation community aligned with the performance criteria in Table 5.
- Final species selection will be documented in Site-Specific Vegetation Rehabilitation Plans (Appendix A)

Native vegetation to be fully rehabilitated:

- Species selection will aim to re-establish the composition and structure of the pre-existing vegetation community (like-for-like replacement), to the extent practicable.
- Local provenance species representative of the target vegetation community will be prioritised, informed by ecological surveys and local species lists (Appendix C).
- A diversity of growth forms (groundcovers, shrubs and trees) will be included, unless otherwise constrained by site conditions.

Native vegetation to be rehabilitated with height constraints:

- Species selection will prioritise low-growing native species (e.g. grasses, sedges, forbs and low shrubs) that are compatible with electrical safety clearance requirements.
- Species will be selected to:
 - Provide ground stabilisation and erosion control
 - Support ecological function where practicable
 - Maintain required safety clearances in accordance with TasNetworks standards
- Taller species may be included only where consistent with clearance requirements and approved design outcomes.

Modified land and farmland:

- Rehabilitation will be undertaken in accordance with Property Management Plans and landholder agreements.
- Species selection may include:
 - Pasture species or agricultural grasses consistent with pre-existing land use
 - Native species where agreed with the landholder
- The objective will be to restore land capability and productivity, rather than replicate native vegetation communities, unless otherwise agreed.

8. Monitoring requirements

A summary of monitoring requirements for vegetation rehabilitation is provided in Table 7.

Table 7 Summary of Vegetation Rehabilitation Management Subplan monitoring program

Location	Monitoring requirement	Frequency	Record	Responsibility
Rehabilitation sites	Site specific parameters and targets will be developed in consultation with each land holder by the land manager, including for native and non-native rehabilitation. For rehabilitation of native vegetation, all of the following parameters will be included. Other land uses will use relevant parameters as determined with land holders/land managers: – Native ground coverage (%) – Bare ground coverage (%) – General weed coverage (%) – Declared weed coverage (%) – Low growing (shrub) species richness (per quadrat) – Photo point	Quarterly one year post rehabilitation. Biannually a further two years.	After each inspection: – Survey report – Corrective action report (if required) report	Environmental Manager

9. Adaptive management measures

Adaptive management measures (contingency actions) associated with this Subplan are presented in Table 8.

Table 8 Vegetation Rehabilitation Management Subplans triggers and contingencies

Trigger	Adaptive management measure
Weed infestation within rehabilitation areas	– Identify the species, likely origin, potential pathways for dispersal, and risk level. – Consult with a SQP to determine suitable control measures and undertake management measures as necessary. – Review site specific weed control within site specific vegetation rehabilitation plans.

10. Reporting and documentation requirements

A full summary of reporting requirements for environmental management of the Project is provided in Section of the CEMP. The reporting and documentation inputs from this Subplan are provided in Table A1-1. These will be incorporated into CEMP reporting requirements (refer to Section 6 of the CEMP) that are provided to the Executive Steering Committee including TasNetworks.

Table 9 Vegetation Rehabilitation Management Subplans reporting requirements

Reporting requirement	Type	Frequency	By who	To who
Rehabilitation monitoring	Report	Post each survey	Suitably qualified botanist/ rehabilitation contractor	Genus
Rehabilitation corrective actions undertaken	Report	As required	Suitably qualified botanist/ rehabilitation contractor	Genus

11. Reviews and updates

If monitoring determines that the controls outlined in this Subplan are not effective, the process generating the adverse outcome will be paused within 24 hours of discovery, under direction from the Project Manager. Alternative management controls will be determined in accordance with the CEMP and the above management measures. Once determined, works may resume.

This document is not static and will be updated during the approval process to reflect new information and changes to management measures, in accordance with the CEMP.

12. Document history

12.1 Current document authoriser

Title	Name
General Manager – Major Projects Transmission	Craig Gosney

12.2 Revision history

Rev	Date	Author	Authoriser	Details of Amendment
A	27/10/2025	GHD	CG	Initial document – 70% Design Gate Draft
B	30/01/2026	GHD	CG	90% Design Gate Submission
C	25/03/2026	GHD	CG	90% TN comments addressed, Permit Conditions Addressed, IFC Submission
D	24/04/2026	GHD Genus	CG	Address 100% TN comments, updates based on provisional EPBC Approval conditions
E	15/06/2026	GHD	CG	Addressing TPC comments
F	24/07/26	GHD	CG	Addressing TPC comments

Appendices

Appendix A

**Framework Table of Contents for Site Specific
Vegetation Rehabilitation Plans**

Table A1-1 Framework Table of Contents for Site Specific Vegetation rehabilitation plans

Section	Description*
1. Introduction	The purpose, scope, limitations and assumptions
2. Background	The site specific project description, details on staging of works within the land holder/land manager site. Maps of rehabilitation areas (tower areas cleared to ground level). Any relevant legislative context for the specific site.
3. Environmental setting	Description of the pre-construction condition including but not limited to: – Vegetation communities (native, agriculture, pasture or plantation/forestry) – Fauna (threatened, native or livestock) – Climate – Soil and geology
4. Objectives and performance criteria	Objectives (as per Table 1 of this Vegetation Rehabilitation Management Plan) Site specific and targeted performance criteria (as described in Table 5 of this Vegetation Rehabilitation Management Plan)
5. Methods	Establishment of reference sites Description of methods for site preparation including: – Weed control methods (manual and herbicides) – Fencing Vegetation establishment including: – Determining a site-specific species list – Tubestock establishment Where possible (particularly within disturbed native vegetation) consider fauna habitat enhancement Description of planting methods and plant protection Description of management and maintenance: – Post-rehabilitation weed control – Dieback management
6. Ecological monitoring	Monitoring methods, which will include a combination of the following: – Qualitative monitoring (visual inspections and photo points) – Quantitative monitoring (quadrats) – required for native vegetation – Monitoring methods and parameters to be selected based on the required site-specific performance criteria Milestones – Weed management – Vegetation establishment Completion criteria (to meet site specific performance criteria) Corrective actions Reporting (as per Table 7 of this Vegetation Rehabilitation Management Plan)

* For rehabilitation of native vegetation (including high value grassland and riparian vegetation) all the sections will be required (e.g. quantitative monitoring will be necessary in areas of disturbed native vegetation). Other land uses will use relevant sections (and sub sections) as determined with land holders/land managers (e.g. qualitative monitoring will likely be sufficient for agricultural or forestry land).

Appendix B

**Framework Schedule for Vegetation
Rehabilitation**

Table A2-1 Framework schedule for vegetation rehabilitation program

Activity	Pre-construction/ construction	Pre-construction/ construction	Completion of construction	Post-construction							
	Any season	Spring	Any season	Year 1 – Spring	Year 1 – Summer	Year 1 – Winter	Year 1 – Autumn	Year 2 – Spring	Year 2 – Autumn	Year 3 – Spring	Year 3 – Autumn
1. Planning											
Initial site stabilisation											
Weed control											
Fencing											
Seed collection											
Tubestock ordering											
Plant tubestock/cell orders and propagation											
Tubestock planting											
Seedling and propagated planting											

Activity	Pre-construction/ construction	Pre-construction/ construction	Completion of construction	Post-construction							
	Any season	Spring	Any season	Year 1 – Spring	Year 1 – Summer	Year 1 – Winter	Year 1 – Autumn	Year 2 – Spring	Year 2 – Autumn	Year 3 – Spring	Year 3 – Autumn
Maintenance and monitoring											

Appendix C

Local Native Plant List

Table A3-1 Framework schedule for vegetation rehabilitation program

Scientific name	Common name
Trees	
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses
<i>Acacia verniciflua</i>	Varnished Wattle
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak
<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i>	Sassafras
<i>Casuarina littoralis</i>	Black Sheoak
<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	Black Peppermint
<i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i>	Cider Gum
<i>Eucalyptus nitida</i>	Smithton Peppermint
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Black Gum / Swamp Gum
<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>	Cabbage Gum
<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>	Mountain Ash
<i>Eucalyptus rodwayi</i>	Swamp Peppermint
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	White Gum
<i>Eucryphia lucida</i>	Leatherwood
<i>Hakea lissosperma</i>	Mountain Hakea
<i>Nematolepis squamea</i>	Satinwood
<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i>	Myrtle Beech
<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>	Cheesewood
<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>	Common Dogwood / Dogwood
Shrubs	
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Spreading Wattle
<i>Acacia mucronata</i>	Caterpillar Wattle
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle
<i>Acacia sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Hop Wattle
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Sweet Scented Wattle
<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	Sunshine Wattle
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black Sheoak
<i>Aotus ericoides</i>	Golden Pea
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia
<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	Wiry Bauera / Dog Rose
<i>Bedfordia salicina</i>	Tasmanian Blanketleaf
<i>Beyeria viscosa</i>	Pinkwood
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Prickly Box
<i>Callistemon pallidus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush
<i>Callistemon viridiflorus</i>	Green Bottlebrush
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Dollybush
<i>Casuarina monilifera</i>	Necklace Sheoak
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Native Currant
<i>Correa alba</i>	White Correa
<i>Correa backhousiana</i>	Velvet Correa
<i>Correa lawrenceana / lawrenciana</i>	Mountain Correa
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Broadleaf Hopbush / Hop Bush
<i>Gaultheria hispida</i>	Copperleaf Snowberry / Snowberry
<i>Grevillea australis</i>	Southern Grevillea / Alpine Grevillea
<i>Hakea epiglottis</i>	Beaked Needlebush
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Teatree / Woolly Tea Tree
<i>Leptospermum nitidum</i>	Shiny Tea Tree
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Common Teatree / Common Tea Tree
<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>	Coastal Cushion Bush
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Currant Bush
<i>Lomatia tinctoria</i>	Guitar Plant
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp Paperbark
<i>Melaleuca squamea</i>	Swamp Honey Myrtle
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Scented Paperbark
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Coastal Boobialla
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	Native Pear
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Forest Daisybush / Snowy Daisy Bush
<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i>	Dusty Daisybush
<i>Oxylobium arborescens</i>	Tall Shaggyapea

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Oxylobium ellipticum</i>	Golden Rosemary
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlastingbush
<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i>	Yellow Dogwood
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	Heartleaf Bushpea / Native Daphne
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	Coastal Saltbush
<i>Tasmannia lanceolata</i>	Mountain Pepper
<i>Telopea truncata</i>	Tasmanian Waratah
Herbs and Groundcovers	
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Common Buzzy
<i>Argentipallium dealbatum</i>	White Everlasting
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Pigface
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting
<i>Gompholobium huegelii</i>	Common Wedgepea
<i>Hibbertia procumbens</i>	Spreading Guineaflower
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Southern Storksbill
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower Spinach
Grasses, Lilies and Sedges	
<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>	Common Wallaby-grass
<i>Austrostipa stipoides</i>	Coastal Spear Grass
<i>Baloskion tetraphyllum</i>	Tassel Rush
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge
<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Tassel Sedge
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Forest Flaxlily / Tasman Flax Lily
<i>Diplarrena latifolia</i>	Western Flag-iris / Butterfly Flag Iris
<i>Ficinea nodosa</i>	Knobby Club Sedge
<i>Gahnia grandis</i>	Cutting Grass
<i>Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus</i>	Button Grass
<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	Sea Rush
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush
<i>Juncus sarophorus</i>	Broom Rush
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Sagg
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Silver Tussockgrass / Tussock Grass

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Poa poiformis</i>	Coastal Tussock Grass
Climbers	
<i>Billardiera longiflora</i>	Climbing Blue Berry
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Old Man's Beard
<i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i>	Forest Lignum