

Habitat descriptions of threatened flora in Tasmania

Forest Practices Authority
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This document has been prepared by FPA (Anne Chuter) and ECOtas (Mark Wapstra and Fred Duncan) for the Forest Practices Authority.

Disclaimer

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This planning tool will be periodically updated as new information becomes available.

Citation

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Key

Status: Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA)

(r) rare

(v) vulnerable

(e) endangered

(x) extinct (x).

Status: Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA)

- (VU) vulnerable
 (EN) endangered
 (CR) critically endangered
 (EX) extinct.

* indicates endemic to Tasmania; ** indicates within Australia, only occurs in Tasmania.

For more information refer to the Listing Statements, Notes Sheets and Recovery Plans on the DPIPWE website.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Acacia axillaris</i> *	midlands wattle	v, VU	shrub	<i>Acacia axillaris</i> is mainly confined to riparian habitats such as dense riparian scrub and associated floodplains but also extends to paddocks and open grassy forests in frost hollows and areas of poor drainage, but also occasionally occurs on rocky slopes (there is a somewhat anomalous population on the midslopes of Mt Barrow in the north-east). All populations are strongly associated with dolerite. Records outside the core of the range (e.g. Prosser River, Broad River, River Clyde) need to be treated carefully as they may represent the more recently described <i>Acacia derwentiana</i> .
<i>Acacia pataczekii</i> *	wallys wattle	r, -	shrub/tree	<i>Acacia pataczekii</i> occurs mainly at mid-elevations in dry sclerophyll forest, often grading into wet sclerophyll forest (i.e. damp sclerophyll). Most sites are in forests dominated by <i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i> . Substrate is variable and includes dolerite and Permian sediments. Most sites are in the north-east uplands (e.g. Mt Foster, Roses Tier), but there is an anomalous population in dry <i>E. tenuiramis</i> forest in the Midlands (Tunnack area).
<i>Acacia siculiformis</i>	dagger wattle	r, -	shrub	<i>Acacia siculiformis</i> is found near watercourses (e.g. dense shrubby riparian scrubs along major rivers in the Midlands and surrounding uplands) and in dry sclerophyll forest. It is often associated with rocky dolerite sites. Care needs to be taken with outlier records not supported by herbarium specimens.
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	juniper wattle	r, -	shrub	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i> is found in sandy coastal heaths and open heathy forest and woodland in the north and east of Tasmania. Populations are often sparsely distributed and most sites are near-coastal but it can occasionally extend inland (up to 30 km).

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Acacia uncifolia</i>	coast wirilda	r, -	shrub	<i>Acacia uncifolia</i> is thought to be restricted to the Furneaux Group. It is usually found on soils derived from calcareous limestone in coastal heath, heathy scrub and dry open woodland, sometimes with emergent <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> (drooping sheoak). Occurrences on mainland Tasmania are assumed to have originated from ornamental plantings. A population on King Island is of uncertain status.
<i>Acrotriche cordata</i>	coast groundberry	v, -	shrub	<i>Acrotriche cordata</i> is restricted to the Furneaux Group, being associated with calcareous soils. It is found on broken, rocky ground and in heath, scrub and low forest. All occurrences are very near-coastal.
<i>Agrostis australiensis</i>	southern bent	r, -	grass	<i>Agrostis australiensis</i> has been recorded from alpine fjeldmark, damp sclerophyll forests on moist well-drained soils and from intermittent wetlands in the Central Highlands, as well as mossy openings in <i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> (woolly teatree) forests in the Eastern Tiers. The distribution and habitats of native species of <i>Agrostis</i> are poorly understood because of recent taxonomic changes.
<i>Agrostis diemenica</i> *	flatleaf southern bent	r, -	grass	<i>Agrostis diemenica</i> has been recorded from the edges of lakes, marshes and streams. The distribution and habitat requirements of native species of <i>Agrostis</i> are poorly understood because of many recent taxonomic changes.
<i>Allocasuarina crassa</i> *	cape pillar sheoak	r, -	shrub/tree	<i>Allocasuarina crassa</i> is restricted to dolerite soils on Cape Pillar and can be encountered in both damp eucalypt forest and cliff-top heathland and scrub. It may form almost monotypic scrubs given a prolonged fire-free period.
<i>Allocasuarina duncanii</i> *	conical sheoak	r, -	tree	<i>Allocasuarina duncanii</i> is strongly associated with dolerite rock plates or shallow soils over dolerite, where it occurs in monotypic stands or in association with <i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i> or <i>E. coccifera</i> . Two small sites are on quartzitic sandstone. The species is found from 230-1,000 m above sea level with most sites above 500 m.
<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	lesser joyweed	e, -	herb	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i> displays a preference for rocky (dolerite) river margins, but has also been recorded from disturbed <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> swamp forest and damp riparian grasslands.

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<i>Ambuchanania leucobryoides</i>	daisy pan moss	r, -	moss	<i>Ambuchanania leucobryoides</i> is located in the State's south-west in sparsely vegetated almost flat sandy washes or 'sand pans', (alluvial deposits at the base of slopes) consisting almost entirely of white, fine-grained, quartzitic sand. They are surrounded by buttongrass moorland on peaty soil.
<i>Amphibromus fluitans</i>	floating swampgrass	-, VU	grass	<i>Amphibromus fluitans</i> occurs in natural and artificial waterbodies, including swamps, lagoons, billabongs and dams, and roadside ditches. The species needs wetlands that are at least moderately fertile and that have some bare ground produced by seasonally-fluctuating water levels. The two recorded sites in Tasmania, both in the Midlands, may well be introductions.
<i>Amphibromus macrorhinus</i>	longnose swampgrass	e, -	grass	<i>Amphibromus macrorhinus</i> inhabits waterholes and low-lying wet areas in the Midlands.
<i>Amphibromus neesii</i>	southern swampgrass	r, -	grass	<i>Amphibromus neesii</i> is found in damp ground around marshes, lagoons, river flats, pools and streams.
<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i>	annual fern	v, -	fern	<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i> grows in shallow soil layers over rock, on exposed or semi-exposed outcrops in dry or damp sclerophyll forest. Plants are mostly found on rock ledges, often on, or just inside, the drip line of the overhead rock-face. The substrate is variable, including dolerite, basalt and sandstone.
<i>Aphelia gracilis</i>	slender fanwort	r, -	annual herb	<i>Aphelia gracilis</i> inhabits damp sandy ground and wet places in the Midlands and north-east of the State. It may readily colonise sites after fire or other disturbance.
<i>Aphelia pumilio</i>	dwarf fanwort	r, -	annual herb	<i>Aphelia pumilio</i> is found growing on damp flats, often with impeded drainage. The main vegetation types are lowland grassland (<i>Themeda triandra</i>) and dry sclerophyll forest and woodland dominated by <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> , <i>E. amygdalina</i> or <i>E. ovata</i> .
<i>Argyrotegium fordianum</i>	soft cottonleaf	r, -	herb	<i>Argyrotegium fordianum</i> has been recorded from grassy depressions in subalpine and alpine heathland on the Central Plateau and Ben Lomond.
<i>Argyrotegium nitidulum</i>	shining cottonleaf	v, VU	herb	<i>Argyrotegium nitidulum</i> has been recorded from grassy depressions in subalpine heathland, the only known site being at Ben Lomond.
<i>Argyrotegium poliochlorum</i>	greygreen cottonleaf	r, -	herb	<i>Argyrotegium poliochlorum</i> has been recorded from inter-tussock spaces within buttongrass moorland at 1,070 m elevation in the Cradle Mountain

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				region, and also more recently from subalpine scrub in the Skullbone Plains area.
<i>Asperula minima</i>	mossy woodruff	r, -	herb	<i>Asperula minima</i> occurs in a range of vegetation types, the common factor being locally impeded drainage. Habitats include near-coastal swamp forests, <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> swamp forest, <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> sedgy forest, "old pasture" regenerating to sedges and rushes, and firebreaks adjacent to clearfelled forest.
<i>Asperula scoparia</i> subsp. <i>scoparia</i>	prickly woodruff	r, -	herb	<i>Asperula scoparia</i> subsp. <i>scoparia</i> is widespread in Tasmania, and is mainly found in native grasslands and grassy forests, often on fertile substrates such as dolerite-derived soils. Forested sites are usually dominated by <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> and <i>E. viminalis</i> (lower elevations) and <i>E. delegatensis</i> (higher elevations).
<i>Asperula subsimplex</i>	water woodruff	r, -	herb	<i>Asperula subsimplex</i> occurs in sites with impeded drainage, including damp grasslands, floodplains and sometimes in grassy forest and woodland along drainage depressions (even at the outfall of artificial dams).
<i>Asplenium hookerianum</i>	maidenhair spleenwort	e, -	fern	<i>Asplenium hookerianum</i> grows on the margins of the Hellyer River under tall rainforest dominated by <i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i> (myrtle beech) on near-vertical soil banks. On the lower slopes of Drys Bluff, it occurs on rock outcrops and (rarely) tree bases. It is believed to be extinct at a site near Orford, where it grew in a near-coastal gully dominated by <i>Olearia argophylla</i> (musk) and <i>Zieria arborescens</i> (stinkwood).
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> subsp. <i>trichomanes</i>	dolerite spleenwort	v, -	fern	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> subsp. <i>trichomanes</i> occurs on exposed dolerite outcrops in dry sclerophyll forest in the eastern uplands. Plants grow on north-west to north-east facing outcrops in the shallow soil of crevices or sloping rock platforms.
<i>Atriplex suberecta</i>	sprawling saltbush	v, -	shrub	<i>Atriplex suberecta</i> occurs in flat areas below springs and soaks in near-coastal areas; commonly found in disturbed areas. In Tasmania, it is known from the smaller islands of the Furneaux Group, with an historic record from near Hobart.
<i>Australina pusilla</i> subsp. <i>muelleri</i>	large shade nettle	r, -	herb	<i>Australina pusilla</i> subsp. <i>muelleri</i> is known from the southern flanks of Mount Wellington in deeply-shaded gullies within wet eucalypt forest, and from King Island where it grows in association with <i>Australina pusilla</i> subsp. <i>pusilla</i> along stream flats in blackwood swamp forest.

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<i>Australopyrum velutinum</i>	velvet wheatgrass	r, -	grass	<i>Australopyrum velutinum</i> has a restricted distribution in montane grasslands. It can extend into associated grassy woodlands and forest.
<i>Austrocynoglossum latifolium</i>	forest houndstongue	r, -	herb	<i>Austrocynoglossum latifolium</i> has been recorded from a few scattered sites in the State's north, east and King Island. Habitat includes damp and wet eucalypt forest (along creeklines and rivers), and <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> swamp forest (along river/creek margins and extending on to adjacent steeper slopes).
<i>Austrostipa bigeniculata</i>	doublejointed speargrass	r, -	grass	<i>Austrostipa bigeniculata</i> is found mainly in the south-east and Midlands in open woodlands and grasslands, where it is often associated with <i>Austrostipa nodosa</i> .
<i>Austrostipa blackii</i>	crested speargrass	r, -	grass	The habitat of <i>Austrostipa blackii</i> is poorly understood because of confusion with other species. In its "pure" form (i.e. long coma), <i>A. blackii</i> is a species of very near-coastal sites such as the margins of saline lagoons, creek outfalls and vegetated dunes. Further inland, where it seems to grade into other species, it occurs in open grassy woodlands.
<i>Austrostipa scabra</i>	rough speargrass	r, -	grass	<i>Austrostipa scabra</i> occurs mainly in open grasslands and in grasslands created by the loss of tree cover (e.g. through dieback in the Midlands), and occasionally in open woodland and forest, often occurring in rocky habitats such as stony rough pasture, generally on sites with lighter soil than <i>Austrostipa nodosa</i> . Many sites are in highly disturbed habitats such as roadside verges.
<i>Azorella macquariensis</i>	macquarie cushions	e, CR	herb	In Tasmania, <i>Azorella macquariensis</i> is restricted to Macquarie Island.
<i>Ballantinia antipoda</i>	southern shepherds purse	x, -	annual herb	In Tasmania, <i>Ballantinia antipoda</i> is presumed extinct and was known from dry stony sites and the banks of streams around the Glen Leith/Macquarie Plains area towards Bushy Park.
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i>	coast banksia	x, -	tree	In Tasmania, wild <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i> populations are presumed extinct. This species was recorded from calcareous soils in areas exposed to salt spray on King Island and also from the ridgeline of

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
				Long Island in the Hogan Group between Deal Island and Wilsons Promontory.
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	saw banksia	r, -	tree	<i>Banksia serrata</i> is known from open woodland and sedgeland on broad flats, slopes and ridgelines, most strongly associated with quartzitic soils and stony ground. It is restricted to the Sisters Beach/Rocky Cape area, and near Wingaroo on Flinders Island.
<i>Barbarea australis</i> *	riverbed wintercress	e, EN	annual herb	<i>Barbarea australis</i> is a riparian species found near river margins, creek beds and along flood channels adjacent to the river. It tends to favour the slower reaches, and has not been found on steeper sections of rivers. It predominantly occurs in flood deposits of silt and gravel deposited as point bars and at the margins of base flows, or more occasionally or between large cobbles on sites frequently disturbed by fluvial processes. Some of the sites are a considerable distance from the river, in flood channels scoured by previous flood action, exposing river pebbles. Most populations are in the Central Highlands, but other populations occur in the north-east and upland areas in the central north.
<i>Baumea articulata</i>	jointed twigsedge	r, -	sedge	<i>Baumea articulata</i> is associated with near-coastal freshwater lagoons and slow-flowing rivers in northern and eastern Tasmania.
<i>Baumea gunnii</i>	slender twigsedge	r, -	sedge	<i>Baumea gunnii</i> inhabits wet moors, creeks and riverbanks (often in rocky sections) throughout the State. It can extend to poorly-drained sedgy/grassy forest and woodland dominated by <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> or <i>E. rodwayi</i> .
<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i>	tree blanketleaf	v, -	shrub/tree	<i>Bedfordia arborescens</i> is associated with cloud forest (vegetation that strips moisture from mist and cloud enveloping mountains for many days of the year) on the slopes of Mt Munro on Cape Barren Island.
<i>Bertya tasmanica</i> subsp. <i>tasmanica</i> *	tasmanian bertya	e, EN	shrub	<i>Bertya tasmanica</i> subsp. <i>tasmanica</i> mainly occurs on riparian sites in the northern Midlands (e.g. St Pauls River) and east coast (e.g. Apsley River). It is associated with <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> – <i>Callitris oblonga</i> forest on some sites. Other dominants include <i>E. rodwayi</i> and <i>E. viminalis</i> . A large population at Swanwick is atypical, with plants occurring within near-coastal vegetation dominated by <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> (drooping sheoak).

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<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	gristle fern	v, -	fern	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i> favours sheltered sites along creeklines in northern and eastern Tasmania. Sites are within dry sclerophyll or wet sclerophyll forest, sometimes associated strongly with the floodplain of a creek (e.g. Little Beach) but also on slopes away from riparian areas (e.g. Dial Range, Lone Star).
<i>Blechnum neohollandicum</i>	prickly raspfern	- (e pending), -	fern	<i>Blechnum neohollandicum</i> is known from a single site near Chain of Lagoons where it grows in shrubby damp sclerophyll forest along a rocky (Devonian granodiorite) creekline.
<i>Blechnum spinulosum</i>	small raspfern	r, -	fern	<i>Blechnum rupestre</i> is associated with major rivers in northern Tasmania. It is strictly riparian, occurring on shaded banks (e.g. Pipers River), amongst the shade of boulders (e.g. First Basin, Cataract Gorge) and on steep soil banks in wet forest above the high flood zone (e.g. River Leven).
<i>Bolboschoenus caldwellii</i>	sea clubsedge	r, -	sedge	<i>Bolboschoenus caldwellii</i> is widespread in shallow, standing, sometimes brackish water, rooted in heavy black mud.
<i>Bolboschoenus medianus</i>	marsh clubsedge	r, -	sedge	<i>Bolboschoenus medianus</i> inhabits the margins of inland saline lagoons where it is often rooted in heavy black mud.
<i>Boronia gunnii</i> *	river boronia	v, VU	shrub	<i>Boronia gunnii</i> is strictly riparian in habitat, occurring in the flood zone of the Apsley, St Pauls, and Dukes rivers (where extant) and the Denison Rivulet and South Esk River (where presumed extinct) in rock crevices or in the shelter of boulders. The base substrate is always dolerite.
<i>Boronia hemichiton</i> *	mt arthur boronia	e, VU	shrub	<i>Boronia hemichiton</i> is restricted to the western flanks of the Mt Arthur area. It grows in wet heath or scrub with species of <i>Melaleuca</i> (paperbark), <i>Leptospermum</i> (teatree) and <i>Gahnia grandis</i> (cutting grass), extending into ecotonal areas of dry sclerophyll forest and woodland dominated by <i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i> , <i>E. ovata</i> , <i>E. amygdalina</i> or <i>E. delegatensis</i> . The underlying substrate is alluvium over dolerite, and drainage is moderate to poor.
<i>Boronia hippopala</i> *	velvet boronia	v, VU	shrub	<i>Boronia hippopala</i> occurs in the Eastern Tiers, in wet scrubby heath dominated by <i>Melaleuca</i> (paperbark) species, <i>Leptospermum</i> (teatree) species and <i>Gahnia grandis</i> (cutting grass), as well as in adjacent <i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> – <i>E. dalrympleana</i> woodland. The underlying substrate is dolerite, and drainage is moderate to poor.

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<i>Bossiaea tasmanica</i>	spiny bossiaea	r, -	shrub	<i>Bossiaea tasmanica</i> is found in dry sites within dry sclerophyll forest. Most sites are on Mathinna shales in open sites in <i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i> forest in the north-east but there is an anomalous site on dolerite in open <i>E. delegatensis</i> forest at Mt Foster. There is another localised site on Triassic sediments near Tunnack, and a record (from the 1890s) from near New Norfolk.
<i>Botrychium australe</i>	parsley fern	x, -	fern	<i>Botrychium australe</i> is presumed extinct in Tasmania. On mainland Australia, it is known from a wide range of habitats from lowland forest and scrubland to subalpine grassland. It requires adequate moisture and can be found in grassy woodland, well-drained plains, near streams in subalpine regions and in mossy soils.
<i>Brachyloma depressum</i>	spreading heath	r, -	shrub	<i>Brachyloma depressum</i> is found in shrubby heathland and low open woodland amongst granite boulders/sheets or on granite soils, mainly in near-coastal sites in northern and eastern Tasmania.
<i>Brachyscome perpusilla</i>	tiny daisy	r, -	annual herb	<i>Brachyscome perpusilla</i> is found on rockplates and grassy herbfields, substrates including dolerite, sandstone and granite.
<i>Brachyscome radicata</i> **	spreading daisy	r, -	annual herb	The habitat and distribution of <i>Brachyscome radicata</i> is poorly understood. It has been recorded from the foothills of Mt Wellington and from montane grassland near Cradle Mountain and the Central Plateau. Its habitat also extends to shrubby forest and wet sclerophyll forest in the east.
<i>Brachyscome rigidula</i>	cutleaf daisy	v, -	annual herb	<i>Brachyscome rigidula</i> is found in the Midlands, East Coast and in parts of the eastern Central Highlands of Tasmania, where it occurs in rough pasture, grassland and grassy woodland on dry rocky hills and flats.
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	blue pincushion	r, -	herb	<i>Brunonia australis</i> typically occurs in grassy woodlands and dry sclerophyll forests dominated by <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> or less commonly <i>E. viminalis</i> or <i>E. obliqua</i> . Some smaller populations are found in heathy and shrubby dry forests. The species occurs on well-drained flats and gentle slopes between 10-350 metres above sea level. It is most commonly found on sandy and gravelly alluvial soils, with a particular preference for ironstone gravels. Populations found on dolerite are usually small.

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<i>Bunodophoron notatum</i> **	lichen	e, -	lichen	<i>Bunodophoron notatum</i> is found in mature callidendrous rainforest and mature mixed forest, on the shaded trunks of mature <i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i> (myrtle beech). It has been recorded from north-west and north-east Tasmania.
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	blue grasslily	r, -	graminoid	<i>Caesia calliantha</i> is found predominantly in the Midlands in grassland or grassy woodland including wattle and prickly box "scrub" (occasionally extending into forest, then usually dominated by <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> or <i>E. amygdalina</i>). It has also been recorded from grassy roadsides.
<i>Caladenia anthracina</i> *	blacktip spider-orchid	e, CR	orchid	<i>Caladenia anthracina</i> has a restricted distribution in the Powranna/Campbelltown/Ross area, occurring in grassy woodland with <i>Acacia dealbata</i> (silver wattle) and bracken on well-drained sandy soil. Two historical sites from the Derwent Valley are presumed extinct.
<i>Caladenia aurantiaca</i>	orangetip fingers	e, -	orchid	<i>Caladenia aurantiaca</i> is restricted to Deal Island, where it occurs in <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> forest, sometimes on the edge of <i>Eucalyptus nitida</i> woodland, with a <i>Poa labillardierei</i> and light <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> understorey. Elevation varies from around 100-150 m above sea level.
<i>Caladenia australis</i>	southern spider-orchid	e, -	orchid	<i>Caladenia australis</i> is restricted to Flinders island, where it occurred in lowland coastal heathy scrub/woodland.
<i>Caladenia brachyscapa</i>	short spider-orchid	e, EX	orchid	<i>Caladenia brachyscapa</i> is known from only one collection in Tasmania (Clarke Island, 7 November 1979), its habitat being described as heathland and sparse coastal scrub on well drained sandy loam.
<i>Caladenia campbellii</i> *	thickstem fairy fingers	e, CR	orchid	<i>Caladenia campbellii</i> is restricted to north-west Tasmania, where it occurs on slopes and ridges on rolling hills amongst shrubs in stunted coastal and near-coastal scrub and forest, on well-drained sandy loam and gravelly loam over clay.
<i>Caladenia cardiochila</i>	heartlip spider-orchid	x, -	orchid	<i>Caladenia cardiochila</i> has been collected in Tasmania only once (from somewhere on Flinders Island) in October 1947 and is now presumed extinct. There is no detailed information on the Flinders Island collection. On the mainland, <i>Caladenia cardiochila</i> is a widespread and often common species found in a wide range of forested and shrubby habitats on well-drained soils.

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<i>Caladenia caudata</i> *	tailed spider-orchid	v, VU	orchid	<i>Caladenia caudata</i> has highly variable habitat, which includes the central north: <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> heathy forest on low undulating hills; the north-east: <i>E. globulus</i> grassy/heathy coastal forest, <i>E. amygdalina</i> heathy woodland and forest, <i>Allocasuarina</i> woodland; and the south-east: <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest and woodland on sandstone, coastal <i>E. viminalis</i> forest on deep sands. Substrates vary from dolerite to sandstone to granite, with soils ranging from deep windblown sands, sands derived from sandstone and well-developed clay loams developed from dolerite. A high degree of insolation is typical of many sites.
<i>Caladenia congesta</i>	blacktongue finger-orchid	e, -	orchid	<i>Caladenia congesta</i> occurs in northern Tasmania, occurring sporadically in heathland, heathy woodland and open forest, usually on dry sites and amongst grass tussocks on slopes. Soils are sandy and loamy and often gravelly.
<i>Caladenia dienema</i> *	windswept spider-orchid	e, EN	orchid	<i>Caladenia dienema</i> occurs in north-western Tasmania, growing in windswept low heathland among dwarfed shrubs and sedges on moist to well-drained sandy and clay loam. Rocky outcrops and rocky open heathy woodland are strongly associated with many occurrences of the species but it can extend into shrubby forests, usually dominated by <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> .
<i>Caladenia filamentosa</i>	daddy longlegs	r, -	orchid	<i>Caladenia filamentosa</i> occurs in lowland heathy and sedgy eucalypt forest and woodland on sandy soils.
<i>Caladenia lindleyana</i> *	lindleys spider-orchid	e, CR	orchid	<i>Caladenia lindleyana</i> occurs in lowland heathy/grassy eucalypt forest and woodland in the Midlands and open shrubby forest in the north-east. There have been very few recent records.
<i>Caladenia pallida</i> *	rosy spider-orchid	e, CR	orchid	<i>Caladenia pallida</i> appears to be restricted to lowland areas with an annual rainfall less than 1,000 mm. In recent years it has only been recorded from dry <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> forest in the northern Midlands at Epping Forest and in the central north at Railton. However, it was once more widespread and it may have occupied more diverse habitats.
<i>Caladenia patersonii</i>	patersons spider-orchid	v, -	orchid	<i>Caladenia patersonii</i> favours coastal and near-coastal areas in northern Tasmania, growing in low shrubby heathland and heathy forest/woodland in moist to well-drained sandy and clay loam.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Caladenia prolata</i>	white fingers	e, -	orchid	On Flinders Island, <i>Caladenia prolata</i> is restricted to the surface of granite boulders (its absence from nearby ground is probably due to extensive ground disturbance by feral pigs). On Deal Island, <i>Caladenia prolata</i> occurs on slopes of two gully systems dominated by <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> (drooping sheoak) with sparse <i>Eucalyptus nitida</i> and a <i>Poa labillardierei</i> (silver tussock grass) and light bracken understorey.
<i>Caladenia pusilla</i>	tiny fingers	r, -	orchid	<i>Caladenia pusilla</i> occurs mainly in heathland, shrubland, woodland and open eucalypt forest in near-coastal areas. It has been recorded from sandy loam, sandy peat, granite gravel and rocky ground. It is most frequent on well-drained soils but can extend to sites with impeded drainage.
<i>Caladenia saggicola</i> *	sagg spider-orchid	e, CR	orchid	<i>Caladenia saggicola</i> is known from two sites in south-east Tasmania. At Cambridge, the species grows amongst <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> (sagg) tussocks in <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> woodland on well-drained, grey sandy loam. At Dodges Ferry, plants were located in a remnant patch of native vegetation, dominated by <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> (drooping sheoak) and <i>E. viminalis</i> , on yellow to grey sandy loam over sandstone.
<i>Caladenia sylvicola</i> *	forest fingers	e, CR	orchid	<i>Caladenia sylvicola</i> has only been found in dry forest adjacent to Huon Road, near Hobart. One site is on a highly insolated hillside on well-drained gravelly loam overlying mudstone in heathy/shrubby <i>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</i> forest at about 240 m above sea level. A second site is at slightly lower elevation (160 m above sea level) on a moist, sheltered slope (on a similar substrate), growing among leaf litter and dense shrubs in <i>E. obliqua</i> dry sclerophyll forest.
<i>Caladenia tonellii</i> *	robust fingers	e, CR	orchid	In Henry Somerset Conservation Area, <i>Caladenia tonellii</i> occurs in <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> - <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest with a shrubby understorey, on shallow clay loam and shallow gravelly loam over clay. Topography varies from flats to slopes up to about 80 m above sea level. Sites near Scottsdale and Sisters Beach require confirmation as the habitat is quite different (e.g. quartzite-based soils on steeper slopes around Sisters Beach).
<i>Calandrinia granulifera</i>	pygmy purslane	r, -	annual herb	<i>Calandrinia granulifera</i> grows in gravelly and sandy pockets in rocky outcrops in coastal situations in northern and eastern Tasmania, and also on shallow rock-plate soils in the Northern Midlands.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Callitriche sonderi</i>	matted waterstarwort	r, -	annual herb	<i>Callitriche sonderi</i> generally occurs on river flood plains or other places subject to periodic inundation. In Tasmania it is known from the Sea Elephant River on King Island, and the shore of a dry lagoon near Low Head.
<i>Callitriche umbonata</i>	winged waterstarwort	r, -	annual herb	<i>Callitriche umbonata</i> has a semi-aquatic habitat. It has been recorded from grassy wetlands, soaks in eucalypt forest and amongst rocks along stream banks in the Midlands, with an unconfirmed sighting from Apsley Marshes.
<i>Callitris oblonga</i> subsp. <i>oblonga</i> *	south esk pine	v, EN	tree	<i>Callitris oblonga</i> subsp. <i>oblonga</i> occurs predominantly in riparian scrub, woodland and forest (where it can extend away from rivers) in areas with low precipitation and usually sandy soil. It is local on the East Coast, particularly on the margins of the Swan, Apsley, South Esk, Cygnet and St Pauls rivers. A small population is also present in Cataract Gorge.
<i>Calocephalus citreus</i>	lemon beautyheads	r, -	herb	<i>Calocephalus citreus</i> inhabits disturbed dry grasslands, and is found from a few locations in the south-east of the State.
<i>Calocephalus lacteus</i>	milky beautyheads	r, -	herb	<i>Calocephalus lacteus</i> occurs in open, dry sites in lowland areas of eastern and northern Tasmania and on lower altitudes of the Central Plateau. It requires bare ground for recruitment, and may benefit from disturbance. It is often found on roadsides and beside tracks.
<i>Calochilus campestris</i>	copper beard-orchid	e, -	orchid	On mainland Australia, <i>Calochilus campestris</i> occurs on ridges and slopes in forest and woodland and can also be found in coastal heath and headlands. The species is known to colonise embankments and road verges. The habitat in Tasmania is poorly understood.
<i>Calycidium cuneatum</i> *	lichen	r, -	lichen	The distribution of <i>Calycidium cuneatum</i> in Tasmania is restricted to implicate rainforest at subalpine elevations (Lake Hartz, Dove Lake). It has been located on horizontally spreading, shaded branches in the understorey.
<i>Calycidium polycarpum</i> *	lichen	r, -	lichen	<i>Calycidium polycarpum</i> is known from one locality, a mature <i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i> (myrtle beech) tree in well-formed callidendrous rainforest along the Western Explorer Road, south of the Pieman River.
<i>Calystegia marginata</i>	forest bindweed	e, -	climber	<i>Calystegia marginata</i> has only been found on Cape Barren Island where it was observed growing in granite gullies in forest or dry scrub close to the coast.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	swamp bindweed	r, -	climber	<i>Calystegia sepium</i> has been recorded from riverbanks and the margins of forests in the north of the State around the Tamar region, where it mainly occurs in <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> swamp forest and amongst <i>Phragmites australis</i> swampland.
<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	sea bindweed	r, -	herb	<i>Calystegia soldanella</i> is recorded from coastal sands, mainly in the north-east of the State (but it is now also known from the north-east coast of King Island). It has also been found growing in granite soils and grazed coastal grasslands.
<i>Carex capillacea</i>	yellowleaf sedge	r, -	sedge	<i>Carex capillacea</i> is found in the Central Highlands in marshy habitats, extending to short alpine herbfields associated with snow patches.
<i>Carex cephalotes</i>	snow sedge	r, -	sedge	<i>Carex cephalotes</i> is known only from a snow patch on the lee side of Mount Eliza in the western mountains at an elevation of 1,250 m above sea level.
<i>Carex gunniana</i>	mountain sedge	r, -	sedge	The habitat of <i>Carex gunniana</i> is poorly understood and highly variable. It includes wet eucalypt forest, sandy heathlands, margins of streams, littoral sands, shingle with seepage, damp grasslands within dry forest and rough pasture.
<i>Carex hypandra</i>	dark fern sedge	r, -	sedge	The Tasmanian distribution of <i>Carex hypandra</i> is restricted to fen (regularly inundated wetland or mire vegetation that develops where silts have been deposited) in the central and western mountains at elevations above 1,000 m.
<i>Carex longebrachiata</i>	drooping sedge	r, -	sedge	<i>Carex longebrachiata</i> grows along riverbanks, in rough grassland and pastures, in damp drainage depressions and on moist slopes amongst forest, often dominated by <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> , <i>E. ovata</i> or <i>E. rodwayi</i> .
<i>Cassinia rugata</i>	wrinkled dollybush	e, VU	shrub	The main site for <i>Cassinia rugata</i> at Port Sorell site is a wetland associated with <i>Themeda triandra</i> (kangaroo grass). An old record from north-east Tasmania was probably from similar habitat. Sites supporting <i>Ozothamnus rosmarinifolius</i> (swamp everlasting bush) may also be suitable for <i>Cassinia rugata</i> .
<i>Caustis pentandra</i>	thick twistsedge	r, -	sedge	<i>Caustis pentandra</i> occurs on sandy soils derived from granite in coastal heathland and heathy woodland, mainly between Freycinet Peninsula and Binalong Bay (with some outlying historical sites).

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Centipeda cunninghamii</i>	erect sneezeweed	r, -	herb	<i>Centipeda cunninghamii</i> is found in a wide variety of soil types, usually in areas subject to flooding or where water is stagnant. The seasonally dry margins of wetlands and lagoons also have the potential to support this species. It is currently known from the Sea Elephant River on King Island, the lower reaches of the South Esk River near Launceston, and Panatana Rivulet near Port Sorell.
<i>Centrolepis pedderensis</i> *	pedder bristlewort	e, EN	annual herb	<i>Centrolepis pedderensis</i> grows in the ephemeral wetland margins of lakes and rivers with a quartz-sand substrate in the State's south-west, typically in areas subject to seasonal inundation and drying. The species has recently been found in the flood zone of the Picton and Huon Rivers near Tahune, suggesting a much broader range.
<i>Centrolepis strigosa</i> subsp. <i>pulvinata</i> *	bassian bristlewort	r, -	annual herb	<i>Centrolepis strigosa</i> subsp. <i>pulvinata</i> is recorded from damp places in the north-east and Bass Strait islands.
<i>Centropappus brunonis</i> * (syn. <i>Brachyglottis brunonis</i>)	tasmanian daisytree	r, -	shrub	<i>Brachyglottis brunonis</i> is known from scattered colonies on the Wellington Range and Mt Dromedary. It grows in shrubby woodland/forest dominated by <i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i> (at mid altitudes) and by <i>E. coccifera</i> and <i>E. urnigera</i> (at higher altitudes). It typically occurs on dolerite talus but also occurs on poorly-drained sandstone shelves.
<i>Cetraria islandica</i> subsp. <i>antarctica</i>	Lichen	r, -	lichen	<i>Cetraria islandica</i> subsp. <i>antarctica</i> grows over soil and cushion plants in very high alpine moorlands.
<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	bristly rockfern	e, -	fern	<i>Cheilanthes distans</i> grows in shallow moss or lichen-covered soils on exposed dolerite or sandstone outcrops within dry forest and woodland. It is currently known from near Avoca, Royal George and the Douglas-Apsley National Park.
<i>Chenopodium erosum</i>	papery goosefoot	x, -	shrub	The only Tasmanian specimen of <i>Chenopodium erosum</i> was collected from sandy hills on an island of the Kent Group, Bass Strait in 1804. This species is presumed extinct.
<i>Chiloglottis trapeziformis</i>	broadlip bird-orchid	e, -	orchid	<i>Chiloglottis trapeziformis</i> is known from near Wynyard on sandy soil in damp sclerophyll forest. There is a historical record from dry open forest near Legana. It has also been recorded from <i>Leptospermum</i> (teatree) and <i>Allocasuarina</i> (sheoak) scrub on sandy humus overlying granite on Great Dog Island (Furieux group).

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Chorizandra enodis</i>	black bristlesedge	e, -	sedge	<i>Chorizandra enodis</i> is found in damp sandy heath around the Low Head region but can also extend to slashed roadside margins (ex-wet heathland and swamp forest) and on tracks through <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> swamp forest (and occasionally other poorly-drained sites).
<i>Chrysocephalum baxteri</i>	fringed everlasting	r, -	herb	<i>Chrysocephalum baxteri</i> is restricted to the Furneaux Group where it is found on sand dunes between the beach and lagoon, also granite bedrock with some large tors and sandy soils on bare, recently burnt forest.
<i>Colobanthus curtisiae</i>	grassland cupflower	r, VU	annual herb	<i>Colobanthus curtisiae</i> occurs in lowland grasslands and grassy woodlands but is also prevalent on rocky outcrops and margins of forest on dolerite on the Central Highlands (including disturbed sites such as log landings and snig tracks).
<i>Colobanthus pulvinatus</i>	cushion cupflower	r, -	annual herb	<i>Colobanthus pulvinatus</i> is restricted to fjaeldmark on mountains in the centre and south of the State.
<i>Comesperma defoliatum</i>	leafless milkwort	r, -	shrub	<i>Comesperma defoliatum</i> occurs in wet heathland/sedgeland, buttongrass moorland, coastal low scrub and on the crests of dunes. It has also been recorded from flat alkaline pans. The predominant substrates include peat, quartzite and sand.
<i>Conospermum hookeri</i> *	tasmanian smokebush	v, VU	shrub	<i>Conospermum hookeri</i> usually occurs in coastal and near-coastal heathland and heathy forest/woodland dominated by <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> or <i>E. tenuiramis</i> . It extends from Bruny Island to the Furneaux islands, on granite or sandy, acid, low-nutrient soils. There are some inland occurrences in heathy <i>E. amygdalina</i> forest on granite substrates (e.g. near Avoca, Royal Ruby Flats).
<i>Coopernookia barbata</i>	purple native- primrose	x, -	shrub	<i>Coopernookia barbata</i> is presumed extinct in Tasmania. Some doubt remains as to whether the only specimen attributed to this species from Tasmania was collected from the State. It was reportedly collected by Robert Brown from Port Dalrymple in the early 1800s. In NSW it grows mostly in dry sclerophyll forest, often on sandstone.
<i>Corunastylis brachystachya</i> *	shortspike midge-orchid	e, EN	orchid	<i>Corunastylis brachystachya</i> occurs in near-coastal lowland habitats (generally below 200 m elevation) in heathland and heathy woodland among low shrubs, boulders and rock plates on well-drained quartzitic

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
				soils. It is restricted to the State's far north-west between Sisters Beach and Temma.
<i>Corunastylis firthii</i> *	firths midge-orchid	e, CR	orchid	<i>Corunastylis firthii</i> has been recorded from the Friendly Beaches area in tall open <i>Banksia</i> shrubland with heathy and sedgy ground cover, growing on a well-drained rise in sand derived from granite. It has also been located on an almost bare roadside strip on sandy soil, with a recent record from near Kellevie, where it grows on mudstone in <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> forest with sparse shrubs on gently undulating terrain.
<i>Corunastylis morrisii</i>	bearded midge-orchid	e, -	orchid	<i>Corunastylis morrisii</i> occurs in near-coastal lowland habitats in buttongrass moorland and sedgy open eucalypt woodland on moderately-drained sites, including raised clay pans in poorly drained peaty sedgeland. A site on mudstone at Kellevie occurs in <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> forest with sparse shrubs on gently undulating terrain.
<i>Corunastylis nuda</i>	tiny midge-orchid	r, -	orchid	<i>Corunastylis nuda</i> occurs in a wide range of habitats from near sea level to 1,000 m above sea level, on a range of different soil types and geologies. Vegetation types include scrub, subalpine grassland, open rock plates, heathy open forest, shrubby dry sclerophyll forest and wet sclerophyll forest.
<i>Corunastylis nudiscapa</i> *	bare midge-orchid	e, -	orchid	<i>Corunastylis nudiscapa</i> is restricted to a few sites in the area between Hobart and Kettering. It has been recorded from open forests and woodlands on mudstone and sandstone, dominated by <i>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</i> , and occasionally <i>E. obliqua</i> or <i>E. amygdalina</i> , with a heathy or grassy ground layer of varying density.
<i>Corybas fordhamii</i>	swamp pelican-orchid	e, -	orchid	<i>Corybas fordhamii</i> is only known from the Darling Range on Flinders Island, where it grows in association with <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> (swamp paperbark). It is found in naturally clear areas at the edges of runnels and where vegetation is kept short by browsing. After fire in 2003 the species appears to have been restricted to areas that would have been wet when the fire went through.
<i>Cotula vulgaris</i> var. <i>australasica</i>	slender buttons	r, -	annual herb	<i>Cotula vulgaris</i> var. <i>australasica</i> habitat includes saline herbfields, rocky coastal outcrops, and wet or brackish swamps.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Craspedia preminghana</i>	preminghana billybuttons	e, -	annual herb	<i>Craspedia preminghana</i> is known only from the steep southern flanks of Mount Preminghana in far north-west Tasmania, where it grows among wind-pruned coastal scrub on outcrops of basalt.
<i>Crassula moschata</i> **	musky stonecrop	r, -	annual herb	<i>Crassula moschata</i> is found in the littoral zone on beach rock stacks along the coast, on humic sandy soils on rocky shores and thin peaty soil on beach pebbles.
<i>Cryptandra amara</i>	pretty pearlflower	e, -	shrub	<i>Cryptandra amara</i> grows in some of the driest areas of the State and is typically associated with fertile rocky substrates (e.g. basalt). Its habitat ranges from near-riparian rockplates to grasslands or grassy woodlands.
<i>Cryptostylis leptochila</i>	small tongue-orchid	e, -	orchid	<i>Cryptostylis leptochila</i> is found on Flinders Island and Cape Barren Island, where it grows in open eucalypt forest with a <i>Melaleuca</i> (paperbark) and <i>Leptospermum</i> (tea-tree) shrubby understorey and in heathland on clay loams.
<i>Cullen microcephalum</i>	dusky scurfpea	r, -	herb	<i>Cullen microcephalum</i> inhabits well-drained rocky areas (usually amongst dense windswept coastal heath/scrub) and the salt spray zone (then often amongst open grassland and scrub patches), most often within a few hundred metres of the coast around the west and the north-west.
<i>Cuscuta tasmanica</i>	golden dodder	r, -	annual herb	<i>Cuscuta tasmanica</i> is known from saline areas and brackish marshes often, but not exclusively, on plants of <i>Wilsonia backhousei</i> (narrowleaf wilsonia).
<i>Cyathea cunninghamii</i>	slender treefern	e, -	trunked fern	<i>Cyathea cunninghamii</i> typically grows in deep sheltered fern gullies beside creeks. Associated wet eucalypt forest is usually dominated by <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> and/or <i>E. regnans</i> . Most of the known extant sites occur within 3 km of the coast. Some inland sites (South Springfield, Marine Creek, Geeveston), and several sites where the species is now presumed extinct, indicate a much wider original (and potential) range.
<i>Cyathea x marcescens</i>	skirted treefern	e, -	trunked fern	<i>Cyathea X marcescens</i> is known from near-coastal fern gullies in the south-east, north-east, central north and King Island. It is a natural hybrid of the endangered <i>C. cunninghamii</i> and the more widespread <i>C. australis</i> , and will only be present where these two species co-occur.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Cyathodes platystoma</i> *	tall cheeseberry	r, -	shrub	<i>Cyathodes platystoma</i> occurs on dolerite, mainly in wet eucalypt forests dominated by <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> , <i>E. delegatensis</i> and <i>E. regnans</i> , but extends into drier shrubby forests. It is restricted to higher rainfall, coastal environments in south-east Tasmania (South Bruny Island, parts of the Southern Forests, and its stronghold on Tasman and Forestier peninsulas). The species has not been recorded from some areas of superficially suitable habitat (e.g. Wielangta area), but occurrence in such sites should not be discounted. It is capable of regenerating after disturbance.
<i>Cyphanthera tasmanica</i> *	tasmanian rayflower	r, -	shrub	<i>Cyphanthera tasmanica</i> is confined to gullies and on hillsides on the east coast of Tasmania, often associated with granite and dolerite slopes and ridges (extending to inland areas around Avoca) and dry forests on sandstone in the Buckland/Bluff River Gorge area.
<i>Cyrtostylis robusta</i>	large gnat-orchid	r, -	orchid	<i>Cyrtostylis robusta</i> is known from coastal or near-coastal sites in forest and heathland on well-drained soils. There is sometimes a strong correlation with <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> (drooping sheoak) on coastal dolerite cliffs.
<i>Cystoseira trinodis</i>	brown alga	r, -	marine alga	<i>Cystoseira trinodis</i> inhabits water between 0.5-1.5 m depths in very sheltered parts of Blackman Bay.
<i>Damasonium minus</i>	starfruit	r, -	annual herb	<i>Damasonium minus</i> occupies swampy habitat and farm dams and prefers slow-flowing or stationary water.
<i>Deschampsia gracillima</i> **	slender hairgrass	r, -	grass	<i>Deschampsia gracillima</i> is an alpine species that has been collected from fjaeldmark (scattered ground-dwelling shrubs and cushion plants that are growing amongst large amounts of exposed stony ground) in the Southern Ranges.
<i>Desmodium gunnii</i>	southern ticktrefoil	v, -	herb	<i>Desmodium gunnii</i> occurs in the north and sub-coastal areas of the north-east, with outlying sites at Woolnorth. It grows mostly in damp sclerophyll forest and woodland, usually on fertile sites.
<i>Desmodium varians</i>	slender ticktrefoil	e, -	herb	<i>Desmodium varians</i> occurs locally in the State's Northern and Southern Midlands and the Fingal Valley, growing in native grassland, or open grassy shrubland or woodland, with <i>Themeda triandra</i> (kangaroo grass) and <i>Poa labillardierei</i> (silver tussockgrass) being the most prominent grasses.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Deyeuxia apsleyensis</i> *	apsley bentgrass	r, -	grass	<i>Deyeuxia apsleyensis</i> occurs in dry sclerophyll forest (usually dominated by <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> or <i>E. globulus</i>), often on rocky slopes in eastern Tasmania, where it is always associated with dolerite.
<i>Deyeuxia brachyathera</i>	short bentgrass	r, -	grass	<i>Deyeuxia brachyathera</i> occurs in a range of vegetation types, mainly on fertile substrates (e.g. dolerite). Vegetation types include wet and dry sclerophyll forest at mid elevations, and wet moors and soaks within highland grasslands.
<i>Deyeuxia decipiens</i>	trickery bentgrass	r, -	grass	The habitat of <i>Deyeuxia decipiens</i> is poorly understood because of a paucity of records, but includes lowland dry sclerophyll forest on the central east coast and mid elevation forest at Snug Tiers, both sites on dolerite.
<i>Deyeuxia lawrencei</i> *	lawrences bentgrass	x, -	grass	<i>Deyeuxia lawrencei</i> is known only from the type specimen collected around 1831 from an unknown location, possibly from the Launceston area. Habitat is unknown because the precise location of the only collection is not known. <i>Deyeuxia lawrencei</i> is presumed extinct.
<i>Deyeuxia minor</i>	small bentgrass	r, -	grass	<i>Deyeuxia minor</i> inhabits open eucalypt forests or the margins of wet sclerophyll forest in the south-west, south and north-east of the State.
<i>Dianella amoena</i>	grassland flaxlily	r, EN	graminoid	<i>Dianella amoena</i> occurs mainly in the northern and southern Midlands, where it grows in native grasslands and grassy woodlands.
<i>Discaria pubescens</i>	spiky anchorplant	e, -	shrub	<i>Discaria pubescens</i> is found sporadically in the Midlands and more abundantly in drier parts of the Central Highlands. It grows on sandy or gravelly soil, in basalt talus slopes and clefts amongst fractured dolerite rocks and flood channels. Many sites are in rough pasture, and it also grows on roadsides. Recent collections indicate the species is occasionally associated with sandstone outcrops.
<i>Diuris lanceolata</i> *	Large golden moths	e, EN	orchid	<i>Diuris lanceolata</i> occurs in the north-west of Tasmania in coastal scrub and windswept coastal grassland and heathland among dwarfed shrubs and sedges on moist to well-drained sandy and clay loam, sometimes on rocky outcrops.
<i>Diuris palustris</i>	swamp doubletail	e, -	orchid	<i>Diuris palustris</i> occurs in coastal areas in grassy open eucalypt forest, sedgy grassland and heathland with <i>Leptospermum</i> (teatree) and <i>Melaleuca</i> (paperbark) on poorly- to moderately-drained sandy peat and loams, usually in sites that are wet in winter.

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<i>Drosera glanduligera</i>	scarlet sundew	e, -	annual herb	<i>Drosera glanduligera</i> occurs in low nutrient, sandy or loamy soils in heathlands and woodlands in the north-east and on Flinders Island.
<i>Dryopoa dives</i>	giant mountaingrass	r, -	grass	<i>Dryopoa dives</i> occurs on Snug Plains in wet or damp sclerophyll forest, teatree scrub and sedgeland, often on the edge of animal or vehicular tracks. Typically it occurs within clumps of <i>Gahnia grandis</i> (cutting grass) in the ecotone between heathy moorlands and damp sclerophyll forest. Some occurrences are associated with old sawmill sites.
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	blueberry ash	r, -	shrub/tree	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i> is restricted to King and Flinders islands. On Flinders Island, it mostly occurs in moist sheltered sites in lowland forests. On King Island, including wet eucalypt forest, tall/wet scrub, riparian vegetation, coastal scrub and teatree scrub.
<i>Epacris apsleyensis</i> *	apsley heath	e, EN	shrub	<i>Epacris apsleyensis</i> is confined to the catchments of the Apsley River and Denison Rivulet. It occurs in dolerite-based <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> dry sclerophyll forest on moderately sheltered flats, riparian zone, lower slopes and rocky mid to upper slopes.
<i>Epacris barbata</i> *	bearded heath	e, EN	shrub	<i>Epacris barbata</i> is found only on Freycinet Peninsula and Schouten Island. It occurs exclusively on granite-based siliceous soils, growing in open heath and heathy woodland/forest in hilly and low-lying terrain from 30-500 m above sea level.
<i>Epacris curtisiae</i> *	northwest heath	r, -	shrub	<i>Epacris curtisiae</i> occurs in peaty soils on gently undulating terrain in association with wet heathlands and scrub in the north-west, at elevations below 300 m.
<i>Epacris exserta</i> *	south esk heath	e, EN	shrub	<i>Epacris exserta</i> occurs along the lower reaches of the South Esk, North Esk and Supply rivers. It is a strictly riparian species that grows in areas subject to periodic inundation, mainly on alluvium amongst dolerite boulders within dense riparian scrub, and occasionally in open rocky sites. It has been recorded from 10-310 m above sea level.
<i>Epacris glabella</i> *	smooth heath	e, EN	shrub	The Renison Bell and Savage River populations of <i>Epacris glabella</i> occur on Cambrian serpentinite in hilly terrain at 300-470 m above sea level, within heath, open scrub or dry <i>Eucalyptus nitida</i> woodland. Near the Wilson River, the species also occurs on ultramafic (serpentinite) substrate, in open pans surrounded by scrubby <i>E. nebulosa</i> woodland. The Gordon River population occurs at lower altitude (50 m above sea

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
				level) on sparsely vegetated Precambrian quartzite outcrops prone to flooding.
<i>Epacris grandis</i> *	tall heath	e, EN	shrub	<i>Epacris grandis</i> is restricted to a small area in the foothills of the Eastern Tiers in the catchments of the Swan, Douglas and Apsley rivers from 30-530 m above sea level. It occurs on dolerite and associated alluvium in riparian environments and dry sclerophyll forest dominated by <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> and <i>E. amygdalina</i> .
<i>Epacris graniticola</i> *	granite heath	v, CR	shrub	<i>Epacris graniticola</i> is restricted to granite outcrops and granite peaks of low mountains (e.g. Mt Stronach, Mt Cameron) in north-eastern Tasmania. It is usually found growing amongst clumps of moss and lichen in moist depressions and fissures on exposed rock platforms, but may also grow in seepage areas associated with granite slabs in dry scrub and forest. The elevation range of known sites is 80-730 m above sea level.
<i>Epacris limbata</i> *	bordered heath	e, CR	shrub	<i>Epacris limbata</i> occurs in the foothills of the Eastern Tiers in the catchments of the Swan and Apsley Rivers, at elevations of 200-320 m above sea level. It is restricted to damp soils on dolerite (near its contact with sedimentary substrate) in ecotonal environments between heath and heathy woodland/forest (dominated by <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> , <i>E. tenuiramis</i> and <i>E. ovata</i>) on flats associated with marshes and drainage lines.
<i>Epacris moscaliana</i>	seepage heath	r, -	shrub	<i>Epacris moscaliana</i> occurs in riparian environments and marshes associated with some rivers in the Eastern Tiers (e.g. St Pauls River, Dukes River), north-east (Nile River) and central north (Mersey River). The species has mainly recorded on dolerite from riparian vegetation and the ecotone between wet scrub and <i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> - <i>E. dalrympleana</i> forest; from <i>Callitris oblonga</i> - <i>E. ovata</i> forest on Quaternary alluvium; and moist south-facing rock plates and flats on Ordovician conglomerates and sandstones (Gog Range, Mersey River).

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<i>Epacris stuartii</i> *	southport heath	e, CR	shrub	<i>Epacris stuartii</i> is restricted to Southport Bluff, where it occurs in heathland on an exposed dolerite headland. Most plants occur in well-drained, shallow soils with others on rocky outcrops with either no soil, or small amounts of soil or moss.
<i>Epacris virgata</i> * Beaconsfield	twiggy heath	v, EN	shrub	<i>Epacris virgata</i> (Beaconsfield) is restricted to a small area of undulating terrain in the foothills of the Dazzler Range near Beaconsfield, where it occurs on serpentinite-derived soils in dry sclerophyll forest at an elevation of 40-80 m above sea level.
<i>Epacris virgata</i> * Kettering	pretty heath	v, EN	shrub	<i>Epacris virgata</i> (Kettering) occurs among foothills in south-eastern Tasmania in dry sclerophyll forest on hilly terrain at elevations of 10-300 m above sea level, mainly on dolerite, though sometimes close to the geological boundary of dolerite and Permian mudstone. It is generally associated with grassy/heathy <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> woodland/forest, but is also occasionally found in grassy/heathy <i>E. pulchella</i> woodland/forest.
<i>Epilobium pallidiflorum</i>	showy willowherb	r, -	herb	<i>Epilobium pallidiflorum</i> occurs in wet places (e.g. natural wetlands amongst forest, margins of <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> swamp forest, scrubby-sedgy <i>E. ovata</i> woodland on heavy soils, etc.) mostly in the north and north-west of the State.
<i>Epilobium willisii</i>	carpet willowherb	r, -	herb	<i>Epilobium willisii</i> occurs in wet montane herbfields around the central mountains and bare places around the eastern mountains.
<i>Erioderma solediatum</i>	lichen	e, -	lichen	<i>Erioderma solediatum</i> has been recorded from the cool temperate rainforests of the far north-west. The species can be found at the forest margins, where it opportunistically colonises better-lit sites within the rainforest environment.
<i>Eryngium ovinum</i>	blue devil	v, -	herb	<i>Eryngium ovinum</i> occurs in a range of lowland vegetation types most often on fertile heavy clay soils derived from dolerite. Vegetation types include open grasslands usually dominated by <i>Themeda triandra</i> (kangaroo grass), grassy forests and woodlands on slopes, ridges and broad flats, and also roadside verges (representing remnant populations),

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<i>Eucalyptus barberi</i> *	barbers gum	r, -	tree	<i>Eucalyptus barberi</i> occurs on dolerite-derived soils on the central east coast of Tasmania, with disjunct populations occurring in the Wielangta area. The species tends to occur on broad ridgelines, saddles and flats, often with high surface rock cover (including at the edge of dolerite rock plates). <i>Eucalyptus barberi</i> generally occurs in localised stands in heathy/grassy eucalypt forest and woodland, typically dominated by <i>E. pulchella</i> , with <i>E. viminalis</i> and <i>E. ovata</i> also present on some sites.
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>pseudoglobulus</i>	gippsland blue gum	r, -	tree	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>pseudoglobulus</i> has been recorded from the far north of Flinders Island, Inner Sister Island and Rodondo Island. On the latter it occurs in <i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> forest with a damp understorey (ferns, etc.).
<i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i> subsp. <i>divaricata</i> *	miena cider gum	e, EN	tree	<i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i> subsp. <i>divaricata</i> dominates open woodland and woodland with grassy/heathy/shrubby understoreys on dolerite around the Great Lake region on the Central Plateau. The most characteristic forms are found towards the exposed edges of treeless flats, which tend to be poorly drained and prone to severe frost (the species is the most frost-tolerant of any eucalypt). It also extends to adjacent rocky slopes, often dominated by <i>E. delegatensis</i> . The recorded altitude range is 865-1150 m above sea level. Unfortunately, there has been significant dieback of trees of <i>E. gunnii</i> subsp. <i>divaricata</i> , coupled with browsing of regeneration, so many sites are marked by dead stags and dying trees, with little prospect of replacement.
<i>Eucalyptus morrisbyi</i> *	morrisbys gum	e, EN	tree	<i>Eucalyptus morrisbyi</i> occurs in coastal, dry sclerophyll woodland on gentle to hilly slopes with poor drainage. It tends to be restricted to gullies that offer some relief in this drought-prone, low rainfall area. It is associated with poor soils. The Calverts Hill subpopulation and associated remnant stands occur on recent sands overlying dolerite and the Risdon subpopulation on Permian mudstone.
<i>Eucalyptus perriniana</i>	spinning gum	r, -	tree	<i>Eucalyptus perriniana</i> is localised in the southern Midlands (Hungry Flats, near Tunnack) and Espies Crag and Duckholes Lagoon (Derwent Valley). All sites comprise seasonally-inundated and frost-prone marshes on Triassic sediments, at altitudes of 500-600 m above sea level. <i>Eucalyptus perriniana</i> co-occurs with <i>E. rodwayi</i> in sedgy dry sclerophyll woodland, sometimes with <i>Sphagnum</i> moss conspicuous on sites which have escaped recent fire. <i>Eucalyptus perriniana</i> can extend into the margins of

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				<i>E. tenuiramis</i> - <i>E. rubida</i> forest and woodland, which occupies adjacent better-drained sites.
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> subsp. <i>radiata</i>	forth river peppermint	r, -	tree	<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> subsp. <i>radiata</i> is largely restricted to the middle and upper sections of the Forth River catchment, where it occurs on basalt, granite, quartzite, sediments and metamorphic substrates. It is present as a dominant or co-dominant in dry sclerophyll and damp sclerophyll forest, and in taller wet sclerophyll forest on more favourable sites (typically lower slopes of major river valleys). Outlying stands may be present in middle sections of the Mersey River catchment.
<i>Eucalyptus risdonii</i> *	risdon peppermint	r, -	tree	<i>Eucalyptus risdonii</i> is restricted to the greater Hobart area (particularly the Meehan Range), with an outlying population at Mangalore and on South Arm. It occurs on mudstone, with an altitudinal range from near sea level to 150 m above sea level. It can occur as a dominant in low open forest with a sparse understorey on dry, insolated ridgelines and slopes (e.g. with a north-west aspect), and individuals can extend into other forest types typically dominated by <i>E. tenuiramis</i> or <i>E. amygdalina</i> (but occasionally by other species) on less exposed sites.
<i>Euphrasia amphisysepala</i> *	shiny cliff-eyebright	r, VU	herb	<i>Euphrasia amphisysepala</i> is restricted to coastal dolerite south-east or south-west facing cliffs on the Tasman Peninsula. It tends to occur on relatively moist and shady 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 species may extend away from the cliff edge after fire but will retreat to the cliff faces as the vegetation thickens.
<i>Euphrasia amplidens</i> *	pieman eyebright	e, -	herb	<i>Euphrasia amplidens</i> occurs on broad flats with impeded drainage, effectively permanently slightly inundated due to the high regional annual rainfall, surrounded by denser shrubby eucalypt woodland dominated by <i>Eucalyptus nebulosa</i> . Plants grow on the margins of the open sediment pans and on the edges of small slightly raised islands of heathy vegetation amongst the pans. At present the species is thought to be restricted to ultramafic substrates (serpentinite) at elevations of 110-190 above sea level.

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<i>Euphrasia collina</i> subsp. <i>deflexifolia</i> *	eastern eyebright	r, -	herb	<i>Euphrasia collina</i> subsp. <i>deflexifolia</i> occurs in open woodland or heath (sometimes extending to forest), often associated with road edges, tracks and depressions near the headwaters of creeks. Its habitat is associated with the availability of open patches of ground maintained by fire or other disturbance, the proximity of low vegetation and relatively high soil moisture in spring.
<i>Euphrasia collina</i> subsp. <i>gunnii</i> *	gunns eyebright	r, -	herb	See <i>Euphrasia collina</i> subsp. <i>deflexifolia</i> . While <i>Euphrasia collina</i> subsp. <i>gunnii</i> is listed as threatened, the taxonomy is confused and plants sometimes ascribed to this taxon are treated as <i>Euphrasia collina</i> subsp. <i>deflexifolia</i> by DPIPWE.
<i>Euphrasia collina</i> subsp. <i>tetragona</i>	northcoast eyebright	e, -	herb	<i>Euphrasia collina</i> subsp. <i>tetragona</i> occurs in dune swale vegetation, including remnant patches of grassland and rocky outcrops near the coast. Its habitat is associated with open patches maintained by disturbance.
<i>Euphrasia fragosa</i> *	shy eyebright	e, CR	herb	<i>Euphrasia fragosa</i> occurs in coastal areas in heathy, grassy or sedgy open woodland or at the forest edge, particularly along animal, walking or vehicular tracks. Its habitat is associated with open patches of ground, maintained by fire or other disturbance, within low vegetation with a relatively high soil moisture in spring.
<i>Euphrasia gibbsiae</i> subsp. <i>psilantherea</i> *	swamp eyebright	e, CR	herb	<i>Euphrasia gibbsiae</i> subsp. <i>psilantherea</i> occurs amongst low sedges in open wet coastal sedgeland/heathland that is frequently waterlogged in winter. Its habitat is associated with gaps created by fire, seasonal inundation and/or disturbance.
<i>Euphrasia gibbsiae</i> subsp. <i>pulvinestrus</i> *	cushionplant eyebright	r, -	herb	<i>Euphrasia gibbsiae</i> subsp. <i>pulvinestrus</i> has been predominantly recorded from bolster heath (cushion plant communities) in the Mt Field region.
<i>Euphrasia gibbsiae</i> subsp. <i>wellingtonensis</i> *	mt wellington eyebright	r, -	herb	<i>Euphrasia gibbsiae</i> subsp. <i>wellingtonensis</i> occurs in a variety of vegetation types on Mount Wellington, including sphagnum bogs, bolster heath and open montane shrubbery.
<i>Euphrasia phragmostoma</i> *	hairy cliff-eyebright	v, VU	herb	<i>Euphrasia phragmostoma</i> is restricted to coastal dolerite cliffs on the Tasman Peninsula. It tends to be found on relatively moist and shady 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

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				species may extend away from the cliff edge after fire but will retreat to the cliff faces as the vegetation thickens.
<i>Euphrasia scabra</i>	yellow eyebright	e, -	herb	<i>Euphrasia scabra</i> occurs in moist herb/sedge communities in grassy leads in marshes and in drier open grassy areas at the headwaters of creeks. Its habitat is associated with gaps created by grazing, flooding or other disturbance. It has been recorded from scattered sites throughout lowland areas of Tasmania, including the north-west coast, central north, Midlands, Eastern Tiers and around Hobart. However, it is considered to be extinct from many of these sites, and populations are low and transient in areas (Eastern Tiers and Hobart) with the greatest probability of still supporting the species.
<i>Euphrasia semipicta</i> *	peninsula eyebright	e, EN	herb	<i>Euphrasia semipicta</i> is restricted to the Tasman Peninsula, occurring in coastal heathy woodland and heath, particularly along animal, walking and vehicular tracks. Habitat is associated with the availability of open patches of ground maintained by fire or other disturbance, the proximity of low vegetation and relatively high soil moisture in spring.
<i>Euphrasia</i> sp. Bivouac Bay*	masked cliff- eyebright	e, EN	herb	<i>Euphrasia</i> sp. Bivouac Bay is restricted to coastal dolerite cliffs on the Tasman Peninsula. It tends to be found on relatively moist and shady 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 species may extend away from the cliff edge after fire but will retreat to the cliff faces as the vegetation thickens.
<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>	spiny bushpea	r, -	shrub	On Flinders Island, <i>Eutaxia microphylla</i> mainly occurs in windswept coastal heathland on calcarenite. On mainland Tasmania, the species usually occurs in low open coastal shrubbery and on cliff edges (various substrates). There is an apparently outlier that occurs in dense roadside grass (mainly <i>Themeda triandra</i>) and <i>Acacia dealbata</i> (silver wattle) heathy scrub along the Esk Main Road.
<i>Frankenia pauciflora</i> var. <i>gunnii</i>	southern seaheath	r, -	shrub	<i>Frankenia pauciflora</i> var. <i>gunnii</i> is restricted to coastal areas, occurring on exposed granite in the spray zone, usually on the north and north-western shores (Furneaux Group islands) and in saltmarshes (Short and Marcus islands in Robbins Strait on the north-west coast).

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<i>Galium antarcticum</i> **	subantarctic bedstraw	e, CR	herb	In Tasmania, <i>Galium antarcticum</i> is restricted to Macquarie Island.
<i>Geococcus pusillus</i>	earth cress	r, -	annual herb	<i>Geococcus pusillus</i> occurs on the Furneaux Islands on granite overlain by sand and is associated with gaps amongst <i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> (coastal saltbush).
<i>Geum talbotianum</i> *	tasmanian snowrose	r, -	herb	<i>Geum talbotianum</i> is restricted to rocky places, often in the shelter of boulders, at high altitudes in the southern mountains in Tasmania.
<i>Glossostigma elatinoides</i>	small mudmat	r, -	herb	<i>Glossostigma elatinoides</i> is an aquatic plant that occurs submerged in shallow water and on the banks of streams.
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	clover glycine	v, VU	herb	<i>Glycine latrobeana</i> occurs in a range of habitats, geologies and vegetation types. Soils are usually fertile but can be sandy when adjacent to or overlaying fertile soils. The species mainly occurs on flats and undulating terrain over a wide geographical range, including near-coastal environments, the Midlands, and the Central Plateau. It mainly occurs in grassy/heathy forests and woodlands and native grasslands.
<i>Glycine microphylla</i>	small-leaf glycine	v, -	herb	<i>Glycine microphylla</i> occurs in dry to dampish sclerophyll forest and woodland in the north and east of the State, with outlying sites at Woolnorth.
<i>Gompholobium ecostatum</i>	dwarf wedgepea	e, -	shrub	<i>Gompholobium ecostatum</i> is restricted to heaths and heathy woodlands of the sandy plains on Flinders Island in Bass Strait.
<i>Goodenia geniculata</i>	bent native-primrose	e, -	herb	<i>Goodenia geniculata</i> is restricted to the State's north-west. At Rocky Cape, the species occurs in coastal dry low heathland on north-facing, moderately steep midslopes to gentle lower slopes, on well-drained soils derived from Precambrian metamorphic sequences between 10-120 m above sea level. Behind Port Latta near Crayfish Creek, the species was detected from a frequently slashed and wide powerline easement through eastern moorland at an elevation of about 15 m above sea level.

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<i>Gratiola pubescens</i>	hairy brooklime	v, -	herb	<i>Gratiola pubescens</i> is most commonly located in permanently or seasonally damp or swampy ground, including the margins of farm dams.
<i>Gynatrix pulchella</i>	fragrant hempbush	r, -	shrub	<i>Gynatrix pulchella</i> occurs as a riparian shrub, found along rivers and drainage channels, sometimes extending onto adjacent floodplains (including old paddocks), predominantly in the north of the State.
<i>Gyrostemon thesioides</i>	broom wheelfruit	r, -	shrub	<i>Gyrostemon thesioides</i> occurs predominately on dolerite or granite in <i>Allocasuarina</i> (sheoak) forest in the State's east and north-east, including the Furneaux Group.
<i>Hakea ulicina</i>	furze needlebush	v, -	shrub	<i>Hakea ulicina</i> is restricted to the Furneaux Group, where it occurs in heaths and scrubs.
<i>Haloragis aspera</i>	rough raspwort	v, -	herb	<i>Haloragis aspera</i> is presumed to occur in wet areas in the eastern part of the State. There are taxonomic issues with this species in Tasmania. It is likely to be excluded from the next <i>Census of Vascular Plants in Tasmania</i> .
<i>Haloragis heterophylla</i>	variable raspwort	r, -	herb	<i>Haloragis heterophylla</i> occurs in poorly-drained sites (sometimes only marginally so), which are often associated with grasslands and grassy woodlands with a high component of <i>Themeda triandra</i> (kangaroo grass). It also occurs in grassy/sedgy <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> forest and woodland, shrubby creek lines, and broad sedgy/grassy flats, wet pasture and margins of farm dams.
<i>Haloragis myriocarpa</i>	prickly raspwort	r, -	herb	<i>Haloragis myriocarpa</i> occupies poorly-drained habitats such as shrubby/sedgy swamps and wetlands including <i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i> (spreading sword-sedge) sedgeland with emergent shrubs such as <i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> (woolly teatree), <i>Melaleuca gibbosa</i> (slender honey-myrtle) and <i>Melaleuca virens</i> (prickly bottlebrush), and herbs such as <i>Centella cordifolia</i> , <i>Ranunculus amphitrichus</i> and <i>Scaevola hookeri</i> (with the occasional <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>). Sites on Flinders Island are mostly associated with 'wetland herbfields'.
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	purple coral pea	e, -	climber	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> is (naturally) restricted to the Pontos Hills near Penna and is associated with sandstone outcrops, where it occurs on rocky ground in grassy <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> woodland. Plants often occupy sites where spiny shrubs or fallen trees provide protection from animal browsing. They also grow in deep rocky crevices where animals cannot gain access.

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<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>	australian mulberry	r, -	shrub/tree	<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i> only occurs only on King Island, where its habitat includes forests dominated by <i>Eucalyptus brookeriana</i> , <i>E. globulus</i> and <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> (swamp paperbark) along rivers, creeks, in deep gullies and adjacent slopes.
<i>Hibbertia basaltica</i> *	basalt guineaflower	e, EN	shrub	<i>Hibbertia basaltica</i> is restricted to areas of basalt between Pontville and Bridgewater in southern Tasmania where it occurs on slopes along the lower reaches of the Jordan River and one of its tributaries, in native grassland dominated by <i>Themeda triandra</i> (kangaroo grass) and <i>Austrostipa</i> (spear grass) species with the occasional <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> (prickly box). Rock cover is high, while soils are shallow clay loams. Slopes vary from 0-15 degrees, and altitude 15-45 m above sea level. Note that a very similar taxon, possibly undescribed or within a broader concept of <i>H. basaltica</i> , occurs in similar habitat but on Jurassic dolerite in the same part of the State; currently all such sites are shown on databases as <i>H. sp.</i> Richmond dolerite.
<i>Hibbertia calycina</i>	lesser guineaflower	v, -	shrub	<i>Hibbertia calycina</i> is found only in the north-east near Scamander and St Helens where it occurs on ridgelines and upper slope areas in <i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i> forest on Devonian mudstone. It favours sheltered north and west facing slopes, with soils that are extremely shallow, free-draining and relatively stony with little moisture-holding capacity and low nutrient status.
<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>	grey guineaflower	x, -	shrub	<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i> has only been recorded once in Tasmania, on Clarke Island in eastern Bass Strait in 1892. Habitat in Victoria has been described as gravelly soils in drier, often elevated forest and woodland.
<i>Hibbertia rufa</i>	brown guineaflower	r, -	shrub	<i>Hibbertia rufa</i> occurs in the north-east between Priory and Thomas Creek, mainly in wet heathland but also extending through to buttongrass moorland and occasionally sedgy-scrubby <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> / <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> forest or woodland. It occurs in the transition zone between dry heathy woodland and denser wet heathland, and is almost wholly restricted to very gentle slopes in the low-lying areas. Most sites are dominated by low sclerophyllous shrubs and a dense ground layer of sedges and rushes.
<i>Hibbertia virgata</i>	twiggy guineaflower	r, -	shrub	<i>Hibbertia virgata</i> occurs in sandy heaths and open woodlands in the north-east.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Hierochloe rariflora</i>	cane holygrass	r, -	grass	<i>Hierochloe rariflora</i> mainly occurs along rocky flood-prone riparian environments but can extend upslope, and sometimes occurs on localised disturbed sites such as fallen trees, along mining races and on steep road banks. Granite outcrops in open forest are also favoured. The species mainly occurs on Mathinna series sediments and Devonian granodiorites in the north-east of the State. The main vegetation type is usually shrubby dry or wet sclerophyll forest, but the species has also been recorded from pine plantations.
<i>Hovea corrickiae</i>	glossy purplepea	r, -	shrub	<i>Hovea corrickiae</i> occurs mainly on Mathinna series sedimentary substrates on mid to lower slopes on the sheltered side of often quite steep hills. Occasionally occurs on ridges. It tends to occur in forest intermediate between dry sclerophyll and wet sclerophyll forest, with a shrubby understorey.
<i>Hovea montana</i>	mountain purplepea	r, -	shrub	<i>Hovea montana</i> occurs in subalpine grasslands and grassy woodlands, occasionally extending to grassy/heathy subalpine forests dominated by <i>E. delegatensis</i> , <i>E. pauciflora</i> , <i>E. gunnii</i> , <i>E. coccifera</i> and <i>E. dalrympleana</i> .
<i>Hovea tasmanica</i> *	rockfield purplepea	r, -	shrub	<i>Hovea tasmanica</i> occurs in central and north-eastern regions. It is usually found on dry, rocky ridges or slopes (mostly dolerite) in forest and riverine scrub.
<i>Hyalosperma demissum</i>	moss sunray	e, -	annual herb	<i>Hyalosperma demissum</i> grows on rock pavements or shallow sandy soils in some of Tasmania's driest regions, and also in scalded patches in <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> heathy/grassy woodland. The underlying substrate is mostly Jurassic dolerite, with occasional occurrences on Triassic sandstone and also Cainozoic sediments with a laterite lag. The elevation range of recorded sites in Tasmania is 30-470 m above sea level, with an annual rainfall range of less than 600 mm.
<i>Hydrocotyle comocarpa</i>	fringe-fruit pennywort	r, -	annual herb	<i>Hydrocotyle comocarpa</i> has been recorded from Cape Barren, Flinders and Deal islands. Habitat descriptions include a ridge crest with shallow soil with other forbs surrounded by shrubs and <i>Eucalyptus nitida</i> , and for Deal Island on penguin pads, with some plants in bare soil.
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	stinking pennywort	e, -	herb	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i> is restricted to the northern flanks of the Queens Domain in Hobart where it occurs in <i>Allocasuarina</i> (sheoak) woodlands and grassy eucalypt woodlands with open canopies.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Hydrorchis orbicularis</i>	swamp onion-orchid	r, -	orchid	<i>Hydrorchis orbicularis</i> is uncommon and localised in coastal and near-coastal lowland areas, almost exclusively in the north-east and the Furneaux islands. It occurs in habitats subject to periodic inundation such as swamps and depressions. The base of the plants is usually immersed in water and plants can be wholly submerged in wet years. It has been recorded from herbfield, sedgeland, grassland and heathland on peats and sandy loams.
<i>Hypolepis distans</i> **	scrambling groundfern	e, EN	fern	<i>Hypolepis distans</i> is known only from the north-west and King Island in Tasmania. It occurs in wet scrubland bordering <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> swamp forest, disturbance-induced <i>Baloskion tetraphyllum</i> rushland, and from disturbed areas in wet eucalypt forest dominated by <i>Eucalyptus brookeriana</i> and <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> (blackwood). Soils tend to be high in organic matter with moderate to poor drainage, while all sites are in areas of moderate rainfall below 40 m elevation.
<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>	harsh groundfern	r, -	fern	<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i> occurs along watercourses, swampy areas or deep, rich, alluvial soils below 120 m elevation in northern Tasmania (including King and Flinders islands). It has also been recorded from forest dominated by <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> (blackwood), <i>Melaleuca</i> (paperbark) or <i>Eucalyptus</i> species.
<i>Hypotrachyna immaculata</i>	lichen	r, -	lichen	<i>Hypotrachyna immaculata</i> is known from a single collection from granite outcrops in coastal heathland on the Freycinet Peninsula and at one inland site at Mayfield on dolerite.
<i>Hypotrachyna laevigata</i> **	lichen	v, -	lichen	The only known site of <i>Hypotrachyna laevigata</i> is from the bark of <i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i> (myrtle beech) in rainforest in north western Tasmania.
<i>Isoetes drummondii</i> subsp. <i>drummondii</i>	plain quillwort	r, -	fern	<i>Isoetes drummondii</i> subsp. <i>drummondii</i> is usually found in damp soils amongst dense grasses, such as the waterlogged pastures and waterways of the Midlands (with some outliers on the Forestier Peninsula and elsewhere). Habitats include woodland and forest dominated by <i>Eucalyptus rodwayi</i> and <i>E. amygdalina</i> , man-made ditches, muddy tracks and grassy "runs" through open forest. It also occurs on the seasonally inundated shores of man-made or natural waterbodies such as Camerons Lagoon, Wihareja Lagoon and Lake Leake.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Isoetes elatior</i> *	tall quillwort	r, -	aquatic fern	<i>Isoetes elatior</i> is only known from the South Esk, St Pauls, Break O'Day, Prosser and Apsley rivers, where it occurs in various depth waters, rooted in gravel/silt substrates in moderate to swiftly flowing water or in mud/silt in calmer water.
<i>Isoetes humilior</i> *	veiled quillwort	r, -	aquatic fern	<i>Isoetes humilior</i> occurs in still waters and slow-moving sections of running water around the Central Highlands. It frequently occurs with <i>Isoetes gunnii</i> and the two species may be intermingled within the same clump.
<i>Isoetes</i> sp. Maxwell River*	limestone quillwort	r, -	fern	<i>Isoetes</i> sp. Maxwell River is found on, but apparently not confined to, the alkaline pans in the Giblin, Olga and Davey river valleys in the south-west.
<i>Isoetopsis graminifolia</i>	grass cushion	v, -	annual herb	<i>Isoetopsis graminifolia</i> grows in native grasslands, usually dominated by <i>Themeda triandra</i> (kangaroo grass), or on rockplates, the underlying substrate being mostly basalt or dolerite. The elevation range of recorded sites is 20-360 m above sea level in areas of low rainfall.
<i>Isolepis habra</i>	wispy clubsedge	r, -	sedge	The habitat of <i>Isolepis habra</i> is poorly understood and variable as it occurs from lowland to highland sites in forest and non-forest habitats. Wet sclerophyll and riparian habitats may be preferred.
<i>Isolepis stellata</i>	star clubsedge	r, -	sedge	<i>Isolepis stellata</i> has been recorded from near-coastal areas in the State's north and east, and also in the Northern Midlands near Conara. Habitat includes the margins of sedgy wetlands, wet soaks and seasonally inundated heathy sedgeland: the altitude of recorded sites in Tasmania ranges from close to sea level to elevations of 240 m above sea level.
<i>Isopogon ceratophyllus</i>	horny conebrush	v, -	shrub	<i>Isopogon ceratophyllus</i> occurs on acidic sandy soils in dry heathlands in the Furneaux Group.
<i>Juncus amabilis</i>	gentle rush	r, -	rush	<i>Juncus amabilis</i> occurs in a variety of habitats, usually poorly-drained sites such as damp grasslands and grassy woodlands, wet pastures, roadside ditches and edges of still and slow-flowing waterbodies. As

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
				presently understood, the species is mainly confined to lowland areas in the eastern half of the State but there are potential higher elevation and more western records that require confirmation.
<i>Juncus fockei</i>	slender jointleaf rush	r, -	rush	The habitat of <i>Juncus fockei</i> is poorly understood because of a paucity of records in Tasmania. On the mainland it occurs in riparian situations, swamps and drains.
<i>Juncus prismatocarpus</i>	branching rush	r, -	rush	The habitat of <i>Juncus prismatocarpus</i> is poorly understood because of a paucity of records in Tasmania but includes sedgy/grassy margins of rivers such as the Apsley River. On the mainland it occurs in floodplain and riparian vegetation.
<i>Juncus vaginatus</i>	clustered rush	r, -	rush	<i>Juncus vaginatus</i> is a species of low-lying poorly-drained sites such as the margins of still and slow-flowing waterbodies and areas where water lies for parts of the year such as "wet pasture".
<i>Lachnagrostis billardierei</i> subsp. <i>tenuiseta</i> *	small-awn blowgrass	r, -	grass	<i>Lachnagrostis billardierei</i> subsp. <i>tenuiseta</i> grows on deep windblown sands, such as on the edge of the seaward side of sand dunes. It can grow amongst stands of marram grass, close to the beach, either on or between the first two or three sand dunes (subsp. <i>billardierei</i> tends to grow in more sheltered positions).
<i>Lachnagrostis punicea</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i>	narrowleaf blowgrass	r, -	grass	<i>Lachnagrostis punicea</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i> purportedly occurs in moist depressions in grassy woodlands/forests and grasslands, and on the edges of swamps and saline flats. In Tasmania, it is known only from historic records, two near Hobart and one near Ulverstone.
<i>Lachnagrostis punicea</i> subsp. <i>punicea</i>	bristle blowgrass	r, -	grass	<i>Lachnagrostis punicea</i> subsp. <i>punicea</i> occurs in moist depressions in grassy woodlands/forests and grasslands, and on the edges of swamps and saline flats.
<i>Lachnagrostis robusta</i>	tall blowgrass	r, -	grass	<i>Lachnagrostis robusta</i> occurs in saline situations such as the margins of coastal and inland saline lagoons
<i>Lachnagrostis rudis</i> subsp. <i>nana</i>	rough blowgrass	r, -	grass	<i>Lachnagrostis scabra</i> subsp. <i>nana</i> is restricted to a few coastal sites on Flinders Island where it occurs on the margins of lagoons and at creek outfalls.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Lasiopetalum baueri</i>	slender velvetbush	r, -	shrub	<i>Lasiopetalum baueri</i> occurs in open, coastal shrubbery (usually low <i>Allocasuarina</i> forest) on dolerite along the north and north-east of the State.
<i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i>	coast velvetbush	r, -	shrub	<i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i> grows in heathland, scrub and <i>Allocasuarina</i> (sheoak) forest on calcareous sandy soils and limestone. Its stronghold is Prime Seal Island, with a recent unconfirmed sighting from Cape Barren Island (and an historic, possibly erroneous, record from near Rocky Cape).
<i>Lasiopetalum micranthum</i> *	tasmanian velvetbush	r, -	shrub	<i>Lasiopetalum micranthum</i> occurs predominantly in open grassy forests and woodlands on dolerite-based ridges and slopes on the central east coast (e.g. forests dominated by <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>). It can colonise track and road verges.
<i>Lepidium flexicaule</i> **	springy peppergrass	r, -	herb	<i>Lepidium flexicaule</i> is predominantly a littoral species that inhabits skeletal soil within rock crevices and can be found around the south-west of the State and on Bruny Island.
<i>Lepidium hyssopifolium</i>	soft peppergrass	e, EN	herb	The native habitat of <i>Lepidium hyssopifolium</i> is the growth suppression zone beneath large trees in grassy woodlands and grasslands (e.g. over-mature black wattles and isolated eucalypts in rough pasture). <i>Lepidium hyssopifolium</i> is now found primarily under large exotic trees on roadsides and home yards on farms. It occurs in the eastern part of Tasmania between sea-level to 500 metres above sea level in dry, warm and fertile areas on flat ground on weakly acid to alkaline soils derived from a range of rock types. It can also occur on frequently slashed grassy/weedy roadside verges where shade trees are absent.
<i>Lepidosperma forsythii</i>	stout rapiersedge	r, -	sedge	<i>Lepidosperma forsythii</i> occurs in wet heathland and sedgeland.
<i>Lepidosperma tortuosum</i>	twisting rapiersedge	r, -	sedge	<i>Lepidosperma tortuosum</i> occurs in heathland and heathy woodland, in lowland sites, mainly in eastern parts of the State. It often occurs in the sedgier (peatier) parts of dry heathland. It can occur on a range of substrates.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>	sticky sword-sedge	r, -	sedge	<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i> occurs in a range of heathland to heathy/shrubby woodland habitats often dominated by species of <i>Allocasuarina</i> (sheoak) on a range of substrates.
<i>Lepilaena australis</i>	southern watermat	x, -	aquatic herb	<i>Lepilaena australis</i> is known only from a single incomplete specimen collected at Campbell Town in 1893, where it was recorded from fresh and brackish water up to 0.5 m in depth.
<i>Lepilaena marina</i>	sea watermat	r, -	aquatic herb	<i>Lepilaena marina</i> is restricted to sandy/muddy tidal flats and is associated with <i>Zostera muelleri</i> (eel grass), which is also a marine species.
<i>Lepilaena patentifolia</i>	spreading watermat	r, -	aquatic herb	<i>Lepilaena patentifolia</i> occurs in coastal lagoons, creeks, inlets and estuaries and brackish inland lagoons.
<i>Lepilaena preissii</i>	slender watermat	r, -	aquatic herb	<i>Lepilaena preissi</i> occurs in fresh and brackish lagoons, and estuaries.
<i>Leptorhynchus elongatus</i>	lanky buttons	e, -	herb	<i>Leptorhynchus elongatus</i> occurs on Tertiary basalt or Quaternary sediments in <i>Themeda triandra</i> (kangaroo grass) grassland, as well as from open grassy shrubland. It is extant at cemeteries in Bothwell and Jericho, a solitary site in the Northern Midlands, and at a higher elevation site at Liawenee Moor on the Central Plateau.
<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i> var. <i>tricolor</i>	grassland paperdaisy	e, EN	herb	<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i> var. <i>tricolor</i> occurs in the west and on the Central Plateau and the Midlands, mostly on basalt soils in open grassland. This species would have originally occupied <i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> woodland and tussock grassland, though most of this habitat is now converted to improved pasture or cropland.
<i>Leucopogon esquamatus</i>	swamp beardheath	r, -	shrub	<i>Leucopogon esquamatus</i> occurs in sandy heathland and heathy woodland.
<i>Leucopogon affinis</i>	lance beardheath	r, -	shrub	<i>Leucopogon affinis</i> occurs in a broad range of habitats including tall scrub, mainly on stabilised dune sands and hinterlands, lagoon margins, and gullies and riverbanks in wet eucalypt forest, probably restricted to the Bass Strait islands. Observations near Devonport, Latrobe and Arthur River require confirmation.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i> var. <i>brevifolius</i>	shortleaf beardheath	r, -	shrub	<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i> var. <i>brevifolius</i> occurs mainly on low undulating terrain in the drier parts of the State (e.g. Northern Midlands) in heathy forest and woodland extending to open grassland and grassy woodland in disturbed habitats, often associated with rock outcrops (e.g. sandstone patches).
<i>Levenhookia dubia</i>	hairy stylewort	x, -	annual herb	In Tasmania, 19th century collections of <i>Levenhookia dubia</i> have been made from Pontville and from Strzelecki Peaks on Flinders Island. Suggested suitable habitat for <i>Levenhookia dubia</i> in the State includes moist, often sandy, ground in shallow soils on rock ledges.
<i>Limonium australe</i> var. <i>australe</i>	yellow sea-lavender	r, -	herb	<i>Limonium australe</i> var. <i>australe</i> occurs in succulent or graminoid saltmarsh close to the high water mark, typically near small brackish streams.
<i>Limonium australe</i> var. <i>baudinii</i> *	tasmanian sea-lavender	v, VU	herb	<i>Limonium australe</i> var. <i>baudinii</i> is known only from the Triabunna and Saltwater River areas where it occurs in succulent or graminoid saltmarsh close to the high water mark, typically near small brackish streams.
<i>Liparophyllum exaltatum</i>	erect marshflower	r, -	herb	<i>Liparophyllum exaltatum</i> occurs in the north-east near St Helens, Scamander and the Ringarooma River. It grows in stationary or slow-flowing water to a depth of 50 cm or in seasonally inundated areas on the margins of water bodies.
<i>Lobelia pratioides</i>	poison lobelia	v, -	herb	<i>Lobelia pratioides</i> occurs in seasonally inundated to waterlogged soils at the margins of swamps, wetlands and drainage lines, and also in damp depressions within grassland and grassy woodland.
<i>Lobelia rhombifolia</i>	tufted lobelia	r, -	annual herb	<i>Lobelia rhombifolia</i> occurs in dry sclerophyll forests dominated by <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> , mainly on granite-derived sands in north-east Tasmania. Clarification between records of <i>Lobelia dentata</i> (only recently recognised as occurring in Tasmania) and <i>Lobelia rhombifolia</i> is needed.
<i>Lomatia tasmanica</i> *	kings lomatia	e, CR	shrub	<i>Lomatia tasmanica</i> is restricted to south-west Tasmania where the only extant site extends over 1.2 km in implicate scrub and mixed forest (containing eucalypts and rainforest species) in two deeply incised creeks separated by a ridge. It is suggested that the species favours gaps formed by disturbance from tree-fall.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Lotus australis</i>	australian trefoil	r, -	herb	<i>Lotus australis</i> is found mainly in near-coastal areas around the State within <i>Poa</i> tussock grassland, low coastal shrubbery and dunes.
<i>Luzula atrata</i>	slender woodrush	r, -	herb	<i>Luzula atrata</i> is found in a range of habitats including alpine heath, montane grassland, snow patch vegetation, lake banks and in rock/boulder crevices. It usually occurs in areas with wet ground and is restricted to the Central Highlands and south-west mountains.
<i>Lycopus australis</i>	australian gypsywort	e, -	shrub	<i>Lycopus australis</i> occurs in moist shaded places including disturbed areas within <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> swamp forest, <i>Phragmites australis</i> reed beds, and rocky (dolerite) riverbeds fringed by riparian scrub.
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	v, -	herb	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> inhabits swamps, stream banks and rivers mainly in the north and north-east of the State. It can also occur between gaps in <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> forest. This species can act as a weed, proliferating along roadsides and other disturbed areas, and, as horticultural strains are in cultivation and birds can disperse seed, some occurrences may not be native.
<i>Melaleuca pustulata</i> *	warty paperbark	r, -	shrub	<i>Melaleuca pustulata</i> occurs in a range of habitats including dry open woodland (often on dolerite in forests dominated by <i>Eucalyptus pulchella</i>), grassland and scrub, riparian zones and stable dunes in sparse coastal shrubbery. It is restricted to the State's Central East coast.
<i>Melanelia piliferella</i>	lichen	v, -	lichen	<i>Melanelia piliferella</i> is known from one collection from dry sandstone bluffs in degraded dry sclerophyll forest near Kempton. Elsewhere, the species typically grows on bark.
<i>Menegazzia minuta</i> *	lichen	e, -	lichen	<i>Menegazzia minuta</i> is restricted to the canopy twigs of <i>Eucryphia lucida</i> (leatherwood) trees in thamnic rainforest in the north west of Tasmania.
<i>Mentha australis</i>	river mint	e, -	herb	<i>Mentha australis</i> is known from riparian habitats along the lower reaches of the South Esk River, Lake Trevallyn and the Rubicon River, where it occurs along the rocky (dolerite) margins of rivers and lakes.
<i>Micrantheum serpentinum</i> *	western tridentbush	r, -	shrub	<i>Micrantheum serpentinum</i> occurs in eucalypt woodland dominated by <i>Eucalyptus nitida</i> or <i>Eucalyptus nebulosa</i> , shrubland or heathland, typically on rocky hillsides but may also occur on more poorly-drained

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
				sites. Lateritic soils are associated with ultramafic geology at each location.
<i>Microtidium atratum</i>	yellow onion-orchid	r, -	orchid	<i>Microtidium atratum</i> occurs in habitats subject to periodic inundation such as swamps, depressions and soaks. The base of the plants is usually immersed in water and plants can be wholly submerged in wet years. <i>Microtidium atratum</i> has been recorded from herbfield, sedgeland, grassland and heathland on peats and sandy loams. It has also been recorded from roadside drains and winter-wet pastures.
<i>Milligania johnstonii</i> *	shortleaf milligania	r, -	herb	<i>Milligania johnstonii</i> occurs in moist sand or mud on the margins of heath or sedgeland in the south-west. It is also locally abundant in alkaline pans around the Maxwell, Hardwood and Giblin River Valleys.
<i>Milligania longifolia</i> *	longleaf milligania	r, -	herb	<i>Milligania longifolia</i> occurs only on riverine cliffs of limestone and occasionally quartzite. It is usually found in narrow ledges on crevices above normal flood level along the Franklin, Gordon and Jane rivers in the south-west (at low altitudes). This species also occurs along the Vale River in Cradle Mountain at about 700 m above sea level.
<i>Millotia muelleri</i>	clustered bowflower	e, -	annual herb	<i>Millotia muelleri</i> is known from a single site in the State's north at West Head, where it grows in a thin layer of soil and moss over exposed rock plates at the top of a west-facing dolerite cliff under <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> (drooping sheoak) at an altitude of about 50 m above sea level.
<i>Mirbelia oxylobioides</i>	sandstone bushpea	v, -	shrub	<i>Mirbelia oxylobioides</i> is known from Heathy Hills near Elderslie in the Southern Midlands, where it is associated with outcrops of Triassic quartz sandstone. It grows in <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> low open woodland with a 1-2 m tall shrub layer dominated by species such as <i>Boronia anemonifolia</i> (stinky boronia) and <i>Leucopogon ericoides</i> (pink beardheath), with <i>Euryomyrtus ramosissima</i> (heathmyrtle) prominent on the shallowest soils (where the eucalypts drop out and the shrub layer opens up). <i>Mirbelia oxylobioides</i> displays a preference for west, north-west to north aspects, and occurs in the altitude range of 110-300 m above sea level.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Monotoca submutica</i> var. <i>autumnalis</i> *	roundleaf broomheath	r, -	shrub	<i>Monotoca submutica</i> var. <i>autumnalis</i> occurs mainly at mid to higher elevations in heath/scrub and heathy/shrubby woodland and forest. It can also occur in the margins of wet and dry sclerophyll forest, often on dolerite dominated by <i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i> .
<i>Muehlenbeckia axillaris</i>	matted lignum	r, -	shrub	<i>Muehlenbeckia axillaris</i> is predominantly found in moist gravelly or rocky places on the Central Plateau, extending out to the west, north-west and lower reaches of the South Esk River.
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	creeping boobialla	v, -	shrub	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i> is restricted to Flinders Island where it is found in <i>Gahnia</i> sedgeland at Long Point and along the roadside fringing <i>Allocasuarina</i> (sheoak) forest near West End.
<i>Myosurus australis</i>	southern mousetail	e, -	annual herb	<i>Myosurus australis</i> has been recorded from a dolerite rockplate amongst basalt just north of Penstock Lagoon on the Central Plateau, and was previously known from a small hillside soak near Jericho.
<i>Myriophyllum glomeratum</i>	clustered watermilfoil	x, -	annual herb	The only collection of <i>Myriophyllum glomeratum</i> from Tasmania was made in 1848 near Cressy. It was said to occur in damp places and in stagnant water in the north of the State. In Tasmania <i>Myriophyllum glomeratum</i> is presumed extinct.
<i>Myriophyllum integrifolium</i>	tiny watermilfoil	v, -	annual herb	<i>Myriophyllum integrifolium</i> occurs mostly in the Northern Midlands, with isolated populations in the State's north, north-east and south. It grows at the margins of wetlands and in seasonally wet places, including depressions associated with small ephemeral lakes. It can occur in coastal heathland and in forest in the Midlands, where it is often associated with old muddy tracks.
<i>Myriophyllum muelleri</i>	hooded watermilfoil	r, -	annual herb	<i>Myriophyllum muelleri</i> grows submerged in or on the fringes of freshwater pools/lagoons.
<i>Nematoceras dienemum</i> *	windswept helmet-orchid	v, CR	orchid	In Tasmania, <i>Nematoceras dienemum</i> is restricted to Macquarie Island. .

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Nematoceras sulcatum</i> *	grooved helmet-orchid	e, CR	orchid	In Tasmania, <i>Nematoceras sulcatum</i> is restricted to Macquarie Island.
<i>Odixia achlaena</i> *	golden everlastingbush	r, -	shrub	<i>Odixia achlaena</i> occurs only on dolerite, mainly in dry eucalypt forest dominated by <i>Eucalyptus pulchella</i> on ridges and slopes. It has also been found in plantations.
<i>Olearia hookeri</i> *	crimsontip daisybush	r, -	shrub	<i>Olearia hookeri</i> is found on dry hills around Hobart in the State's south and also along the central east coast. It grows within eucalypt woodlands with a mixed grassy-shrubby understorey, favouring north to north-westerly slopes on mudstone (except for an atypical occurrence on dolerite at Templestowe flats near Seymour). In the south of the State the habitat is dominated by <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> , <i>Eucalyptus risdonii</i> or <i>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</i> ; in the central east near Mt Peter the habitat is dominated by <i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i> over a very sparse understorey.
<i>Orites milliganii</i> *	toothed orites	r, -	shrub	<i>Orites milliganii</i> occurs in alpine, coniferous and deciduous heath on some of the far western mountains.
<i>Orthoceras strictum</i>	horned orchid	r, -	orchid	<i>Orthoceras strictum</i> occurs in a wide range of habitat types including buttongrass moorland, sedgy and scrubby heathland, sedgy eucalypt shrubland and open forest, usually on poorly- to moderately drained peaty, sandy and clay soils that are at least seasonally moist. It can also occur on thin mossy soils at soaks on and below rock faces. The species has a wide elevation range from sea level to 1000 m above sea level.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Ozothamnus lycopodioides</i> *	clubmoss everlastingbush	r, -	shrub	<i>Ozothamnus lycopodioides</i> is restricted to dry sclerophyll forest near the East Coast from Orford to Bicheno where it is restricted to dolerite.
<i>Ozothamnus reflexifolius</i> *	reflexed everlastingbush	v, VU	shrub	<i>Ozothamnus reflexifolius</i> is known from a single site in the Meehan Range in south-eastern Tasmania. The subpopulation is centred on a large dolerite rock plate, with plants occurring in either <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> (drooping sheoak) woodland, open heath or in crevices in sheer dolerite. Altitude at the site varies from 180-350 m above sea level.
<i>Ozothamnus selaginoides</i> *	table mountain everlastingbush	e, EX	shrub	<i>Ozothamnus selaginoides</i> has not been recorded since it was collected from the Table Mountain area, west of Oatlands in Tasmania in 1845.
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	wonga vine	r, -	climber	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i> is restricted to Flinders Island, where it is found in damp gullies and wet sclerophyll forest.
<i>Parietaria debilis</i>	shade pellitory	r, -	herb	<i>Parietaria debilis</i> occurs around muttonbird rookeries, on cliffs/rocks in the salt spray zone, in moist shaded areas in dune scrubs, and under rock overhangs in forested gullies.
<i>Parmelina pallida</i> *	lichen	e, -	lichen	<i>Parmelina pallida</i> occurs on trunks of <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> (drooping sheoak) in very degraded, dry sclerophyll woodland at South Arm.
<i>Parmelina whinrayi</i> *	lichen	r, -	lichen	<i>Parmelina whinrayi</i> occurs as an epiphyte in coastal scrub and woodland in Tasmania.
<i>Parmeliopsis ambigua</i>	lichen	r, -	lichen	<i>Parmeliopsis ambigua</i> is only known from a single collection from undershrubs in open montane rainforest dominated by pencil pine in the Walls of Jerusalem National Park.
<i>Parmeliopsis hyperopta</i> **	lichen	r, -	lichen	<i>Parmeliopsis hyperopta</i> has only been recorded growing on bleached, dead wood in open montane rainforest dominated by pencil pine in the Walls of Jerusalem National Park in Tasmania.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Parmotrema crinitum</i>	lichen	r, -	lichen	<i>Parmotrema crinitum</i> is only known from <i>Melaleuca</i> -dominated, coastal swamp forest close to Robbins Passage.
<i>Pellaea calidirupium</i>	hotrock fern	r, -	fern	<i>Pellaea calidirupium</i> is found in inland, rocky habitats in areas of low to moderate rainfall predominantly in the eastern half of Tasmania. It grows in crevices and on ledges on exposed or semi-exposed rock outcrops. A large sterile colony occurs on the bare summit of Casaveen Bluff (east of York Plains), while nearby, on a tributary of the Little Swanport River plants grow under more favourable conditions on a rock ledge within the protection of a rock gully.
<i>Pentachondra ericifolia</i> *	fine frillyheath	r, -	shrub	<i>Pentachondra ericifolia</i> occurs in rocky sites in open alpine/dry sclerophyll woodland and heathland.
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	slender waterpepper	v, -	herb	<i>Persicaria decipiens</i> occurs on the banks of rivers and streams, mostly in the north of the State, including King Island. The species may colonise farm dams.
<i>Persicaria subsessilis</i>	bristly waterpepper	e, -	herb	<i>Persicaria subsessilis</i> is found in a variety of habitats, including rocky (dolerite) river margins, disturbed <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> (coast paperbark) swamp forest and lagoon margins, <i>Cyperus lucidus</i> (leafy flatsedge) sedgeland and within openings in riparian scrub on alluvium. It is known from the Ringarooma River, the South Esk River downstream of Trevallyn Dam, and the West Tamar near Launceston.
<i>Persoonia moscalii</i> *	creeping geebung	r, -	shrub	<i>Persoonia moscalii</i> occurs in alpine heath and fjaeldmark, the latter characterised by scattered wind-pruned low shrubs and cushions interspersed with exposed, stony ground.
<i>Persoonia muelleri</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i> *	narrowleaf geebung	r, -	shrub	<i>Persoonia muelleri</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i> occurs in central and western Tasmania in rainforest to dense scrub and perhaps, sub-alpine heath in a variety of sedimentary and metamorphic substrata. It typically occurs in the ecotone between dry scrub and rainforest, particularly where high

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
				light levels occur on the ground due to a shorter and more open scrub. It is found from 50-700 m above sea level.
<i>Phebalium daviesii</i> *	davies waxflower	e, CR	shrub	The native distribution of <i>Phebalium daviesii</i> has become restricted to the George River near St Helens (with historic records from nearby Constable Creek). It occurs in a narrow valley in the flood zone close to the river in riparian <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> woodland with an understorey of heath and wet sclerophyll species on generally poor, coarse, granitic sands.
<i>Pherosphaera hookeriana</i> *	drooping pine	v, -	shrub	<i>Pherosphaera hookeriana</i> occurs in coniferous heath that varies from boggy areas near water bodies to well drained, exposed and rocky situations near mountain peaks, with most populations on dolerite.
<i>Philotheca freyciana</i> *	freycinet waxflower	e, EN	shrub	<i>Philotheca freyciana</i> is restricted to the Freycinet Peninsula (predominantly on The Hazards), occurring from just above sea level to 440 m above sea level. The species occurs exclusively on granite, growing in cracks and runnels within massive granite rocks. The surrounding vegetation is generally a dry open scrub.
<i>Phyllangium distylis</i>	tiny mitrewort	r, -	annual herb	<i>Phyllangium distylis</i> occurs in sandy humic heaths and open shrublands, muddy soaks and the margins of ephemeral wetlands.
<i>Phyllangium divergens</i>	wiry mitrewort	v, -	annual herb	<i>Phyllangium divergens</i> occurs in a wide variety of near-coastal habitats on a range of substrates, a common feature usually being bare ground (e.g. tracks) and rock exposures (e.g. outcrops, coastal cliffs, etc.).
<i>Phylloglossum drummondii</i>	pygmy clubmoss	r, -	annual fern	<i>Phylloglossum drummondii</i> occurs in wet peaty soils where there is little competition from other plants.
<i>Pilularia novae-hollandiae</i>	australian pillwort	r, -	fern	<i>Pilularia novae-hollandiae</i> occurs mainly in the central to northern parts of the State, in mud or silt of shallow rivers and on seasonally inundated margins of creeks and rivers. It is often hidden among grasses and sedges in damp mud, bogs and swamps.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Pimelea axiflora</i> subsp. <i>axiflora</i>	bootlace bush	e, -	shrub	<i>Pimelea axiflora</i> subsp. <i>axiflora</i> is restricted to King Island, where it occurs as an understorey shrub in wet eucalypt forest and in damp environments along watercourses.
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	slender curved riceflower	r, -	shrub	<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> occurs in a range of vegetation types from wet and dry sclerophyll forest to hardwood plantations. Understories vary from open and grassy to densely shrubby. It can densely colonise disturbed sites such as firebreaks, log landings and tracks.
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>sericea</i>	silky curved riceflower	r, -	shrub	<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>sericea</i> occurs on Flinders and its outer islands on plains grasslands and dry sclerophyll forests, predominantly in calcareous and sandy soils.
<i>Pimelea flava</i> subsp. <i>flava</i>	yellow riceflower	r, -	shrub	<i>Pimelea flava</i> subsp. <i>flava</i> occurs in wet and dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, and extends into hardwood and softwood plantations. It often occurs abundantly on disturbed sites such as in logged forest, firebreaks, powerline easements and road batters.
<i>Pimelea milliganii</i> *	silver riceflower	r, -	shrub	<i>Pimelea milliganii</i> occurs in alpine heath on mountain summits in the south-west of the State.
<i>Pimelea</i> sp. Tunbridge	grassland riceflower	e, -	shrub	<i>Pimelea</i> sp. Tunbridge occurs in native grassland and <i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> grassy woodland, usually dominated by <i>Themeda triandra</i> (kangaroo grass) on fertile substrates. At present it is only known from sites along Tunbridge Tier Road, Midland Highway south of Tunbridge and along Lake Leake Road.
<i>Planocarpa nitida</i> *	black cheeseberry	r, -	shrub	<i>Planocarpa nitida</i> occurs in boulder/rocky situations, low open woodland and heath on the sand dunes of the eastern Central Plateau (near Lake Augusta). Also known from other localities on the Central Plateau.
<i>Planocarpa sulcata</i> *	grooved cheeseberry	r, -	shrub	<i>Planocarpa sulcata</i> occurs in exposed alpine, coniferous and deciduous heath on shallow soils in the western mountains at elevations greater than 950 m above sea level.
<i>Plantago debilis</i>	shade plantain	r, -	herb	<i>Plantago debilis</i> mainly occurs in riparian environments and other disturbed sites, generally in dry and wet sclerophyll forest (but sometimes pine plantations). The species mainly occurs on Mathinna

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
				series sediments and Devonian granodiorites in north-east Tasmania. It often occurs along steep road banks.
<i>Plantago glacialis</i>	small-star plantain	r, -	herb	<i>Plantago glacialis</i> is found in short alpine herbfields, associated with snow patches in the central and western mountains.
<i>Pneumatopteris pennigera</i>	lime fern	e, -	fern	<i>Pneumatopteris pennigera</i> is restricted to several sites in north-west Tasmania and on King Island, where it occurs on alluvial flats and the banks of rivers and creeks, usually in association with limey springs.
<i>Poa cookii</i>	cooks tussockgrass	e, -	grass	In Tasmania, <i>Poa cookii</i> is restricted to Macquarie Island.
<i>Poa halmaturina</i>	dune tussockgrass	r, -	grass	<i>Poa halmaturina</i> occurs on deep dune sands amongst other grasses and amongst dense windswept shrubbery.
<i>Poa mollis</i> *	soft tussockgrass	r, -	grass	<i>Poa mollis</i> is relatively widespread in the eastern half of the State, in dry sclerophyll forest and woodland (often dominated by <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> or <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>). Sites are often steep and rocky (e.g. Cataract Gorge).
<i>Podotheca angustifolia</i>	sticky longheads	x, -	annual herb	<i>Podotheca angustifolia</i> is presumed extinct and is only known from herbarium specimens from the north-west coast collected in 1978, and King Island collected in the 1880s. Habitat includes dry sclerophyll forest and shrublands on sandy soils.
<i>Polyscias</i> sp. Douglas-Denison	ferny panax	e, -	tree	<i>Polyscias</i> sp. Douglas-Denison is restricted to Tasmania's central east coast region between Coles Bay and the Douglas River where it grows in damp shrubby sclerophyll forest with a high dolerite or granite rock cover on steep-sided gullies to more gentle slopes.
<i>Polystichum vestitum</i> **	prickly shieldfern	e, -	fern	In Tasmania, <i>Polystichum vestitum</i> is restricted to Macquarie Island.
<i>Pomaderris elachophylla</i>	small-leaf dogwood	v, -	shrub	<i>Pomaderris elachophylla</i> occurs in a range of forested habitats from shrubby riparian forests along major rivers (e.g. Derwent River) and heathy/shrubby forests in the north-east on granitic soils. It can proliferate on disturbed sites such as firebreaks, tracks and powerline easements.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Pomaderris intermedia</i>	lemon dogwood	r, -	shrub	<i>Pomaderris intermedia</i> occurs in heathland and heathy woodland on eastern Bass Strait islands but extends to mainly dry sclerophyll forest on mainland Tasmania, most often associated with rock outcrops (dolerite), riparian areas and open forest.
<i>Pomaderris oraria</i> subsp. <i>oraria</i>	bassian dogwood	r, -	shrub	<i>Pomaderris oraria</i> subsp. <i>oraria</i> is known from the central north coast near Badger Head, and near Wingaroo on Flinders Island. At Badger Head plants grow on skeletal soils over fine siltstones on clifftops and foredune slopes within 100 m of the shore. Habitat includes wind-pruned coastal scrubs, and low forest dominated by <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> (drooping sheoak).
<i>Pomaderris paniculosa</i> subsp. <i>paralia</i>	shining dogwood	r, -	shrub	<i>Pomaderris paniculosa</i> subsp. <i>paralia</i> occurs in exposed sites along cliff lines and within dune and coastal heaths and scrubs, and low forest dominated by <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> (drooping sheoak).
<i>Pomaderris phyllicifolia</i> subsp. <i>ericoides</i>	narrowleaf dogwood	r, -	shrub	<i>Pomaderris phyllicifolia</i> subsp. <i>ericoides</i> occurs in a wide range of habitats, very strongly associated with flood-prone rocky and densely shrubby rivers but extending across broader floodplains and gentle slopes into grassy/shrubby dry sclerophyll forest.
<i>Pomaderris phyllicifolia</i> subsp. <i>phyllicifolia</i>	narrowleaf dogwood	r, -	shrub	<i>Pomaderris phyllicifolia</i> subsp. <i>phyllicifolia</i> occurs in a wide range of habitats, very strongly associated with flood-prone rocky and densely shrubby rivers but extending across broader floodplains and gentle slopes into grassy/shrubby dry sclerophyll forest.
<i>Pomaderris pilifera</i> subsp. <i>talpicutica</i> *	moleskin dogwood	e, VU	shrub	<i>Pomaderris pilifera</i> subsp. <i>talpicutica</i> is known with certainty from two small subpopulations, one in the Government Hills near Risdon in the south of Tasmania, and one close to the East Tamar Highway in the north. A third location east of Mathinna consists of a single plant in poor condition that has only been tentatively ascribed to the taxon. At East Risdon, the species occurs on western and north-western slopes within 300 m of the River Derwent and between 10-125 m above sea level. It occurs on mudstone on very well drained skeletal soils, in either <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> or <i>Eucalyptus risdonii</i> low woodlands. Elsewhere, the taxon occurs in open shrubby woodland dominated by <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> , usually on dolerite.

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<i>Poranthera petalifera</i> *	mountain poranthera	v, VU	herb	<i>Poranthera petalifera</i> is restricted to Mount Anne where it occurs in a karst community between 680-1060 m above sea level. It occurs in cracks and crevices on exposed dolomite outcrops within low shrubberies in shallow well-drained soils derived from solution pockets in the dolomite, and on the mossy, shaded walls of sinkholes.
<i>Prasophyllum amoenum</i> *	dainty leek-orchid	v, EN	orchid	<i>Prasophyllum amoenum</i> has been recorded from Snug Tiers and Mt Wellington. At Snug Tiers the species occurs in sedgy buttongrass moorland and heath, and also in openings in eucalypt woodland and scrub on damp stony loam. On Mt Wellington the species is found in and near cushion plants in alpine moorland.
<i>Prasophyllum apoxychilum</i> *	tapered leek-orchid	e (v pending), EN	orchid	<i>Prasophyllum apoxychilum</i> is restricted to eastern and north-eastern Tasmania where it occurs in coastal heathland or grassy and scrubby open eucalypt forest on sandy and clay loams, often among rocks. It occurs at a range of elevations and seems to be strongly associated with dolerite in the east and south-east of its range.
<i>Prasophyllum atratum</i> *	three hummock leek-orchid	e, CR	orchid	<i>Prasophyllum atratum</i> is known with certainty only from Three Hummock Island where it occurs in slashed sedgy heathland on grey sandy loam beside an airstrip.
<i>Prasophyllum castaneum</i> *	chestnut leek-orchid	e, CR	orchid	<i>Prasophyllum castaneum</i> has been recorded from coastal areas on Bruny Island in damp shrubby and sedgy heath on sandy loam, on Mt Brown on the Tasman Peninsula in damp skeletal soil under the protection of rocks and <i>Leptospermum</i> (teatree) and <i>Banksia</i> scrub dwarfed by continual exposure to strong sea winds, and in the Ellarwey Valley near Cape Pillar in recently burnt windswept coastal heath/scrub on skeletal rocky soils.
<i>Prasophyllum crebriflorum</i> *	crowded leek-orchid	e, EN	orchid	In north-western Tasmania, <i>Prasophyllum crebriflorum</i> occurs in montane tussock grassland dominated by <i>Poa labillardierei</i> (silver tussock grass), with scattered patches of the woody shrub <i>Hakea microcarpa</i> (smallfruit needlebush). On the Central Plateau, plants currently ascribed to <i>Prasophyllum crebriflorum</i> occur in highland native grassland dominated

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
				by <i>Poa gunnii</i> (gunns snowgrass) and grassy woodland with a sparse overstorey of <i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i> .
<i>Prasophyllum favonium</i> *	western leek-orchid	e, CR	orchid	<i>Prasophyllum favonium</i> is restricted to the far north-west of Tasmania where it occurs among shrubs in windswept dense low heathland on moderately drained dark grey to black sandy peaty loam.
<i>Prasophyllum incorrectum</i> *	golfers leek-orchid	e, CR	orchid	<i>Prasophyllum incorrectum</i> is restricted to Tasmania's Northern Midlands where it occurs in relatively damp native grassland and grassy eucalypt and <i>Banksia</i> woodland on sandy loam.
<i>Prasophyllum limnetes</i> *	marsh leek-orchid	e, CR	orchid	<i>Prasophyllum limnetes</i> is known only from one site near Port Sorell where it occurs in the ecotone between low-lying marshy heath/sedgeland dominated by rushes and sedges with scattered patches of <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> (sagg) and <i>Themeda triandra</i> (kangaroo grass), and coastal <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> woodland with a heathy/grassy understorey.
<i>Prasophyllum milfordense</i> *	milford leek-orchid	e, CR	orchid	<i>Prasophyllum milfordense</i> is known only from a single subpopulation close to the Hobart Airport where it occurs amongst <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> (sagg) tussocks in <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> woodland on well-drained, grey sandy loam.
<i>Prasophyllum olidum</i> *	pungent leek-orchid	e, CR	orchid	<i>Prasophyllum olidum</i> is known only from the native grassland 'roughs' at Campbell Town Golf Course, where it occurs in relatively damp conditions on sandy loam.
<i>Prasophyllum perangustum</i> *	knocklofty leek-orchid	e, CR	orchid	<i>Prasophyllum perangustum</i> is known only from one small population in Knocklofty Park in the foothills of Mt. Wellington about 350 m above sea level. It occurs in grassy <i>Eucalyptus pulchella</i> forest on well-drained clay loam and skeletal clay loam derived from dolerite.

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<i>Prasophyllum pulchellum</i> *	pretty leek-orchid	e, CR	orchid	<i>Prasophyllum pulchellum</i> is known from widely scattered coastal and near-coastal sites in the north, north-west and south-east of the State. It occurs in dense low sedgy heath with pockets of <i>Melaleuca</i> (paperbark) or <i>Leptospermum</i> (teatree) on poorly to moderately-drained sandy or peaty loam. Recent collections ascribed to the species from the Tasman Peninsula were from dolerite outcrops among wind-pruned coastal scrub/low eucalypt woodland.
<i>Prasophyllum robustum</i> *	robust leek-orchid	e, CR	orchid	<i>Prasophyllum robustum</i> is now known only from one small site in grassy and shrubby <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> forest on well-drained brown loam derived from basalt. The species has a much wider historical distribution.
<i>Prasophyllum secutum</i> *	northern leek-orchid	e, CR	orchid	<i>Prasophyllum secutum</i> occurs in northern Tasmania in dense coastal scrub in the swales of stabilised sand dunes on white to grey sands and sandy loam.
<i>Prasophyllum stellatum</i> *	ben lomond leek-orchid	e, CR	orchid	<i>Prasophyllum stellatum</i> is known from two disjunct locations in Tasmania, at Storys Creek and Cluan Tiers, with sites ranging from 555-960 m above sea level. The species occurs in forest dominated by <i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i> (with <i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i> as a minor canopy component), with a shrubby to grassy understorey. All sites occur on dolerite, with a relatively high surface rock cover and deep clay-loam soils at most sites.
<i>Prasophyllum tadgellianum</i>	tadgells leek-orchid	r, -	orchid	<i>Prasophyllum tadgellianum</i> occurs on the Central Plateau in subalpine grassland and grassy woodland on well-drained loam, often in moist places near streams and bogs.
<i>Prasophyllum taphanyx</i> *	graveside leek-orchid	e, CR	orchid	<i>Prasophyllum taphanyx</i> is known only from a cemetery in Campbell Town that supports a remnant patch of <i>Themeda triandra</i> (kangaroo grass) grassland occurring on well-drained basaltic soils.
<i>Prasophyllum tunbridgense</i> *	tunbridge leek-orchid	e, EN	orchid	<i>Prasophyllum tunbridgense</i> is restricted to the Tunbridge/Campbell Town area, where it occurs in native grassland on well-drained loams derived from basalt. Associated species include <i>Themeda triandra</i> (kangaroo

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
				grass), <i>Rytidosperma</i> spp. (wallabygrasses), <i>Austrostipa</i> spp. (speargrasses), and a range of herbs, lillies, mosses and lichens.
<i>Prasophyllum</i> sp. Arthurs Lake*	mountain leek-orchid	e, -	orchid	<i>Prasophyllum</i> sp. Arthurs Lake is known only from Surrey Hills, near Woods Lake and Mt Roland in Tasmania, all sites above 650 m elevation. The species has been recorded from montane grasslands and in black loam in the ecotone between wet grassland and eucalypt woodland on moraines.
<i>Prostanthera cuneata</i>	alpine mintbush	x, -	shrub	On the mainland <i>Prostanthera cuneata</i> occurs in the alpine and subalpine heaths of Victoria and New South Wales. Apart from planted specimens, this species appears to be extinct in Tasmania, but was collected from a lowland site (but flood debris in the sample suggests it could have been washed down from higher elevations).
<i>Prostanthera rotundifolia</i>	roundleaf mintbush	v, -	shrub	<i>Prostanthera rotundifolia</i> mainly occurs along flood-prone rocky riverbeds as a component of the dense riparian shrubbery but also extends to adjacent rocky slopes.
<i>Pseudocephalozia paludicola</i>	liverwort	-, VU	liverwort	<i>Pseudocephalozia paludicola</i> occurs on wet ground in subalpine grassland in the west of the State and on its central and eastern mountains. Species of <i>Pseudocephalozia</i> mostly occur on permanently damp mineral soil or over peat and are frequently found in moorland and sphagnum areas.
<i>Pterostylis atriola</i> *	snug greenhood	r, -	orchid	<i>Pterostylis atriola</i> occurs in the north and east of Tasmania on generally stony soil in dry to damp sclerophyll forest, typically with an open understorey. The species occurs at a range of elevations but is most strongly associated with winter cold sites (e.g. Snug Tiers) or areas receiving a moderately consistent rainfall (e.g. Wielangta, Railton).
<i>Pterostylis commutata</i> *	midlands greenhood	e, CR	orchid	<i>Pterostylis commutata</i> is restricted to Tasmania's Midlands, where it occurs in native grassland and <i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> grassy woodland on well-drained sandy soils and basalt loams.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Pterostylis cucullata</i> subsp. <i>cucullata</i>	leafy greenhood	e (v pending), VU	orchid	<i>Pterostylis cucullata</i> subsp. <i>cucullata</i> is known from near-coastal areas in the State's north-west, including Hunter Island, Three Hummock Island and King Island, where it occurs on calcareous dunes and sand-sheets, within closed scrubs dominated by either <i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> (coast teatree) or <i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> (pale turpentine-bush). The sites are typically sheltered, facing south or south-easterly to westerly, with seasonally damp but well-drained humus-rich sandy loams, often with moss and deep leaf litter.
<i>Pterostylis falcata</i>	sickle greenhood	e, -	orchid	Habitat of <i>Pterostylis falcata</i> in Tasmania is poorly understood but probably includes moist to wet forests on fertile substrates. A recent record is from heavy clay soils with impeded drainage in sedgy/scrubby <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> woodland.
<i>Pterostylis grandiflora</i>	superb greenhood	r, -	orchid	<i>Pterostylis grandiflora</i> occurs mostly in heathy and shrubby open eucalypt forests and in grassy coastal <i>Allocasuarina</i> (sheoak) woodland on moderately to well-drained sandy and loamy soils. It prefers to grow amongst undergrowth on lightly shaded sites. A recent population has been detected in wet sclerophyll forests.
<i>Pterostylis lustra</i>	small sickle greenhood	r (e pending), -	orchid	<i>Pterostylis lustra</i> mainly occurs in coastal to near-coastal swampy habitats. The site from the Preminghana area is from the edge of a wetland (lake) amongst grassy <i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> scrubby forest. Tiger Flats is a broad grassy/scrubby flat surrounded by stabilised grassy dunes and denser swamp forest thickets.
<i>Pterostylis pratensis</i> *	liawenee greenhood	v, VU	orchid	<i>Pterostylis pratensis</i> is restricted to the Central Highlands of Tasmania, growing at an elevation of 850-1100 m above sea level in subalpine <i>Poa labillardierei</i> tussock grassland that is very exposed, low and open, with patches of often stunted <i>Olearia algida</i> (alpine daisybush) and <i>Hakea microcarpa</i> (smallfruit needlebush) scrub on red-brown loamy to clay soils derived from basalt.
<i>Pterostylis rubenachii</i> *	arthur river greenhood	e, EN	orchid	<i>Pterostylis rubenachii</i> is restricted to coastal lowland along the northern West Coast, where it occurs on dry, sandy slopes of sparsely vegetated stabilised sand dunes, and also in permanently wet to moist scrubby and sedgy coastal heath converted to semi-improved pasture by slashing.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Pterostylis sanguinea</i>	banded greenhood	r, -	orchid	<i>Pterostylis sanguinea</i> occurs in coastal eucalypt and sheoak woodland, teatree scrub and scrubby heathland on well-drained gravelly peat and sandy and clay loams.
<i>Pterostylis squamata</i>	ruddy greenhood	r (v pending), -	orchid	<i>Pterostylis squamata</i> occurs in heathy and grassy open eucalypt forest, woodland and heathland on well-drained sandy and clay loams.
<i>Pterostylis tunstallii</i>	tunstalls greenhood	e, -	orchid	<i>Pterostylis tunstallii</i> is restricted to the eastern Bass Strait islands where it occurs in open forest and woodland, often in accumulated litter, on granite-derived gravelly and loamy soils.
<i>Pterostylis wapstrarum</i> *	fleshy greenhood	e, CR	orchid	<i>Pterostylis wapstrarum</i> is restricted to the Midlands and south-east of Tasmania where it occurs in native grassland and possibly grassy woodland. It has been reported from basalt soils.
<i>Pterostylis ziegeleri</i> *	grassland greenhood	v, VU	orchid	<i>Pterostylis ziegeleri</i> occurs in the State's south, east and north, with an outlying occurrence in the north-west. In coastal areas, the species occurs on the slopes of low stabilised sand dunes and in grassy dune swales, while in the Midlands it grows in native grassland or grassy woodland on well-drained clay loams derived from basalt.
<i>Puccinellia perlaxa</i>	spreading saltmarshgrass	r, -	grass	<i>Puccinellia perlaxa</i> is only known from a creek bed in a saline area of a paddock on Valleyfield Road, Midlands.
<i>Pultenaea humilis</i>	dwarf bushpea	v, -	shrub	<i>Pultenaea humilis</i> occurs in grassy forests and woodlands, on gently undulating terrain, with an association with lateritic soils.
<i>Pultenaea mollis</i>	soft bushpea	v, -	shrub	<i>Pultenaea mollis</i> occurs in heathy and shrubby forest and woodland.
<i>Pultenaea prostrata</i>	silky bushpea	v, -	shrub	<i>Pultenaea prostrata</i> occurs in grassy woodlands or grasslands, mostly on Tertiary basalt or Quaternary alluvium.
<i>Pultenaea sericea</i>	chaffy bushpea	v, -	shrub	<i>Pultenaea sericea</i> occurs in sandy to clayey soils in damp lowland heath.
<i>Punctelia subflava</i>	lichen	x, -	lichen	In Tasmania, <i>Punctelia subflava</i> is known only from a single collection in 1839 from an unspecified location. On mainland Australia, this species occurs in coastal habitats such as mangroves and it is possible that the

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
				species once occurred in swampy <i>Melaleuca</i> (paperbark) dominated coastal forests in Tasmania.
<i>Ranunculus acaulis</i> **	dune buttercup	r, -	herb	<i>Ranunculus acaulis</i> is restricted to the west and north-west coast, where it grows in seepage areas on the seaward sides of dunes.
<i>Ranunculus collicola</i> *	lake augusta buttercup	r, -	herb	<i>Ranunculus collicola</i> is now known only from the shores of First and Second Lagoon and Lake Sorell on the Central Plateau. It has also been collected from Interlaken. It occurs on the margins of the lagoons in fine silt that is prone to seasonal flooding. Further investigation of a record from wet sands of Lake Pedder, suggests that it may have been a record of <i>Ranunculus collicola</i> .
<i>Ranunculus diminutus</i>	brackish buttercup	- (e pending), -	herb	<i>Ranunculus diminutus</i> occurs on the margins of brackish lagoons. In Tasmania, it is known only from Badger Island in the Furneaux Group.
<i>Ranunculus jugosus</i> *	twinned buttercup	r, -	herb	<i>Ranunculus jugosus</i> grows in short alpine herbfields in the Central Plateau region. It appears to be associated with rivers and soaks.
<i>Ranunculus prasinus</i> *	midlands buttercup	e, EN	herb	<i>Ranunculus prasinus</i> is known only from Tasmania's Midlands, where it occurs on the margins of brackish wetlands where herbfields merge into grasslands dominated by silver tussockgrass. When the wetlands dry, the species may expand onto the wetland floor. All sites are flat or gently sloping and occur at elevations of 190-260 m above sea level. Soils are generally heavy clays and tend to be alkaline, the pH varying from 7.0 to 8.5.
<i>Ranunculus pumilio</i> var. <i>pumilio</i>	ferny buttercup	r, -	annual herb	<i>Ranunculus pumilio</i> var. <i>pumilio</i> occurs mostly in wet places (e.g. broad floodplains of permanent creeks, "wet pastures") from sea level to altitudes of 800-900 m above sea level.
<i>Rhodanthe anthemoides</i>	chamomile sunray	r, -	herb	<i>Rhodanthe anthemoides</i> occurs in montane grasslands, heath and heathy scrub in central and north-western Tasmania.

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<i>Rhytidosporum inconspicuum</i>	alpine appleberry	e, -	shrub	<i>Rhytidosporum inconspicuum</i> occurs in open grassy heath at several montane sites in the Central Highlands and in wetter grassy, sedgy or heathy areas, sometimes in eucalypt woodland, at lower altitudes in the Eastern Tiers. <i>Rhytidosporum inconspicuum</i> has been recorded from 10-1240 m above sea level.
<i>Roccellinastrum neglectum</i> **	lichen	e, -	lichen	Within Australia, <i>Roccellinastrum neglectum</i> is known only from the cool temperate rainforests of the Savage River Pipeline Road in the north-west of Tasmania where it occurs on smooth-barked, shaded tree trunks.
<i>Rumex bidens</i>	mud dock	v, -	herb	<i>Rumex bidens</i> grows at the margins of lakes, swamps, and slow-moving rivers and streams, and may also occur in drainage channels.
<i>Ruppia megacarpa</i>	largefruit seatassel	r, -	aquatic herb	<i>Ruppia megacarpa</i> occurs in estuaries and lagoons along the east and south-east coasts, and brackish lagoons in the Midlands; there is also an historic record from the Tamar estuary in the States' north.
<i>Ruppia tuberosa</i>	tuberous seatassel	r, -	aquatic herb	<i>Ruppia tuberosa</i> has been recorded from the State's south-east at Ralphs Bay and Blackman Bay, where it grows in holes and channels in saltmarshes.
<i>Rytidosperma indutum</i>	tall wallabygrass	r, -	grass	<i>Rytidosperma indutum</i> is relatively widespread on mudstone and dolerite in dry sclerophyll woodlands and associated lowland grasslands in drier parts of the State.
<i>Rytidosperma remotum</i> *	remote wallabygrass	r, -	grass	<i>Rytidosperma remotum</i> has only been recorded in tussock grassland (<i>Poa poiformis</i>) on a dolerite substrate on the summit of Hibbs Pyramid at 70 m above sea level.
<i>Sagina diemensis</i> *	tasmanian pearlwort	e, EN	herb	<i>Sagina diemensis</i> is restricted to dolomite substrates in the Mount Anne region and the Weld River in Tasmania's south-west. The species occurs in cracks and crevices on exposed dolomite outcrops at Mount Anne in shallow well-drained soils derived from solution pockets in the dolomite, and on sparsely vegetated dolomite rock ledges above the river at the Weld River site.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Scaevola aemula</i>	fairy fanflower	e, -	herb	<i>Scaevola aemula</i> is restricted to the East Coast between the Prosser and the Apsley rivers, where its habitat includes dry woodland/forest dominated by <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> (drooping sheoak) or 'half-barked' <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> , with <i>Callitris rhomboidea</i> (oyster bay pine) also usually present. The species often occurs on rocky dolerite slopes.
<i>Scaevola albida</i>	pale fanflower	v, -	herb	The habitat of <i>Scaevola albida</i> includes near-coastal scrubs, woodlands and grasslands, usually on calcareous sands, and it has also been observed colonising road margins. The elevation of known sites is 10-30 m above sea level, and the annual rainfall is about 500-700 mm. The potential habitat of <i>Scaevola albida</i> on Flinders Island is roughly delineated by areas of Quaternary sands with limestone deposits, in the Marshall Bay land system. The analogous system in north-western Tasmania is the Temma land system.
<i>Schenkia australis</i>	spike centaury	r, -	annual herb	<i>Schenkia australis</i> has been recorded from rainforest, wet sclerophyll forest, dry sclerophyll forest and heathland in the east and north of the State. It has also been recorded from forest sites which were cleared for pasture. Several recent sites are from windswept coastal heathland/scrub.
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	river clubsedge	r, -	sedge	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i> inhabits the margins of lagoons on King Island, Flinders Island and on some riverbanks in the Midlands.
<i>Schoenus brevifolius</i>	zigzag bogsedge	r, -	sedge	<i>Schoenus brevifolius</i> grows in shallow water around the fringes of lagoons in the north-east.
<i>Schoenus latelaminatus</i>	medusa bogsedge	e, -	sedge	<i>Schoenus latelaminatus</i> is known from the Northern Midlands between Campbell Town and Powranna, where it grows at the margins of wetlands and in seasonally wet places, including depressions associated with ephemeral lake features. The altitude of recorded sites in Tasmania ranges from 180-210 m above sea level and the underlying geology is mostly Tertiary sediment but also includes Tertiary basalt and Quaternary alluvium.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Scleranthus brockiei</i>	mountain knawel	r, -	herb	<i>Scleranthus brockiei</i> mainly occurs at mid to higher elevations in native grasslands and grassy forests/woodlands, often in slightly poorly-drained sites (usually wetter sites than <i>S. biflorus</i> , which can co-occur). Some sites are in lowland habitats, usually native grasslands and grassy woodlands.
<i>Scleranthus diander</i>	tufted knawel	v, -	herb	<i>Scleranthus diander</i> is found from the Central Midlands area to Hobart with most of the records from the Ross and Tunbridge areas. This species inhabits grassy woodland and is associated with dolerite and basalt substrates.
<i>Scleranthus fasciculatus</i>	spreading knawel	v, -	herb	<i>Scleranthus fasciculatus</i> is only recorded from a few locations in the Midlands and south-east. The vegetation at most of the sites is <i>Poa</i> grassland/grassy woodland. <i>Scleranthus fasciculatus</i> appears to need gaps between the tussock spaces for its survival and both fire and stock grazing maintain the openness it requires. Often found in areas protected from grazing such as fallen trees and branches.
<i>Scutellaria humilis</i>	dwarf scullcap	r, -	annual herb	<i>Scutellaria humilis</i> is found in moist, shady places in the north-east and south-east of the State. Recent sites have been associated with rocky slopes and rises.
<i>Senecio campylocarpus</i>	bulging fireweed	v, -	herb	<i>Senecio campylocarpus</i> occurs on grassy margins of permanent rivers in the Midlands and on broad floodplains.
<i>Senecio georgianus</i>	grey groundsel	x, EX	herb	On mainland Australia, <i>Senecio georgianus</i> is recorded as occurring in savannah grassland, undulating grassy eucalypt woodland, grassy subalpine ridges, and collections frequently occurred in association with major rivers and lakes. The habitat within Tasmania is unknown.
<i>Senecio macrocarpus</i>	largefruit fireweed	e, VU	herb	<i>Senecio macrocarpus</i> is presumed extinct in Tasmania, having been collected from the north of the State including the South Esk River. In Victoria, the species occurs in poorly-drained basalt grasslands and grassy woodlands.
<i>Senecio psilocarpus</i>	swamp fireweed	e, VU	herb	<i>Senecio psilocarpus</i> is known from six widely scattered sites in the northern half of the State, including King and Flinders islands. It occurs in swampy habitats including broad valley floors associated with rivers, edges of farm dams amongst low-lying grazing/cropping ground, herb-

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
				rich native grassland in a broad swale between stable sand dunes, adjacent to wetlands in native grassland, herbaceous marshland and low-lying lagoon systems.
<i>Senecio squarrosus</i>	leafy fireweed	r, -	herb	<i>Senecio squarrosus</i> occurs in a wide variety of habitats. One form occurs predominantly in lowland damp tussock grasslands. The more widespread and common form occurs mainly in dry forests (often grassy) but extends to wet forests and other vegetation types.
<i>Sicyos australis</i>	star cucumber	r, -	herb	Historical records of <i>Sicyos australis</i> were collected from the eastern coastline of Flinders Island, however, this species is now only known from Inner Sister Island. Here it occurs on rocky limestone ground with coastal shrubbery. It is also found in coastal grasslands on alkaline sand.
<i>Siloxerus multiflorus</i>	small wrinklewort	r, -	annual herb	<i>Siloxerus multiflorus</i> occurs in a range of somewhat exposed lowland habitats, including bare soil and rocks amongst dense windswept coastal shrubbery to rock outcrops and bare ground associated with native grassland, grassy woodland and forest.
<i>Solanum opacum</i>	greenberry nightshade	e, -	shrub	<i>Solanum opacum</i> is known from a variety of habitats. On King Island, the species occurs in poorly-drained tall <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> swamp forest. Similarly, on Inner Sister Island, it occurs in <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> / <i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> scrub on sandy loams in a small gully associated with an ephemeral stream. On Prime Seal Island, the species was recorded from open shrubberies on granite outcrops. The habitat of the site from Harford is simply reported as a "rocky hilltop".
<i>Sowerbaea juncea</i>	purple rushlily	v, -	graminoid	<i>Sowerbaea juncea</i> is restricted to the near-coastal parts of the east and north-east between The Gardens and Eddystone Point, where it generally occurs in low-lying heathland and sedgy heathland between forested rises. The species often occurs on the fringes of these heathland swathes but can be sporadic in the heart of the heathland. It can also occur in heathy/sedgy woodland (dominated by <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> and occasionally <i>E. ovata</i>) particularly in patches with a light canopy cover and an open understorey, which are often created by a combination of low intensity fires and cattle grazing.
<i>Spyridium eriocephalum</i> var. <i>eriocephalum</i>	heath dustymiller	e, -	shrub	<i>Spyridium eriocephalum</i> var. <i>eriocephalum</i> is known to be extant at a single subpopulation within East Risdon State Reserve where it grows on mudstones in open shrublands or low open eucalypt woodlands, the

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
				species being closely associated with Aboriginal middens, with abundant crushed and burnt shell. The dominant eucalypt is <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> , with <i>Eucalyptus risdonii</i> occurring at the small inland site. <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> (drooping sheoak) is also prominent at one site. The aspect of the East Risdon sites ranges from west to north-west, the slope from 2-25 degrees, elevation above sea level from 5-30 m above sea level, while the majority of plants are within 150 m of the River Derwent.
<i>Spyridium lawrencei</i> *	small-leaf dustymiller	v, EN	shrub	<i>Spyridium lawrencei</i> occurs on the Central East Coast and the Eastern Midlands, with its main populations centred on the Swan, Apsley and St Pauls rivers, with an outlying population in the Three Thumbs area, south of Orford. The species mainly occurs in the zone between riparian vegetation, woodland or forest, and occasionally pasture. It also occurs on rock plates on forested slopes. It can be maintained by regular disturbances such as fire or flooding.
<i>Spyridium obcordatum</i> *	creeping dustymiller	v, VU	shrub	<i>Spyridium obcordatum</i> is restricted to the Central North Coast. In hills to the east of the Dazzler Range near Beaconsfield, it primarily occurs amongst serpentine outcrops in dry open forest or woodland dominated by <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> . In coastal areas from Greens Beach to Hawley Beach at Port Sorell, it occurs on sandstone and dolerite in <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> woodland and <i>Allocasuarina monilifera</i> - <i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> heath. The species is often associated with outcropping rocks, exposed rock plates and rocky ground. It occurs at altitudes less than 180 m above sea level. It is most abundant in disturbed areas, as it can proliferate from soil-stored seed after disturbance.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i> var. <i>molle</i> *	soft dustymiller	r, -	shrub	<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i> var. <i>molle</i> occurs in a range of vegetation types, mainly shrubby dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands. It can proliferate from soil-stored seed after disturbance.
<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i> var. <i>parvifolium</i>	coast dustymiller	r, -	shrub	<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i> var. <i>parvifolium</i> mainly occurs in near-coastal areas in northern Tasmania. It occurs in a range of vegetation types, mainly shrubby dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands. It can proliferate from soil-stored seed after disturbance.
<i>Spyridium vexilliferum</i> var. <i>vexilliferum</i>	helicopter bush	r, -	shrub	<i>Spyridium vexilliferum</i> occurs in a range of vegetation types, including sandy heaths, rock plates and dry sclerophyll forest and woodland (mainly dominated by <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>). It is found on a range of substrates (e.g. mudstone, granite, laterite gravels) from near-coastal areas in the east, north and west of the State, to the Midlands and lower Derwent Valley. It is most abundant in open or disturbed areas, as it can proliferate from soil-stored seed after disturbance.
<i>Stackhousia pulvinaris</i>	alpine candles	v, -	herb	<i>Stackhousia pulvinaris</i> habitat includes alpine herbfield and subalpine grassland, notably in small depressions or at the margins of bogs and swamps. The stronghold for <i>Stackhousia pulvinaris</i> is the Vale of Belvoir near Cradle Mountain. The species is locally abundant at the margins of sinkholes where the ground is rocky and exposed, and also extends into grasslands and grassy sedgeland (especially along animal pads and other disturbed areas). The geology of the area consists of basalt over limestone, with friable soils containing a quartz element due to weathering of the Cambro-Ordovician sediments that dominate the adjacent slopes. The altitude range of extant sites is 780-870 m above sea level.

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<i>Stackhousia subterranea</i>	grassland candles	e, -	annual herb	<i>Stackhousia subterranea</i> occurs in native grasslands and grassy woodlands/forests, often associated with fertile soils derived from basalt. <i>Themeda triandra</i> (kangaroo grass) is often one of the more prominent grasses.
<i>Stellaria multiflora</i> subsp. <i>nebulosa</i>	nebulous rayless starwort	r, -	annual herb	<i>Stellaria multiflora</i> var. <i>nebulosa</i> appears to be restricted to the Furneaux Group where it is strongly associated with dune sands.
<i>Stenanthemum pimeleoides</i> *	propeller plant	v, VU	shrub	<i>Stenanthemum pimeleoides</i> is restricted to Tasmania's central East Coast and the Northern Midlands, where it occurs in dry sclerophyll forest or woodland with an open heathy or shrubby understorey. The topography tends to be flat to gently sloping. The species occurs in the drier parts of the State with rainfall between 500-800 mm per year, and usually at elevations below 100 m.
<i>Stenopetalum lineare</i>	narrow threadpetal	e, -	herb	<i>Stenopetalum lineare</i> typically grows in grass-covered low dunes but it also extends to scrub-covered dunes (coast wattle), and there is one inland site on a rocky outcrop in dry sclerophyll forest.
<i>Stonesiella selaginoides</i> *	clubmoss bushpea	e, EN	shrub	<i>Stonesiella selaginoides</i> is restricted to Tasmania's central East Coast region, where it occurs on dolerite soils, in either tall open heath in the ecotone between riparian scrub and open eucalypt forest, or open dry scrub dominated by the endemic shrubs <i>Leptospermum grandiflorum</i> (autumn teatree) and <i>Hakea megadenia</i> (autumn needlebush). It occurs at 20-520 m above sea level, with an annual rainfall of 625-1000 mm.
<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i>	fennel pondweed	r, -	aquatic herb	<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i> is found in fresh to brackish/saline waters in rivers, estuaries and inland lakes. It forms dense stands or mats, particularly in slow-flowing or static water. The species grows in water of various depth.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Stylidium beaugleholei</i>	blushing triggerplant	r, -	annual herb	<i>Stylidium beaugleholei</i> occurs in wet sandy heaths, moist depressions, soaks and hollows.
<i>Stylidium despectum</i>	small triggerplant	r, -	annual herb	<i>Stylidium despectum</i> has mainly been recorded from wet sandy heaths, moist depressions, soaks and hollows in near-coastal areas. It extends to similar habitat amongst forest and woodland in the Midlands.
<i>Stylidium perpusillum</i>	tiny triggerplant	r, -	annual herb	<i>Stylidium perpusillum</i> occurs in wet sandy heaths, moist depressions, soaks and hollows.
<i>Taraxacum aristum</i>	mountain dandelion	r, -	annual herb	<i>Taraxacum aristum</i> occurs in subalpine grassland, grassy heath and grassy woodland in the Central Highlands.
<i>Taraxacum cygnorum</i>	coast dandelion	-, VU	herb	The status of <i>Taraxacum cygnorum</i> in Tasmania is unknown, with the only confirmed Tasmanian records collected in the mid 1800s from Prime Seal, Flinders and King islands in Bass Strait. As the species has not been seen in Australia since the 1980s, the habitat preferences of the species are poorly known. It was most recently collected from Victoria in near-coastal areas in shrubby woodland on limestone.
<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>	golden-hair lichen	r, -	lichen	<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i> occurs on near vertical faces of granite tors and peaks on islands of the Furneaux Group. This species was also recorded from the Kent Group in 1803.
<i>Tetradthea ciliata</i>	northern pinkbells	r, -	shrub	<i>Tetradthea ciliata</i> occurs from near-coastal areas in the State's north at elevations below 70 m, ranging from Rocky Cape in the west to Tomahawk/Boobyalla in the east, and an outlying site near Liffey about 60 km inland and 320 m above sea level. It has been recorded from heathlands and heathy woodlands on sandy well-drained soils, the woodland dominated by <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> .
<i>Tetradthea gunnii</i> *	shy pinkbells	e, EN	shrub	<i>Tetradthea gunnii</i> is restricted to serpentine outcrops in the foothills of the Dazzler Range near Beaconsfield, where it occurs in relatively open areas dominated by <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> and <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> over a heathy understorey, or in <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> (black sheoak) woodland with a sparse understorey. Some sites are associated with disturbance induced openness from mining and timber harvesting activities.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Teucrium corymbosum</i>	forest germander	r, -	shrub	<i>Teucrium corymbosum</i> occurs in a wide range of habitats from rocky steep slopes in dry sclerophyll forest and <i>Allocasuarina</i> (sheoak) woodland, riparian flats and forest.
<i>Thelymitra antennifera</i>	rabbit ears	e (v pending), -	orchid	<i>Thelymitra antennifera</i> is known from several locations along the north and north-east coast, occurring in heathland on poorly- to moderately-drained peaty and sandy soils, sometimes in mossy skeletal soils on granite bedrock.
<i>Thelymitra atronitida</i>	blackhood sun-orchid	e, -	orchid	<i>Thelymitra atronitida</i> has been recorded from near-coastal heathland, sedgeland and open heathy/sedgy eucalypt woodland on relatively poorly-drained sandy loams. The altitude range of known sites is 10-120 m above sea level.
<i>Thelymitra benthamiana</i>	blotched sun-orchid	e, -	orchid	<i>Thelymitra benthamiana</i> occurs on slopes and hill tops on Flinders Island, where it is associated with areas of heathy eucalypt woodland, open heathy/scrubby vegetation and bare ground.
<i>Thelymitra bracteata</i>	leafy sun-orchid	e, -	orchid	<i>Thelymitra bracteata</i> is known from two sites in southern Tasmania: Rosny Hill and Coningham. It grows in open grassy and heathy forest/woodland on mudstone and sandstone.
<i>Thelymitra holmesii</i>	bluestar sun-orchid	r, -	orchid	<i>Thelymitra holmesii</i> occurs in moist areas of grassland, heathy open forest and heathland in water-retentive soils such as clay loam and peaty loam, in soaks, beside streams and around swamp margins, usually below about 200 m above sea level.
<i>Thelymitra improcera</i>	coastal sun-orchid	- (e pending), -	orchid	<i>Thelymitra improcera</i> occurs in coastal heathland and scrub, so far in Tasmania being known only from King Island's north-east.
<i>Thelymitra jonesii</i> *	skyblue sun-orchid	e, EN	orchid	<i>Thelymitra jonesii</i> occurs in moist coastal heath on sandy to peaty soils and in <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> forest in deep loam soil over dolerite.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Thelymitra malvina</i>	mauveluft sun-orchid	e, -	orchid	<i>Thelymitra malvina</i> has been recorded from coastal heath and sedgeland on sandy loams or clay loams at low elevations.
<i>Thelymitra mucida</i>	plum sun-orchid	r, -	orchid	<i>Thelymitra mucida</i> occurs in moist to wet depressions, swamp margins and other low-lying sites in coastal and near-coastal heathland, heathy forest and shrubland in dark sandy or peaty soils, usually below about 50 m above sea level.
<i>Thesium australe</i>	southern toadflax	x, VU	shrub	In Tasmania, <i>Thesium australe</i> is known only from an 1804 collection from the Derwent River Valley. Suitable habitat for this species includes grassland and grassy woodland. <i>Thesium australe</i> is presumed extinct in Tasmania.
<i>Thismia rodwayi</i>	fairy lanterns	r, -	annual herb	<i>Thismia rodwayi</i> occurs in the north and south of the State in wet eucalypt forest with an understorey dominated by <i>Pomaderris apetala</i> (dogwood), <i>Olearia argophylla</i> (musk daisybush), <i>Coprosma quadrifida</i> (native currant), <i>Bedfordia salicina</i> (blanketleaf) or <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> (blackwood). The species occurs on well-developed litter layers over moist friable loamy soils, usually with very low rock or pebble content. Decaying logs are often a feature of <i>Thismia rodwayi</i> sites.
<i>Thryptomene micrantha</i>	ribbed heathmyrtle	v, -	shrub	<i>Thryptomene micrantha</i> is restricted to near-coastal areas between Bicheno and the southern tip of the Freycinet Peninsula. It may form locally dense thickets on sands derived from Devonian granite, typically in coastal heathland or <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> heathy woodland or forest on gently undulating lower slopes or flats.
<i>Thynninorchis huntiana</i>	elbow orchid	x, -	orchid	<i>Thynninorchis huntiana</i> is presumed extinct in Tasmania, with the only known collection taken from Flinders Island from a lowland remnant patch of scrub on soils derived from granite. On mainland Australia, the species occurs in lowland and highland areas, where it grows in patches of bare ground covered with accumulations of leaf litter in open eucalypt forest.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Thynninorchis nothofagicola</i> *	myrtle elbow orchid	e, CR	orchid	<i>Thynninorchis nothofagicola</i> is restricted to one small site in the south-west of the State where it occurs in leaf litter in tall open <i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i> forest with a rainforest understorey of <i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i> (myrtle beech), <i>Atherosperma moschatum</i> (sassafras) and <i>Dicksonia antarctica</i> (soft treefern).
<i>Tmesipteris parva</i>	small forkfern	v, -	epiphytic fern	<i>Tmesipteris parva</i> is known from single sites on both King Island and Flinders Island where it grows on treeferns (<i>Cyathea</i> and <i>Dicksonia</i>) in wet sclerophyll forests in deeply shaded fern gullies.
<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	yellow rushlily	v, -	graminoid	<i>Tricoryne elatior</i> occurs in native grassland, grassy woodland and forest.
<i>Tricostularia pauciflora</i>	needle bogsedge	r, -	sedge	<i>Tricostularia pauciflora</i> is found in sandy heaths, dunes and heath on clay soils around coastal areas.
<i>Triglochin minutissima</i>	tiny arrowgrass	r, -	annual herb	<i>Triglochin minutissima</i> inhabits fresh or brackish mudflats or margins of swamps in lowland, mostly coastal areas.
<i>Triglochin mucronata</i>	prickly arrowgrass	e, -	annual herb	<i>Triglochin mucronata</i> occurs in herbfields on damp saline soils of salt-flats and coastal saltmarshes.
<i>Triptilodiscus pygmaeus</i>	dwarf sunray	v, -	annual herb	<i>Triptilodiscus pygmaeus</i> grows within grasslands, grassy woodlands or rockplates, with the underlying substrate being mostly Tertiary basalt or Jurassic dolerite. The elevation range of recorded sites in Tasmania is 30-470 m above sea level, with an annual rainfall of about 450-600 mm. The species occurs within native grassland dominated by <i>Themeda triandra</i> (kangaroo grass).
<i>Trithuria submersa</i>	submerged watertuft	r, -	annual herb	<i>Trithuria submersa</i> occurs in the Northern Midlands, near-coastal areas in the east and north-east, King Island, Flinders Island and Cape Barren Island, with an isolated record from the Central Highlands. Habitat includes areas subject to flooding, such as the margins of wetlands, small watercourses, shallow temporary depressions and wet heathlands.
<i>Uncinia elegans</i> **	handsome hooksedge	r, -	sedge	<i>Uncinia elegans</i> occurs in a wide range of forest types including wet sclerophyll forest, dry sclerophyll forest and open grassy woodlands. It is most often associated with damp grassy habitats and can occur on disturbed sites.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Utricularia australis</i>	yellow bladderwort	r, -	aquatic herb	<i>Utricularia australis</i> has a widespread distribution, ranging from the Gordon River in the south-west to the northern part of Flinders Island in the far north-east (and also reportedly from the Derwent River in the State's south). It grows in stationary or slow-moving water, including natural lakes, farm dams and reservoirs, where it has been reported as forming 'locally dense swards'.
<i>Utricularia tenella</i>	pink bladderwort	r, -	annual herb	<i>Utricularia tenella</i> occurs in muddy soils on the edges of lagoons and wetlands, on old tracks through shrubland and heathland, and on bare ground in poorly-drained habitats.
<i>Utricularia violacea</i>	violet bladderwort	r, -	annual herb	<i>Utricularia violacea</i> grows in swampy/marshy habitat around Five Mile Road on Flinders Island. This species can be found in swamp verges that have spots free of rushes and sedges
<i>Vallisneria australis</i>	river ribbons	r, -	aquatic herb	<i>Vallisneria australis</i> grows rooted and submerged in flowing freshwater habitats such as major rivers of the Midlands.
<i>Velleia paradoxa</i>	spur velleia	v, -	herb	<i>Velleia paradoxa</i> is known from the Hobart and Launceston areas, and the Midlands and the Derwent Valley, where it occurs in grassy woodlands or grasslands on dry sites. It has been recorded up to 550 m above sea level at sites with an annual rainfall range of 450-750 mm.
<i>Veronica ciliolata</i> subsp. <i>fiordensis</i> **	ben lomond cushionplant	v, VU	cushion plant	<i>Veronica ciliolata</i> subsp. <i>fiordensis</i> is restricted to the Hamilton Crags on the Ben Lomond Plateau in Tasmania, where it occurs in low open alpine shrubland at an elevation of 1470-1530 m above sea level. Unlike other Tasmanian cushion plants, this species prefers well-drained conditions, occurring on skeletal soils derived from Jurassic dolerite, or in rock crevices and between boulders where no obvious soil exists.
<i>Veronica notabilis</i>	forest speedwell	x, -	herb	<i>Veronica notabilis</i> is presumed extinct in Tasmania, having been collected from the St Patricks River in the north-east and Loddon River in the west in 1845 and possibly 1910. A specimen collected from the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens in 1892 is likely to be cultivated as, on mainland Australia, the species occurs in damp and wet sclerophyll forest and rainforest.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Veronica novae-hollandiae</i> *	coast speedwell	v, -	herb	<i>Veronica novae-hollandiae</i> occurs along the State's west and south-west coasts between the Italian River and Cockle Creek, where it grows in sandy littoral banks and herbfields.
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	trailing speedwell	r, -	herb	<i>Veronica plebeia</i> typically occurs in dry to damp sclerophyll forest dominated by <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> on dolerite or Tertiary sediments, but can also occur in <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> grassy woodland/forest and <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> swamp forest.
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	golden spray	e, -	shrub	<i>Viminaria juncea</i> grows close to sea level in the Moulting Lagoon area on soils prone to periodic waterlogging and drying out in summer. The associated vegetation is generally a sedgy shrubland.
<i>Viola caleyana</i>	swamp violet	r, -	herb	The habitat of <i>Viola caleyana</i> in Tasmania is poorly understood but includes lowland wet grasslands, possibly wet heathlands and a variety of forest types.
<i>Viola cunninghamii</i> **	alpine violet	r, -	herb	<i>Viola cunninghamii</i> occurs in short alpine herbfield, grassland and grassy heath in the higher parts of the eastern and central mountains where it is often associated with small patches of bare ground.
<i>Viola hederacea</i> subsp. <i>curtisiae</i> *	montane ivyleaf violet	r, -	herb	<i>Viola hederacea</i> subsp. <i>curtisiae</i> occurs in subalpine woodland, herbaceous vegetation (riparian) and grass/sedgeland in low shrubs around Mt. Mawson and Lake Dobson in the Mount Field National Park and on the Central Plateau.
<i>Vittadinia australasica</i> var. <i>oricola</i>	coast new-holland-daisy	e, -	herb	<i>Vittadinia australasica</i> var. <i>oricola</i> is known from a single site near Temma in the State's north-west, where it grows in near-coastal grassland or grassy shrubland on stabilised calcareous dunes within a kilometre of the coast.
<i>Vittadinia burbridgeae</i>	smooth new-holland-daisy	r, -	herb	<i>Vittadinia burbridgeae</i> occurs in native grassland and grassy woodland.
<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i> var. <i>cuneata</i>	fuzzy new-holland-daisy	r, -	herb	<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i> var. <i>cuneata</i> occurs in native grassland and grassy woodland.
<i>Vittadinia gracilis</i>	woolly new-holland-daisy	r, -	herb	<i>Vittadinia gracilis</i> occurs in native grassland and grassy woodland.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Vittadinia muelleri</i>	narrowleaf new-holland- daisy	r, -	herb	<i>Vittadinia muelleri</i> occurs in native grassland and grassy woodland.
<i>Westringia angustifolia</i> *	narrowleaf westringia	r, -	shrub	<i>Westringia angustifolia</i> occurs mainly in mid elevations, always on dolerite (but can be close to dolerite-sediment contact zones), in dry to wet sclerophyll forest on broad ridges, slopes and dense riparian shrubberies.
<i>Wilsonia humilis</i>	silky wilsonia	r, -	shrub	<i>Wilsonia humilis</i> is found in coastal and inland saltmarshes in the south and eastern parts of the State, and also Flinders Island.
<i>Wilsonia rotundifolia</i>	roundleaf wilsonia	r, -	shrub	<i>Wilsonia rotundifolia</i> is found in coastal and inland saltmarshes in the eastern part of the State.
<i>Wurmbea latifolia</i> subsp. <i>vanessae</i>	broadleaf early nancy	e, -	herb	<i>Wurmbea latifolia</i> subsp. <i>vanessae</i> is known from a single site in Tasmania's far north-west near Woolnorth, growing in short grassland dominated by <i>Poa rodwayi</i> (velvet tussockgrass) on stabilised near-coastal calcareous dunes.
<i>Xanthoparmelia amphixantha</i>	lichen	e, -	lichen	<i>Xanthoparmelia amphixantha</i> occurs in the Southern Midlands on stony shallow soils in native grassland.
<i>Xanthoparmelia graniticola</i> *	lichen	r, -	lichen	<i>Xanthoparmelia graniticola</i> is known only from Mount Cameron in north eastern Tasmania where it occurs on moist flat granite outcrops in dry sclerophyll forest.
<i>Xanthoparmelia jarmaniae</i> *	lichen	v, -	lichen	<i>Xanthoparmelia jarmaniae</i> is known from dolerite and sandstone in degraded, dry sclerophyll forest and native grassland, and from a sandstone gravestone in the Midlands.

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Xanthoparmelia mannumensis</i>	lichen	v, -	lichen	<i>Xanthoparmelia mannumensis</i> occurs on sandstone and basalt outcrops in degraded native grassland and dry sclerophyll woodland in the Midlands.
<i>Xanthoparmelia microphyllizans</i>	lichen	r, -	lichen	<i>Xanthoparmelia microphyllizans</i> occurs on granite rocks on Deal Island in the Kent Group.
<i>Xanthoparmelia molliuscula</i>	lichen	e, -	lichen	<i>Xanthoparmelia molliuscula</i> occurs on basalt in the Midlands on shallow, stony soils in native grassland.
<i>Xanthoparmelia oleosa</i>	lichen	r, -	lichen	<i>Xanthoparmelia oleosa</i> occurs in the Fingal Valley where it colonises rounded pebbles in a road cutting. It was also collected from cliffs near Bowen Park, Hobart in 1965.
<i>Xanthoparmelia subloxodella</i>	lichen	e, -	lichen	<i>Xanthoparmelia subloxodella</i> was known only from Cape Deslacs where it occurred on mudstone and consolidated soil in coastal vegetation at the boundary of pasture and the heathy cliff edge. Searches of the area in recent years have failed to locate this species again.
<i>Xanthoparmelia vicaria</i> *	lichen	r, -	lichen	<i>Xanthoparmelia vicaria</i> is known only from Gunners Quoin where it occurs on dolerite in dry sclerophyll forest.
<i>Xanthoparmelia vicariella</i> *	lichen	r, -	lichen	<i>Xanthoparmelia vicariella</i> is known only from the Southern Midlands where it occurs on dolerite and basalt boulders in dry sclerophyll woodland and native grassland.
<i>Xanthoparmelia willisii</i>	lichen	e, -	lichen	<i>Xanthoparmelia willisii</i> occurs in the Midlands on soil in dry, shallow, stony soils in native grassland.
<i>Xanthorrhoea arenaria</i> *	sand grasstree	v, VU	graminoid	<i>Xanthorrhoea arenaria</i> is restricted to coastal areas from Bridport in the north-east to Coles Bay on the East Coast, where it occurs in coastal sandy heathland, extending into heathy woodland and forest, mainly dominated by <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> .
<i>Xanthorrhoea bracteata</i> *	shiny grasstree	v, EN	graminoid	<i>Xanthorrhoea bracteata</i> is restricted to coastal areas from the Asbestos Range to Waterhouse Point in the north-east, where it occurs in sandy soils, often acid and waterlogged, in coastal heathland, extending into heathy woodland and forest, mainly dominated by <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> .

Species	Common name	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Life form	Tasmanian habitat description (and distribution)
<i>Xerochrysum bicolor</i>	eastcoast everlasting	r, -	herb	Species of <i>Xerochrysum</i> are poorly understood in Tasmania, especially the identification of coastal species (<i>X. bicolor</i> and <i>X. bracteatum</i>). <i>X. bicolor</i> may be restricted to stabilised dune systems.
<i>Xerochrysum palustre</i>	swamp everlasting	v, VU	herb	<i>Xerochrysum palustre</i> has a scattered distribution with populations in the north-east, east coast, Central Highlands and Midlands, all below about 700 m elevation. It occurs in wetlands, grassy to sedgy wet heathlands and extends to associated heathy <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> woodlands. Sites are usually inundated for part of the year.
<i>Zieria littoralis</i>	downy zieria	r, -	shrub	<i>Zieria littoralis</i> mainly occurs on coastal rocks, extending to inland areas on low hills and ridges above the coastline. A small number of sites occur in forested habitats, where the species occurs on rock outcrops. All sites are on granite.
<i>Zieria veronicea</i> subsp. <i>veronicea</i>	pink zieria	e, -	shrub	<i>Zieria veronicea</i> subsp. <i>veronicea</i> has been recorded from near-coastal areas from Coles Bay to Mt William, growing on well-drained sandy soils in heath or heathy woodland dominated by <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> .
<i>Zygophyllum billardierei</i>	coast twinleaf	r, -	shrub	<i>Zygophyllum billardierei</i> is known from calcareous sands, forests, wetlands and heath communities on the Furneaux Group.

Reference:

Forest Practices Authority (2016) Threatened Plant Adviser Background Document 3: Literature summary. Forest Practices Authority, Hobart.

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