

Mount Roland Flora

Field notes: a work in progress

In relation to the Mount Roland walking track from O'Neills to Kings Road,
2023-2024.

Mount Roland Land Care has been observing life on the mountain, hoping to discover what lives where and how things change over time. We want to share in the responsibility for caring for what we find. For that, we need to allow the mountain to become familiar to us, to invite its rhythms into our thoughts and behaviours, and to give some part of ourselves to what it needs.


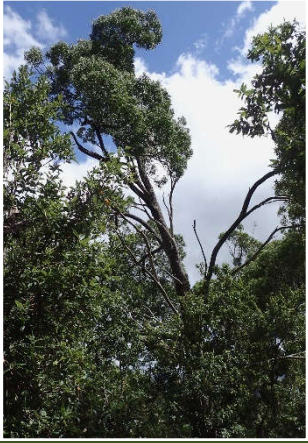





Our approach contains several elements – close observation in person, camera placements in a range of habitats, sharing our work with others, and an openness to research and responses of various kinds. Below, you will find some lists of the life we have seen so far. Here, the lists are of plant species, plus a few fungi. In a separate document, you'll find our lists of animals. We only use photos taken in the Reserve or at its edges, and as you will see, there are many plants yet to be recorded.






Lists can be dry and uninviting things... until you consider what they mean. What they tell us is that people have spent time on the mountain, that they've looked and listened, noticing how life takes shape, how it adapts and thrives and struggles. And because these lists are incomplete, because there are always more kinds of life to observe as well as details to add and corrections to make, and because *there are always other ways to respond* (creative, practical, research based), these lists are also invitations. We'd love you to take part, whether by adding to our lists or by describing what you find in your own particular way.





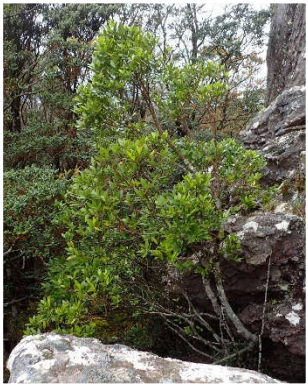
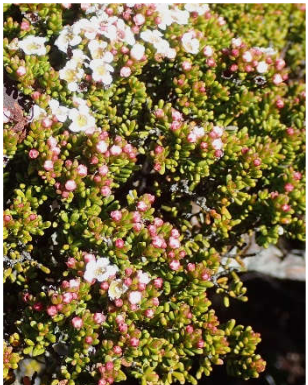
Walk the mountain tracks. Be still awhile now and then along the way. See how the plants vary in their shapes and adaptations. Look at the flowers and the details of the leaves. How they feel. How they smell. You can use the online app, *iNaturalist.org*, to record what you find and to help with identification. Or you can send your photos, descriptions or creative expressions to MRLC.







Note that the "Sectors" in the lists relate to approximate shifts in vegetation type – they match the map given at the end. You don't need to remember this map. Just remember that if you see a plant you want to tell us about, also notice where it is and what kind of place it's in – high on the plateau, between large boulders, on the steep slopes down below, exposed or sheltered, dry or wet... notice as much as you can! And remember:

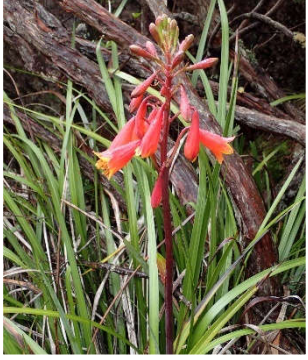





**ALWAYS TAKE CARE – of yourself, of those you're with,
and of the life on the mountain.
Every breath is a breath that's shared.**




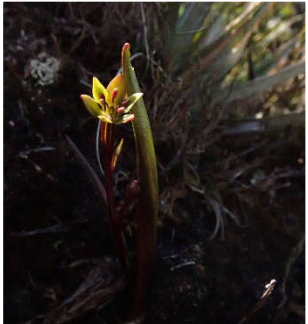


NAME	SECTORS	FREQUENCY	NOTES	IMAGE
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> Silver wattle	A	Not widespread	Occasional small populations.	
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> Blackwood	H	Not widespread	Photographed in the lower region of the face track. Also present (small numbers) approx a third of the way up.	
<i>Acacia mucronata ssp dependens</i> OR <i>mucronata ssp mucronata</i> prostrate form Mountain cascade	E, F, G	Reasonably common; scattered	There are several <i>mucronata</i> subspecies and <i>dependens</i> is suspected by some to be a form of <i>mucronata</i> . Appears as a sprawling, tangled shrub on the plateau (middle photo) and face track (bottom), often beside more upright forms.	  
<i>Acacia mucronata ssp mucronata</i> Narrow leaf wattle	A, B, G, H	Especially common in H.	Not sure if these two photographed trees are the same subspecies or not. Grows in many forms.	 





				
<i>Acacia verticillata</i> Prickly moses	A?			Not yet photographed
<i>Allocasuarina zephyrea</i> Western she-oak	D, E, F	Common, especially in E.	Similar to <i>A.monilifera</i> , necklace she-oak. Grows as a small to medium shrub. New tips red.	 
<i>Almaleea subumbellata</i> Wiry bush-pea	F	Not uncommon	Often with broad-leaved boronia or pineapple grass in the low foliage of the plateau. Tends to be several at once.	
<i>Aotus ericoides</i> Golden pea	D, E, F	Not uncommon. More often amid the higher foliage of D and E.	Several similarly yellow-flowering plants come into bloom at the same time.	







<i>Aristotelia peduncularis</i> Heartberry	B	Not widespread	Medium shrub; can be straggly; delicate white flowers; dark pink to red heart-shaped berries	
<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i> Mother spleenwort	G, B, I	Likely to be widespread in wetter areas.	Fern IDs need work. Kangaroo fern also shown here.	
<i>Astelia alpina</i> var <i>alpina</i> Pineapple grass	F	Abundant in quite large patches; can be exposed or under shrubs.	Red fruit in Nov-Dec. Often accompanied by moss and coral ferns. May suffer in warmer conditions?	
<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i> Southern sassafras	All	Small pockets of larger trees occur on the ascents. The species is also scattered across the plateau in dwarfed form (from knee to head height), sheltering between rocks.	Blackheart Creek on O'Neills track ascent has many larger trees. Good sized trees also appear in the upper region of the face track (top photo). The bottom photo shows one of the larger plateau sassafras.	 
<i>Baeckea gunniana</i> Alpine Baeckea, alpine heathmyrtle	F	Widespread	Small, densely packed leaf, white 5-petalled flower a little like a tea tree flower. Can grow to be a small shrub (to near waist height in the bottom photo), or low to ground.	







				
<i>Banksia marginata</i> Silver banksia	A, B, C, D, E, F, G	Old, high trees at B and G (scattered), many mid to high shrubs from D to E, and fewer lower shrubs at F.	While no young plants have been seen under the large trees at B, plants of all ages are easily found from C to E.	
<i>Bauera rubioides</i> Dog rose / wiry bauera	C, D, E, F, I	Prolific	Many areas of the plateau seem dominated by this and swamp honeymyrtle.	
<i>Bedfordia salicina</i> Tasmanian blanketleaf	A, H	Very common in lower areas.	Appears with musk and dogwood under stringybarks. Can appear as a small tree or large shrub.	 
<i>Bellendenia montana</i> Mountain rocket			May not be present	NA
<i>Billardiera longiflora</i> Climbing blue berry, Purple apple-berry	A, B Check G and H	Occasional	Smooth-edged oval leaf, not to be confused with the leaves of the shrubs it may be climbing over. Purple berry.	







<p><i>Blandfordia punicea</i> Christmas bells</p>	<p>F, G</p>	<p>Frequently seen across the plateau and down the face track when in flower (Dec), often as just a single plant at a time.</p>	<p>Stem can reach thigh height and can be seen exposed on plateau rocks as well as tucked between them with other plants.</p>	
<p><i>Blechnum watsii</i> Hard water-fern</p>	<p>A, B, G, H, I</p>	<p>Abundant, especially in G and B.</p>	<p>Fern IDs need work</p>	
<p><i>Boronia anemonifolia</i> Stinky boronia Now known as <i>Cyanothamnus anemonifolius</i> ssp <i>variabilis</i> Narrow-leaved or sticky boronia</p>	<p>G to H</p>	<p>Frequently seen in lower areas of G, upper H.</p>	<p>Scent becomes apparent when walking past. Similar leaf as for <i>B.citriodora</i>.</p>	
<p><i>Boronia citriodora</i> Lemon-scented boronia</p>	<p>E, F</p>	<p>Abundant; prolific flowers</p>	<p>The pinnate leaves are worth noting. Combined with the broad-leaved boronia, the pink flowers (same for both) can significantly blanket the plateau.</p>	
<p><i>Boronia rhomboidea</i> Broad-leaved boronia</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Prolific, often tangling with other plateau plants.</p>	<p>Low plant, almost circular leaves. White and pink flower hues tinge the plateau in early summer.</p>	
<p><i>Bursaria spinosa</i> Prickly box, Australian blackthorn</p>	<p>A, H</p>		<p>Large shrub to small tree. Prolific flowering in January</p>	






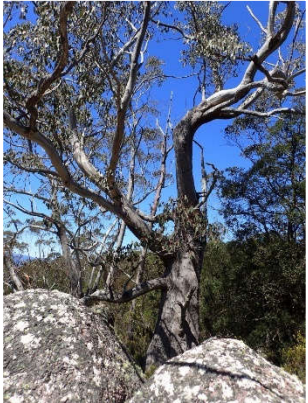
				
<i>Caladenia alpina</i> Alpine caladenia	A, B, G, H			Not yet photographed on the mountain.
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i> Common ground fern	B, G	Likely widespread but perhaps not as widespread as the hard water-fern.	Fern IDs need work	
<i>Campynema lineare</i> Green mountainlily	F	Several sighted in a small area.	Inconspicuous when not in flower. Photographed in January amid low foliage track side just south of peak (near carpet heath).	 
<i>Chiloglottis grammata</i> Bird orchid	A, B, F, G, H	Occasional	Not sure of precise species of bird orchid(s). There are seven in Tasmanian.	 


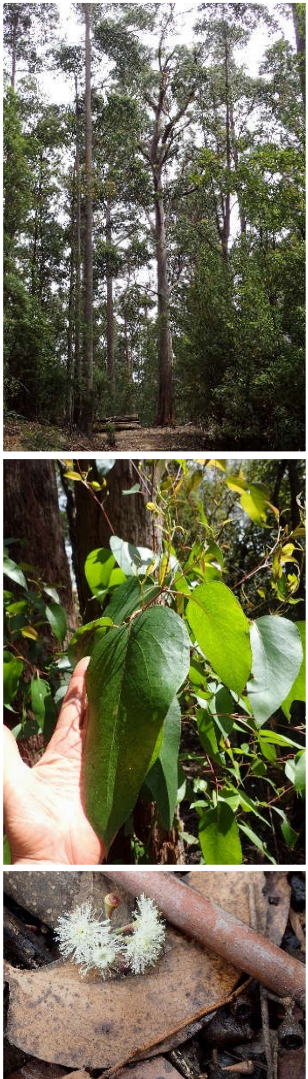

<p><i>Cladonia ?</i> Lichen (of some kind)</p>	F	Occasional, likely quite widespread	Photographed track-side in low foliage near peak.	
<p><i>Clematis aristata</i> Southern clematis</p>	H, likely A as well	Occasional	Delicate white flower (photos show only the remains of the flowers, the petals having fallen).	
<p><i>Coprosma nitida</i> Mountan currant, shining currant</p>	B, F, G, H	Common, scattered among other plants or among rocks.	Similar spines to prickly box, but leaves opposite and tighter, both at altitude and at track start, as pictured (in H).	
<p><i>Coprosma quadrifida</i> Prickly currant bush</p>	A, lower G, H	Common	Leaves thinner / flatter and duller than for the mountain currant, and the shrub tends to be larger and more open (though both species can vary considerably). Both have orange to	

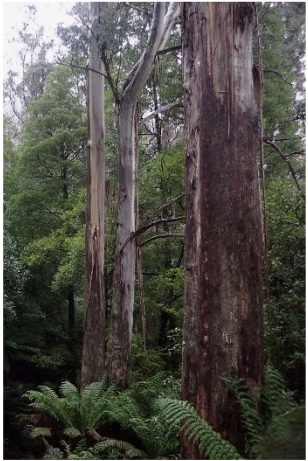



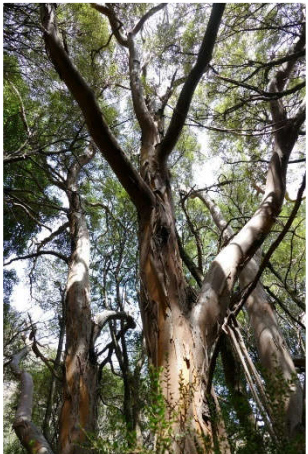

			red fruits, round to oval in shape.	
<i>Correa lawrenceana</i> Mountain correa (or <i>Correa reflexa</i> Common correa)	A	Occasional	There are many plants that appear similar at a glance – the symmetrical branching structure seems to be key, as do the yellow-green to cream tube-shaped flowers.	 
<i>Cyathodes glauca</i> Purple cheeseberry	G, H	Occasional. Likely also at A	Some similarities to mountain pinkberry but rounder and larger with a longer leaf. Berries often red. A very pretty plant.	 
<i>Cyathodes straminea</i> Spreading cheeseberry	F	Common	The plant can spread metres across while remaining close to the ground. Small white tube flower. Green to red berry. Veined undersides	




			of leaves. Flowers prolifically – another very pretty plant. Photos taken in the shade of a pair of plateau myrtles.	
<i>Cyttaria gunnii</i> Beech orange	F	Abundant in the right, specific conditions.	This fungus appears on branches within groves of myrtles that have grown between the plateau's outcrops.	 
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i> Blue berry, Tasmanian flax-lily	A, B, G, H	Common	Large purple berry similar to that for <i>Billardiera longiflora</i> (climbing blue berry / purple apple-berry).	
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i> Soft tree fern, man fern	A, B, I	Common	Stunning fern.	
<i>Diplarrena moraea</i> Butterfly flag, White iris	F	Occasional	Photographed here just post flowering.	





<i>Dracophyllum milliganii</i> Curly mountainheath	Check		May not be present	NA
<i>Drosera auriculata</i> Tall sundew	A, H	Occasional	Delicate pink flowers.	
<i>Drosera binata</i> Fork-leaved sundew	E, F	Occasional	Tucked closer to rocks and other foliage than the tall sundew.	 
<i>Drymophila cyanocarpa</i> Turquoise berry	G	Not uncommon. Likely in more sectors than indicated here.	White flower, purple berry similar to Tas flax-lily. Rises from the ground in a single arching stem.	
<i>Epacris impressa</i> Common heath	A, H Check	Common	Pink or white flowers.	Not yet photographed
<i>Epacris lanuginosa</i> Swamp heath	D, E, F	Common	Also called woolly-style heath due to the hairy branchlets	
<i>Epacris serpyllifolia</i> Alpine heath	F	Apparently common – ID yet to be confirmed.	Many species carry similar leaves and flowers.	




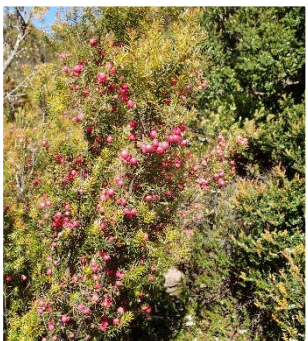



				
<p><i>Eucalyptus coccifera</i> Tas snow gum, snow peppermint</p>	<p>D, E, F</p>	<p>Scattered across the plateau as the co-dominant eucalypt (with alpine yellow gum)</p>	<p>Spindly, often with dead limbs and regrowth.</p>	   
<p><i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i> <i>subsp tasmaniensis</i> (possibly an inactive subsp taxon) Alpine ash, white top stringybark</p>	<p>B, G-to-H, I</p>	<p>Dominant gum through B and through the H-to-G area above <i>E.obliqua</i>.</p>	<p>Leaves duller and more blue-green than Mt ash (which have glossy green leaves), and trunk stringy (fibrous bark) further up the trunk (but not to tips). Photos show trunks at I (top) and G (bottom).</p>	





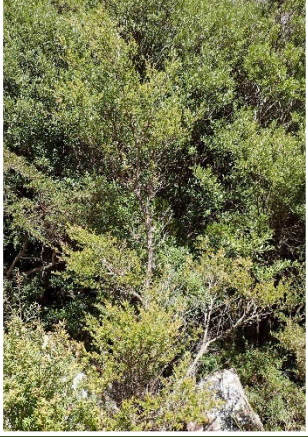

				
<p><i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> Stringybark, browntop</p>	<p>A, H</p>	<p>Area A switches repeatedly from <i>obliqua</i> to <i>regnans</i>. H predominantly <i>obliqua</i>.</p>	<p>Whole trunk stringy. Photo of sapling leaves included. *This is a plant to watch as the climate changes.</p>	
<p><i>Eucalyptus regnans</i> Mountain ash</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Area A switches repeatedly from <i>obliqua</i> to <i>regnans</i>.</p>	<p>Smaller nuts, often 3-valved; >7 buds attached in groups; leaves broader than <i>viminialis</i>. Trunk smooth with bark peeling in strips, rough only at base.</p>	





			*This is a plant to watch as the climate changes.	
<i>Eucalyptus subcrenulata</i> Tas alpine yellow gum	F	Many low and twisted trees appear just above the face track ascent and again across this part of the plateau. Scattered patches of trees.	In some places, such as at the Roland saddle, less twisted gums appear with bark that is occasional quite yellow. A photo of the gums at the saddle has been included. It is possible the larger salmon-trunked gum at B-to-C and I (see below) is a form of this gum.	  
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> White gum			Leaves narrower; buds in 3s.	Presence not verified.
<i>Eucalyptus</i> unidentified “Salmon-barked gum”	B-to-C, I	Principal gum in small areas occupied primarily by other plants.	Often multi-trunked, often in areas that also have an occasional larger celery top. Could this be a larger form of one of the plateau gums, most likely the Tas alpine yellow gum. There are many much larger gums of this kind along Bastion Cascades, above Meander.	 





<p><i>Euphrasia gibbsiae</i> subsp <i>comberi</i> Mountain eyebright</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Uncommon. Occasionally appears among rocks</p>	<p>Unsure about the ssp.</p>	
<p><i>Exocarpos humifusus</i> Mountain native-cherry</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Appears low on open rock on the plateau. Many plants between the face track and the peak.</p>	<p>Small cherry fruit often partly hidden by the plant's tips.</p>	
<p><i>Gahnia grandis</i> Cutting grass</p>	<p>A, I</p>	<p>Occasional</p>		





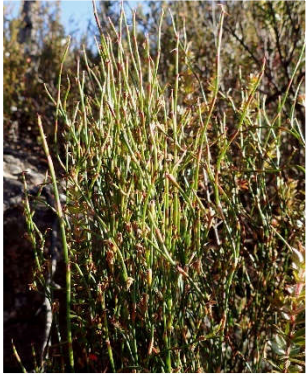


<p><i>Gastrodia sesamoides</i> Potato orchid</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Occasional</p>	<p>Up to 1m tall but generally lower. Often singular but can form clumps. Evidently tasty – often gets eaten before it finishes flowering.</p>	
<p><i>Gaultheria hispida</i> Copperleaf snowberry</p>	<p>B, F, G, I</p>	<p>Common but not prolific.</p>	<p>Gangly shrub at B to delicate small plant at F.</p>	
<p><i>Gleichenia alpina</i> Alpine coral-fern</p>	<p>C, D, E, F</p>	<p>Common. The densest patches are found at F, where it can cover a 1-2m square area as the dominant plant. Otherwise appears with or under other foliage.</p>	<p>Grows in exposed areas as well as in wetter sheltered areas. Not often in very dark areas.</p>	
<p><i>Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus</i> Buttongrass</p>	<p>D, E</p>	<p>Dense through much of D, scattered in E.</p>	<p>Dense patches often hidden by foliage around the path. Quite large “fields” of buttongrass are visible to the east.</p>	



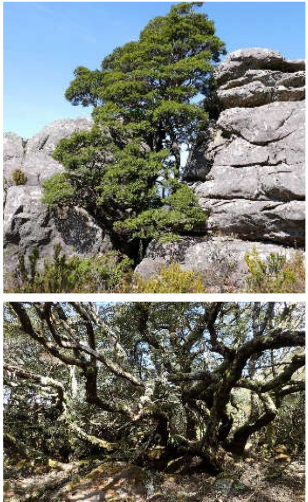
<p><i>Hibbertia procumbens</i> Spreading guineaflower</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Frequently seen but with low density.</p>	<p>Low to the ground, made striking by its bright yellow flower.</p>	
<p><i>Histiopteris incisa</i> Bat's wing fern</p>	<p>H</p>	<p>Distribution not known.</p>	<p>Fern IDs need work</p>	
<p><i>Leptecophylla parvifolia</i> Mountain pinkberry</p>	<p>A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I</p>	<p>Common, especially through F</p>	<p>Berry varies from green to pink to red. Shrub can be small to mid-range at any altitude but is generally smaller and tighter on the pleateau.</p>	 
<p><i>Leptospermum glaucescens</i> Smoky or blue-green tea tree</p>	<p>D, E, F</p>	<p>Common</p>	<p>Slender shrub to small tree, rounded leaves. Capsules non-woody. Often growing alongside the woolly tea tree. Flowers later in summer with a sweet, prevailing fragrance (right across the plateau).</p>	  





<p><i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> Woolly tea tree</p>	D, E, F	Common	Flower buds are especially hairy. Capsules large and woody. Grows to be a large tree in several places on the plateau. In combination with the other tea trees, the flowers create a stunning show in early to mid summer.	 
<p><i>Leptospermum nitidum</i> Shiny tea tree</p>	F?	Unsure	Described as having a larger flower and a narrow, shiny leaf. Plants examined may in fact be <i>L.scoparium</i> .	
<p><i>Leptospermum rupestre</i> Mountain tea tree</p>		May not be present	Can be prostrate to 3m, small leaves.	Yet to be photographed
<p><i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> Manuka, common tea tree</p>	D, G, possibly F	Common	Pointed leaves, not hairy. Woody capsules.	 
<p><i>Leptostomum inclinans</i> Pincushion moss</p>	B, C, E, F, G, I	Common in sheltered areas	Moss IDs need work.	




<p><i>Leucopogon collinus</i> White or fringed beardheath</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Abundant on plateau (possibly two species with similarly fringed flowers)</p>	<p>Flower edge has an almost furry or fringed appearance.</p>	
<p><i>Leucopogon oreophilus</i> ?</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Possibly widespread.</p>	<p>White fringed heath-like flower. ID needs confirmation.</p>	
<p><i>Lomatia tinctoria</i> Guitarplant</p>	<p>H</p>	<p>Occasional</p>	<p>Not sighted on the plateau – <i>L. polymorpha</i> (mountain guitarplant) may not be present.</p>	
<p><i>Lycopodium fastigiatum</i> (or <i>Austrolycopodium fastigiatum</i>) Mountain club moss</p>	<p>F, G</p>	<p>Common</p>	<p>Dense, light green, sometimes orange or golden treelets of moss. Moss IDs need work.</p>	





<p><i>Melaleuca squamea</i> Swamp honeymyrtle</p>	<p>D, E, F</p>	<p>Abundant. The whole plateau can seem purple-tinged by the flowers in early summer.</p>	<p>This plant will possibly be impacted by higher temps – likes poorly drained areas. Grows as a thigh-to-shoulder high bush with many bushes forming a consistent presence across large areas.</p>	
<p><i>Microsorium pustulatum ssp pustulatum</i> Kangaroo fern</p>	<p>A, B, F, G</p>	<p>Common, often in thick patches, covering large boulders (if there is at least some canopy above)</p>	<p>Fern IDs need work.</p>	
<p><i>Monotoca glauca</i> Goldy wood</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Occasional</p>	<p>Small star flower, oval leaves with sharp end. ID to be confirmed.</p>	
<p><i>Monotoca submutica</i> Mountain broomheath</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Common but not dominant.</p>	<p>Low foliage plant found under plateau gums, for example, rather than wholly exposed. Small star flowers around October. Berries photographed green in January.</p>	








				 
<p><i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i> Macquarie Vine</p>	A, G, H	Occasional. Mixed with other species rather than spreading as a dominant vine.	Occurring in this face track photo beside dusty daisy, Mt pinkberry and satinwood.	
Needs ID	F	Occasional	Grass, sedge and reed IDs need work.	
Needs ID Red-banded grass	E, F	Common	Grass, sedge and reed IDs need work. This plant appears in a variety of shapes and sizes.	 
Needs ID Poa grass of some kind?	F	Frequently seen but scattered.	Grass, sedge and reed IDs need work.	







Needs ID	G, H	Frequently seen.	Perhaps a grass, but if so what is the “fruit” in the close up photo? Grass, sedge and reed IDs need work.	
<i>Nematolepis squamea</i> Satinwood	A, G, H	Common	Formerly <i>Phebalium squamea</i> . Shrub to small conical tree. Present across all ages, from new shoot to established shrub / small tree. White 5-petalled flower has 5 prominent stamens.	
<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i> Myrtle beech	B, C, D, E, F, G, I	Abundant at all stages of growth at B and G and in frequent healthy copses across the plateau.	Seedlings through to haory old specimens can be found in most sectors but abundantly so at B. *This is a plant to watch as climate changes.	






<p><i>Olearia argophylla</i> Musk</p>	<p>A, B, H</p>	<p>Common in lower areas</p>	<p>Small but wide tree with broad, light green leaves. Large clusters of small daisy flowers.</p>	
<p><i>Olearia lirata</i> Snowy daisy-bush</p>	<p>A, H</p>	<p>Common</p>	<p>Leaf green and often not toothed. White daisy-like flower with yellow centre. Photographed with the flower having turned brown. Can grow to be a large shrub.</p>	
<p><i>Olearia phlogopappa</i> Dusty / alpine daisy-bush</p>	<p>G, H</p>	<p>Common, especially through G. Likely to be in other locations too.</p>	<p>Flower centre yellow, turning brown with age. Leaf grey-green and often toothed.</p>	
<p><i>Olearia pinifolia</i> Pine daisy</p>	<p>E, F, G, I</p>	<p>Abundant and striking across the plateau when in flower (a blanket of white)</p>	<p>Pine-like leaves, white daisy flower. Can appear as a small, dwarfed tree or compact shrub, but can also spread out and/or twist. Often acquires a wizened appearance in the trunk and limbs.</p>	





<p><i>Olearia tasmanica</i> Tasmanian daisy-bush</p>	<p>G</p>	<p>Common</p>	<p>Likely in other locations as well. Darker, shinier leaf.</p>	
<p><i>Oxylobium ellipticum</i> Golden shaggypea</p>	<p>A, D, E, F, G, H</p>	<p>Common.</p>	<p>Present in most places but rarely dominant. Highly visible both for form and flower. Mid to large shrub.</p>	
<p><i>Pentachondra involucrata</i> Forest frilly-heath</p>	<p>E, F</p>	<p>Scattered</p>	<p>Scale-like layering of leaves. White, “furry” flower.</p>	


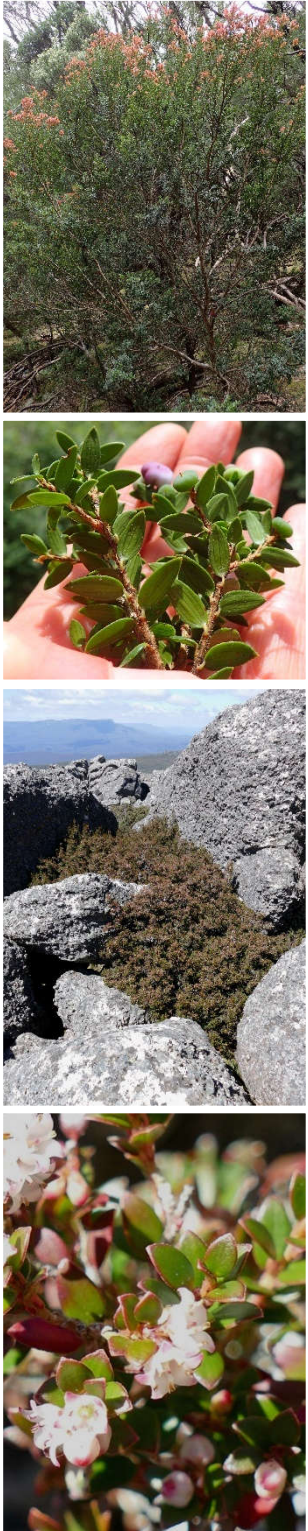
<p><i>Pentachondra pumila</i> Carpet heath</p>	F	Reasonably dense in some areas, scattered in others.	The plant is very close to the ground in the low-foliage area just south of the peak. Track side. Denser on plateau above face track.	
<p><i>Phlegmariusus varius</i> Hanging club moss</p>	F	Occasional. Likely more widespread than indicated.	Photographed here in crevices a metre or more up a stone wall.	
<p><i>Phyllocladus aspleniifolius</i> Celerytop pine</p>	B, F, G, I	Occasional.	A few smaller trees through B, a few larger trees at I, and some dwarfed individuals here and there among the rocks on the plateau. Tree photographed is at the top of I, close to the track.	
<p><i>Pimelea linifolia</i> Slender rice flower</p>	C-to-D, H	Occasional	Other species of pimelea may also be present.	




				
<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i> Cheesewood	F, H	Occasional	Likely present in more places than indicated. Photographed as a dwarfed tree (top) but appears as a larger generally narrow shrub / small tree at lower altitudes (bottom). Very distinctive flower and red-segmented fruit.	  
<i>Planocarpa petiolaris</i> Alpine cheeseberry	E, F	Occasional, though suspect more common than has been observed.	Small and compact. Some similarities to the spreading cheeseberry.	
<i>Pomaderris apetala</i> Dogwood	A, B, H	Abundant at lower altitudes.	Small to medium tree. Often appears with musk and blanket bush.	
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i> var. <i>lasianthos</i> Christmas mintbush	A	Common	Small to medium tree, flowering December. Leaves serrated.	

<i>Pteridium esculentum</i> Bracken fern	A, H	Abundant in these areas, especially H.		
<i>Pterostylis melagramma</i> Tall greenhood	A, H Check	Likely common	To be observed in season.	Yet to be photographed on the mountain
<i>Pterostylis nutans</i> Nodding greenhood	H	Likely common	To be observed in season.	Yet to be photographed on the mountain
<i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i> Maroonhood	A, H	Likely common	To be observed in season.	Yet to be photographed on the mountain
<i>Pulchrocladia retipora</i> Coral lichen	B, C, D, E, F, G, I	Common. Occurs in thick patches, especially in B and F.	Lichen IDs need work.	
<i>Pultenaea juniperina</i> Prickly beauty	A, H	Common	Low to mid shrub, prickly with yellow flower.	
<i>Richea scoparia</i> Scoparia	F, I	Abundant	Stunning in flower. Varies from compact, rounded shrub to canopy-forming small tree (at I, for example). Bark red and peeling. Prickly.	 
<i>Richea sprengelioides</i> Rigid candleheath	E, F, I	Abundant on the plateau, scattered on slopes	Low to medium plant. Often appears with Scoparia. Note that R.procera is very similar but at lower altitudes and its yellow flowers are often pink-tipped. Also note the	

			similarity to pink swamp heath (<i>Sprengelia incartata</i>) – this has pink flowers and no leaf scars but very similar leaves.	
<i>Rubus gunnianus</i> Alpine raspberry or native strawberry	F	Scattered with occasional thicker patches (as at scree top just south of peak)	Edible fruit. Careful to distinguish from buzzies (which can also be in alpine areas). Yet to see flower.	
<i>Senecio leptocarpus</i> (or <i>Scapisenecio leptocarpus</i>) Western groundsel	F, G	Occasional, especially around sheltered rock.	Cf Alpine groundsel, <i>S. pectinatus</i> . Remains flowering for several weeks.	
Sphagnum, unsure of species Sphagnum moss	B, C, D, E, F, G, I	Common in wet patches.	Perhaps a good plant to watch as temps rise. Photographed at E, right beside the track.	
<i>Sprengelia incarnata</i> Pink swamp heath	E, F	Common	Has similarities to rigid candleheath but tends to grow more sparsely. And its flowers are pink.	

<p><i>Stylidium armenia</i> Broadleaf triggerplant</p>	<p>A, E, F</p>	<p>Frequent but scattered. Likely more widespread than indicated.</p>	<p>Plants on plateau might be <i>S.graminifolium</i> (leaves in a rosette at base).</p>	
<p><i>Tasmannia lanceolata</i> Mountain pepper</p>	<p>B, C, D, E, F, G, I</p>	<p>Common, scattered among other plants; will grow around exposed peaks as well as under shelter.</p>	<p>Varies from large shrub / small tree to low, wiry foliage on the plateau.</p>	
<p><i>Tetracarpaea tasmanica</i> Delicate laurel</p>	<p>F, G</p>	<p>Not uncommon but scattered.</p>	<p>Found in sheltered sites on the plateau, one or just a few plants at a time. In the top photo, the plant is growing between a dwarfed sassafras, above, and a dwarfed mountain pepper, below, in a crevice between boulders.</p>	
<p><i>Thelymitra ?</i> Sun orchid</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Occasional</p>	<p>ID difficult without seeing the flower open.</p>	

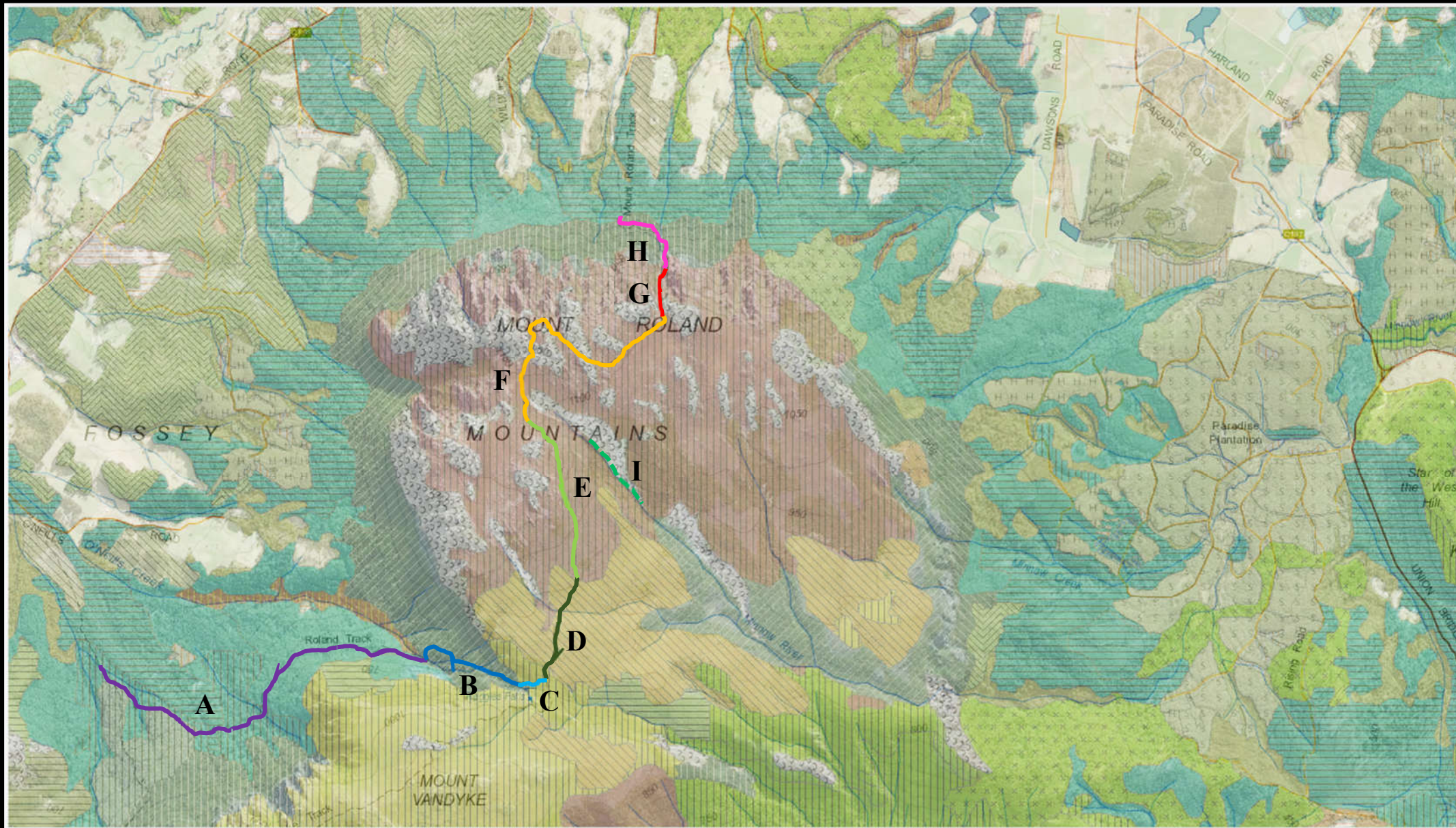
				
<p><i>Trochocarpa gunnii</i> Fragrant purpleberry</p>	<p>B, E, perhaps F</p>	<p>Occasional</p>	<p>New leaf growth strikingly red. Berries turn from green to purple. Shrub can be over a metre high and wide at B and E. Possible presence as a much lower plant at F between exposed rocks as per the lower photo (recorded with flowers and berries in late January).</p>	

<p><i>Trochocarpa thymifolia</i> Thymeleaf purpleberry</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Occasional</p>	<p>Berries turn from green to purple. Lower, tighter shrub than the fragrant purpleberry, but can still spread over 1-2 metres. Very pretty.</p>	
<p><i>Xerochrysum milliganii</i> Snow paperdaisy</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Common among rocks</p>	<p>Flower has a red-to-pink outer and a delicate white inner – it appears startlingly white when open.</p>	
<p><i>Zieria arborescens ssp arborescens</i> Stinkwood</p>	<p>A, B, H</p>	<p>Common. Many younger plants in H.</p>	<p>Grows to a small tree or shrub with pink-to-white 4-petalled flowers. Note tri-leafed structure.</p>	

There are very many more species on the mountain, with several identifications still in progress and many many plants (mosses, liverworts, ferns, lichens, grasses, etc, etc) not yet observed.

The sectors are described below.

SECTOR map for flora listings



TASVEG Live / TASVEG 4.0, 65% transparent over ESRI imagery at 60% over topographic on The List

KEY

- A** Tall forest of *E.regnans* and *E.obliqua* (Mountain ash and stringybark, one dominant then the other, swapping several times in the ascent). Sector runs from Fossey Creek to O’Neills Creek as shown in **purple**.
- B** Myrtle beech and *E.delegatensis* subsp *tasmaniensis*, including some sassafras and celery top, moving into teatree and banksia. Sector runs from O’Neills Creek to just below Reggies Falls as shown in **dark blue**.
- C** Some tall, old banksia, thick tea tree, salmon-barked gums (possibly alpine yellow gums), a few celery tops, occupy the transition to the plateau and the Tas alpine yellow gums (et al). Sector runs from just below Reggies Falls to saddle / track intersection (with Van Dyke track) as shown in **light blue**.
- D** Open canopy but foliage still above head height, inc *E.coccifera* (Tas snow gum), tea tree and banksia. Buttongrass also present. Sector runs from Van Dyke track intersection to just beyond the table and seats (north of the plateau bridge over O’Neills creek) as shown in **dark green**.
- E** Thick, medium height vegetation, not wholly distinct from D but for decreased buttongrass and increased copses of myrtle (tucked close to boulders). Sector runs from just north of table and seats to the turn in the track from NW to N onto lower foliage, as shown in **light green**.
- F** Low foliage with occasional copses of myrtle and a few gums. Sector runs to the beginning of the Face Track descent, though contains many variations within it, including patches of higher foliage, larger copses of myrtle, and many fairly tortured *E.subcrenulata* (Tas alpine yellow gum) closer to the Face Track descent. Shown in **yellow**.
- G** Forest of myrtle, sassafras and many other species – dense and diverse. Sector runs from the lip of the plateau down to the transition from myrtle forest to eucalypt forest (*E.delegatensis*). The transition area is significant and could be considered an area in its own right, one of considerable diversity with many kinds of fern, moss, low-growing flowers, shrubs and small trees. Shown in **red**.
- H** Eucalypt forest (*E.obliqua*) on the steep lower slopes of the Face Track. Sector transitions into farmland and plantation and is weed impacted in the lower regions. Shown in **pink**.
- I** A return, in the scree-filled, descending crease of a Minnow River tributary, via ancient myrtles and tall scoparia, to the salmon-barked, multi-trunked gums of sector B-to-C. A few large celery tops and paperbarks are present. Shown in **mid green**.