

REVEGETATION WITH NATIVE PLANTS FOLLOWING FIRE AT NINE MILE BEACH

Following fire it is tempting to use exotic plants or those that are not native to Tasmania or even Australia for revegetation. Please be aware that many of these can become problem weeds in future years.

It is also a common belief that many exotic plants are “fire-resistant” or “fire-retardant”. However, consider the advice from the Australian Native Plants Society:

“All Plants whether they are exotic or Australian, will burn when subjected to sufficient heat.”

This list of native Tasmanian plants are considered as being of ‘low’ or ‘low to moderate’ relative flammability and may be suitable for planting and revegetation at Nine Mile Beach. The list has been compiled by the Natural Resource Management Department of Glamorgan Spring Bay Council from various sources including ‘NRM South plant lists’ and the ‘Tasmania Fire Service’.

Protecting yourselves, your families and your properties from fire is obviously of prime importance. But we also want to maintain the ambience and ecology of this special part of the East Coast. So consider the plants listed below in appropriate landscape design for fire prone areas. Such design can include:

- Use paving, gravel or stone around the house to keep plants away from windows, doors and other vulnerable parts of the building
- Locate areas of low fuel such as low and or succulent plants or a well-maintained veggie garden between the house and the most likely direction of a bushfire.
- Trees help to trap embers but create space between tree canopies to help prevent fire spreading from tree to tree. There should be at least two metres between mature canopies.
- Avoid planting shrubs under trees. Instead use groundcovers or lilies and sedges with low flammability to provide maximum separation between fuel at the ground level and the tree canopy.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Growth Form	Relative Flammability
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	black wattle	trees over 5 m.	moderate/low
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	blackwood		moderate/low
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	prickly box		low
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	common boobialla	shrubs to 5 m.	low/moderate
<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	sunshine wattle	shrubs to 2.5 m.	low
<i>Correa alba</i>	white correa		low
<i>Lasiopetalum macrophyllum</i>	shrubby velvetbush		low
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	kangaroo apple		low
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	grey saltbush	shrubs to 1.5 m.	low
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	common correa		low
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	coastal saltbush		low
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	native pigface	ground covers	low
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	kidneyweed		low
<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>	roundleaf pigface		low
<i>Einadia nutans</i>	climbing saltbush		low
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	southern storksbill		low
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	bower spinach		low
<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	shortstem flaxlily	lilies & sedges	low
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	forest flaxlily		low
<i>Diplarrena moraea</i>	white flag-iris		low
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	knobby clubsedge		low