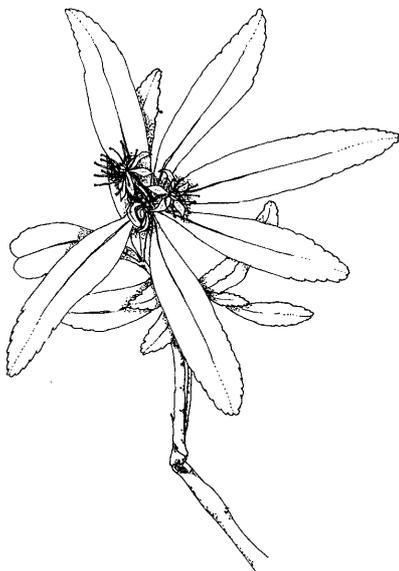


## Plants of Heritage Landing — an identification guide

Heritage Landing offers visitors the opportunity to view a number of species typical of the cool temperate rainforests of Tasmania. Although the focal point of the walk is the Huon pine that grows along the track, there are a number of other species of note. The whitey wood, which is common along the boardwalk, is in fact listed as a rare species. It is confined to the riverine environments of the west. Many other species are endemic, that is, they are found in Tasmania and nowhere else in the world.

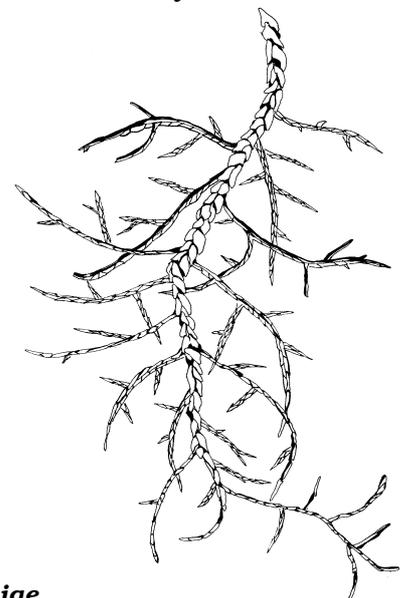
### **Huon pine *Lagarostrobus franklinii***

Restricted to the west of the State, this endemic pine is one of the most famous of all our trees. Apart from the bristle-cone pine of North America, it is the longest living organism on Earth, with ages in excess of 3000 years having been recorded. A large fallen Huon pine near the Heritage Landing boardwalk is over 2000 years of age. The species is a representative of an ancient family of native conifers dating back 135 million years.



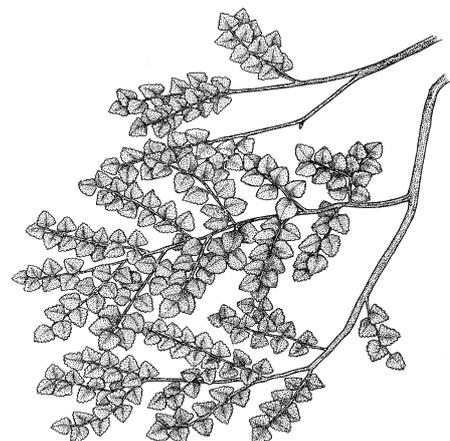
### **Whitey wood *Acradenia frankliniae***

Whitey wood is found only in Tasmania, where it is restricted to rainforests by the margins of rivers in the west. Although locally common along the lower Gordon River and some other western rivers, the species is considered rare.



### **Myrtle-beech *Nothofagus cunninghamii***

The dominant species of the cool temperate rainforest, the myrtle-beech is representative of species that once grew extensively throughout not only Australia, but also the southern continents of South America and Antarctica. It was part of the distinctive suite of plants that evolved on the supercontinent of Gondwana. Today the species finds its stronghold in Tasmania.



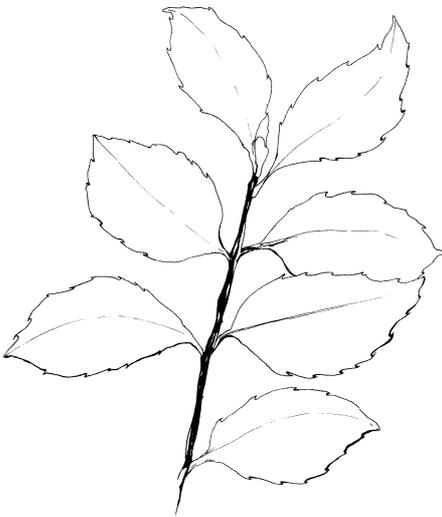


**Leatherwood *Eucryphia lucida***

Found only in Tasmania, the large, delicate flowers of the leatherwood form the basis of Tasmania's leatherwood honey industry. The distinctive paddle-shaped leaves aid recognition outside the flowering period. Flowering period is December to January.

**Native laurel *Anopterus glandulosus***

Native laurel is found only in Tasmania, where it can commonly be found as an understorey shrub in wet eucalypt forests and rainforest. It has large, glossy green leaves. Flowers in October.



**Sassafra *Atherosperma moschatum***

A dominant species within the rainforest, the sassafra is able to reproduce vegetatively by sending new stems upwards from the base of the trunk after the tree has fallen. It flowers from September to October.

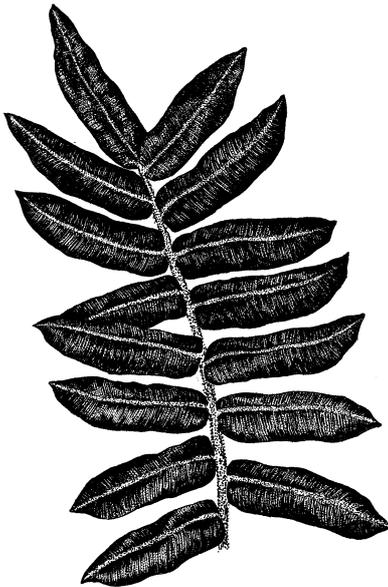
**Horizontal *Anodopetalum biglandulosum***

Restricted to Tasmania, the aptly-named horizontal forms tangled thickets. These are the result of its habit of bending over as it grows and sending up new vertical branches which in turn bend over. The result is a nightmare to walk through.



**Scented paper-bark *Melaleuca squarrosa***

The loose, cork-like bark of this species allows it to maintain oxygen around the base of its trunk in swampy areas. This enables the roots to survive. It grows in moorlands and rainforests, but requires disturbance for its regeneration. It has a bottle brush-like flower in October to December.



**Hard water fern *Blechnum watsii***

This plant is one of the most common ferns in Tasmania's western rainforests. It has thick leathery fronds which rattle when walked through — hence the alternative common name of 'rattle fern'. It is also common in forests throughout eastern Australia.

**Mother shield fern *Polystichum proliferum***

This fern is most common in rainforests on fertile soils, rather than the poor soils that characterise the western rainforests. It resembles a tree fern without a trunk.



**Batswing fern *Histiopteris incisa***

The batswing fern is a close relative of bracken. Like bracken, it thrives on disturbance and is abundant in areas where trees have fallen after flooding. It is widespread throughout the temperate regions of the southern hemisphere.