# Plant Communities of Conservation Value

All plant communities are important in maintaining the integrity of the life sustaining systems in Wellington Park. A high level of conservation significance is awarded to particular plant communities for example some contain species of conservation significance including the Tasmanian daisy tree, *Brachyglottis brunonis*. Others have an extremely localised distribution ie *Gleichenia alpina - Empodisma minus* fernland near Fools Tarn, or they exist in particularly fragile environments such as alpine peatlands and wetlands. Outlying occurrences of relatively widespread plant communities including *E. coccifera* forest also occur in the Park. Plant communities considered rare throughout their range ie *E. cordata* open scrub/open forest, are also significant.

Ten plant communities are poorly reserved elsewhere in Tasmania. They include:

- *Ozothamnus ledifolium* heath;
- *Eucalyptus urnigera* subalpine mixed forest;
- *E. johnstonii* wet sclerophyll forest;
- *E. regnans – Acacia dealbata – Pomaderis apetala* wet sclerophyll forest;
- *E. viminalis – Acacia dealbata – Dicksonia Antarctica* wet sclerophyll forest;
- *E. globulus – Bedfordia salicina – Beyeria viscosa* wet sclerophyll forest;
- *E. globulus – Poa labillardieri – Hypochoeris radicata* wet sclerophyll forest;
- Shrubby *E. tenuiramis* dry schlerophyll forest;
- Heathy *E. amygdalina* dry schlerophyll forest on sandstone; and
- Heathy *E. tenuiramis* dry schlerophyll forest.

Additionally three plant communities are mostly confined to Wellington Park:

- *Eucalyptus johnstonii* forest;
- *E.urnigera* forest; and
- *Ozothamnus ledifolius* heath.

**Sourced from**

- Draft Wellington Park, Values, Use and Management Inventory, 1996