

CIRCULAR HEAD LOCAL PLANTING GUIDE



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Cradle Coast NRM has collated information to create a local planting guide for each of the nine municipalities in the Cradle Coast region.

The guide lists plants which are common throughout the region and identifies local (endemic) plants found in select areas.

To assist with the selection of plants that are suitable to your needs, the guide identifies the vegetation community, soil type, purpose and propagation of each plant species.

All listed plants are easy to propagate from seed or are available to purchase from native plant nurseries.

BENEFITS OF LOCAL SPECIES PLANTING

Local or indigenous plants are the original native plants occurring naturally in a specific area, and there are many benefits in using them to revegetate the local landscape.

Indigenous plants have adapted over thousands of years to the conditions of a geographic area, thus are ideally suited to the particular climate and soil conditions of a site.

Local fauna species have also adapted to specific vegetation, and are often reliant on local plants for their survival.

Planting a mix of indigenous overstorey, understorey and groundcover species creates a more biologically diverse environment.

Indigenous plants provide many environmental benefits as well as fulfill farm purposes such as the provision of shelter, wind breaks, soil erosion control, provide timber for fence posts and firewood.

The benefits of local plant species:

- relatively lower inputs to establish and maintain;
- tolerant of local environmental conditions;
- maintenance of the ecology and biodiversity of an area;
- provide a balanced and suitable habitat for native fauna ;
- contribute to the productivity of farm enterprises;
- maintain the unique character of the landscape; and
- prevent and reverse degradation of land.



CIRCULAR HEAD

Scientific name	Common name	Coastal	Rainforest	Wet Eucalypt Forest	Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland	Grassy Vegetation	Heath	Sedgeland and Wetland	Riparian	Montane Vegetation	Well drained soil	Poorly drained soil	Sandy soil	Loamy soil	Clay soil	Poor soil	Fertile soil	Low flammability	Erosion control	Shelter belts	Bush tucker	Water Wise	From seed	From cuttings	From division of plant
		Vegetation community									Soil type						Purpose			Propagation					
Ground Covers																									
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Pigface	o									o	o	o		o		o	o		o	o	o	o		o
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting			o							o	o	o	o			o						o	o	
<i>Hibbertia procumbens</i>	Spreading Guineaflower			o		o					o	o				o			o					o	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman	o		o									o	o		o	o		o			o	o		
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower Spinach	o											o				o	o		o		o	o		
Grasses, Lillies, Sedges																									
<i>Austrostipa stipoides</i>	Coastal Spear Grass	o									o	o			o			o					o		
<i>Baloskion tetraphyllum</i>	Tassel Rush		o	o	o	o		o			o	o	o	o	o		o		o					o	
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge			o			o	o				o						o					o		o
<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Tassel Sedge							o			o	o		o	o			o					o		o
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax Lily		o	o				o			o	o	o	o	o			o					o		
<i>Diplarrena latifolia</i>	Butterfly Flag Iris						o			o		o													o
<i>Ficinea nodosa</i>	Knobby Club Sedge	o					o	o	o				o	o				o					o	o	o
<i>Gahnia grandis</i>	Cutting Grass	o	o	o	o						o	o	o	o	o		o	o					o	o	o
<i>Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus</i>	Button Grass			o	o							o											o		
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush							o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o			o					o	o	o
<i>Juncus sarophorus</i>	Broom Rush							o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o			o					o	o	o
<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	Sea Rush	o					o				o	o		o	o			o					o		o
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Sagg	o		o	o	o					o	o	o	o	o								o	o	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Tussock Grass			o		o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o			o					o	o	o
<i>Poa poiiformis</i>	Coastal Tussock Grass	o									o	o	o	o	o			o					o	o	o
Climbers																									
<i>Billardiera longiflora</i>	Climbing Blue Berry	o	o								o	o	o	o				o					o	o	o
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Old Mans Beard		o	o	o						o						o						o		
<i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i>	Forest Lignum			o				o		o	o		o				o				o		o	o	o

*Note that plant species in bold are endemic to this municipality

The format and some of the species information in this planting guide is based on the Understorey Network Plant Species Lists.



Planting a mixture of local species creates a more biological diverse environment

Photo Mark Wisniewski



Eucalyptus nitida - Smithton Peppermint

TESTING FOR SOIL TYPE

A simple soil texture test can be carried out using the ribbon technique to identify the soil type before planting. This texture test is a simple soil classification comprised of sandy, loam and clay categories. Repeat 2-3 times for consistent results.

1. Dig a hole about 15cm deep and take a small handful of soil.
2. Add enough water to make a ball. If you can't make a ball, the soil is very sandy.
3. Feel the ball with your fingers to find out if it is gritty (sand), silky (silt) or plastic/sticky (clay).
4. Reroll the ball and with your thumb gently press it out over your forefinger to make a hanging ribbon. Sandy soils form a ribbon length up to 25mm.
5. If you can make a short ribbon your soil texture is loamy, a mixture of sand and clay. Loamy soils form a ribbon length between 25mm to 50mm.
6. The longer the ribbon, the more clay is in your soil. Clay soils form a ribbon longer than 50mm.



References

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Understorey Network, Plant Species Lists, <http://www.understorey-network.org.au>.



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