

LATROBE LOCAL PLANTING GUIDE

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.

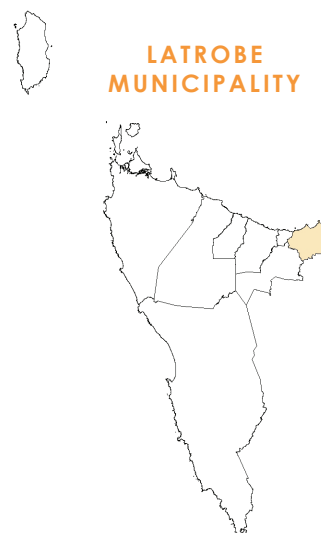
Local fauna species have also adapted to specific vegetation, and are often reliant on local plants for their survival.

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.



LATROBE

Scientific name	Common Name	Vegetation community										Soil type					Suitable for use				Propagation					
		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	
Ground Covers																										
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Pigface	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>Euryomyrtus ramosissima</i>	Creeping Heath Myrtle	o		o	o	o	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		
<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	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						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
<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
<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	Sea Rush	o						o	o		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	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 poiformis</i>	Coastal Tussock Grass	o								o	o	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								o			o
<i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i>	Forest Lignum			o				o	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 Greg Jordan



Calytrix tetragona - Fringe Myrtle

LATROBE MUNICIPALITY

Scientific name	Common Name	Vegetation community										Soil type					Suitable for use					Propagation			
		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
Shrubs																									
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle				o						o		o	o	o						o				
<i>Acacia sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle	o									o	o			o						o	o			
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Sweet Scented Wattle	o				o					o	o			o				o			o			
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses	o	o	o	o						o	o	o	o	o	o			o			o			
<i>Aotus ericoides</i>	Golden Pea	o	o		o						o	o			o							o			
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia	o	o	o		o					o	o	o	o	o							o			
<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	Dog Rose			o		o					o							o				o			
<i>Bedfordia salicina</i>	Tasmanian Blanketleaf	o	o	o							o	o	o	o	o							o			
<i>Beyeria viscosa</i>	Pinkwood			o				o			o		o										o		
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Prickly Box			o							o	o	o	o	o				o		o	o			
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Fringe Myrtle	o									o	o											o		
<i>Casuarina monillifera</i>	Necklace Sheoak	o				o						o	o	o	o				o		o	o			
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Native Currant		o	o							o	o	o	o	o				o			o			o
<i>Correa alba</i>	White Correa	o				o					o	o	o	o	o		o						o		
<i>Correa backhousiana</i>	Velvet Correa	o	o								o	o		o									o		
<i>Correa lawrenciana</i>	Mountain Correa			o							o		o	o		o						o			
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Hop Bush	o		o							o	o		o					o		o	o			
<i>Gaultheria hispida</i>	Snowberry	o	o						o	o		o		o	o		o					o			o
<i>Grevillea australis</i>	Alpine Grevillea	o		o		o	o	o	o	o					o								o		
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Wolly Tea Tree	o	o					o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o			o			o			
<i>Leptospermum nitidum</i>	Shiny Tea Tree	o	o			o	o				o	o	o	o	o	o						o			
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Common Tea Tree	o		o		o					o	o		o					o		o	o			
<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>	Coastal Cushion Bush										o	o		o								o	o		o
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Currant Bush	o									o	o		o				o							
<i>Lomatia tinctoria</i>	Guitar Plant			o							o	o	o	o								o			
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp Paperbark	o	o					o			o		o		o							o			
<i>Melaleuca squamea</i>	Swamp Honey Myrtle	o				o	o		o	o	o	o	o	o	o							o			
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Scented Paperbark		o			o	o		o	o	o	o										o			
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Coastal Boobialla	o										o					o					o	o		
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	Native pear			o							o							o				o	o		
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snowy Daisy Bush			o							o											o			
<i>Oxylobium ellipticum</i>	Golden Rosemary			o	o				o	o				o	o	o									
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	Native Daphne	o	o	o							o											o	o		
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	Coastal Saltbush	o					o				o	o	o	o				o				o			
<i>Tasmannia lanceolata</i>	Mountain Pepper		o	o							o	o								o		o	o		
<i>Telopea truncata</i>	Tasmanian Waratah			o	o						o	o		o	o							o			
Trees																									
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle			o	o			o		o	o	o	o	o	o			o		o	o				
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	o	o	o	o			o		o	o		o		o			o		o	o				
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak	o		o							o	o	o	o	o				o		o	o			
<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i>	Sassafras		o	o							o		o		o							o			
<i>Casuarina littoralis</i>	Black Sheoak	o		o							o	o	o	o	o				o		o	o			
<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	Black Peppermint			o	o	o						o	o	o	o							o	o		
<i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i>	Cider Gum	o	o	o	o				o	o	o		o	o	o	o			o			o			
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Stringybark		o	o							o		o	o	o	o						o	o		
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum	o	o	o		o		o		o	o	o	o	o	o			o	o						
<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>	Mountain Ash		o	o																					
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	White Gum		o	o				o		o		o	o	o	o	o						o	o		
<i>Eucryphia lucida</i>	Leatherwood	o									o		o		o					o		o			
<i>Hakea lissosperma</i>	Mountain Hakea			o							o							o	o						
<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i>	Myrtle Beech		o	o							o		o		o							o	o		
<i>Nematolepis squamea</i>	Satinwood		o	o	o			o					o	o	o			o	o				o	o	
<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>	Cheesewood			o					o	o			o		o	o		o	o						
<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>	Dogwood	o	o	o	o			o		o	o	o	o	o	o	o						o			

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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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