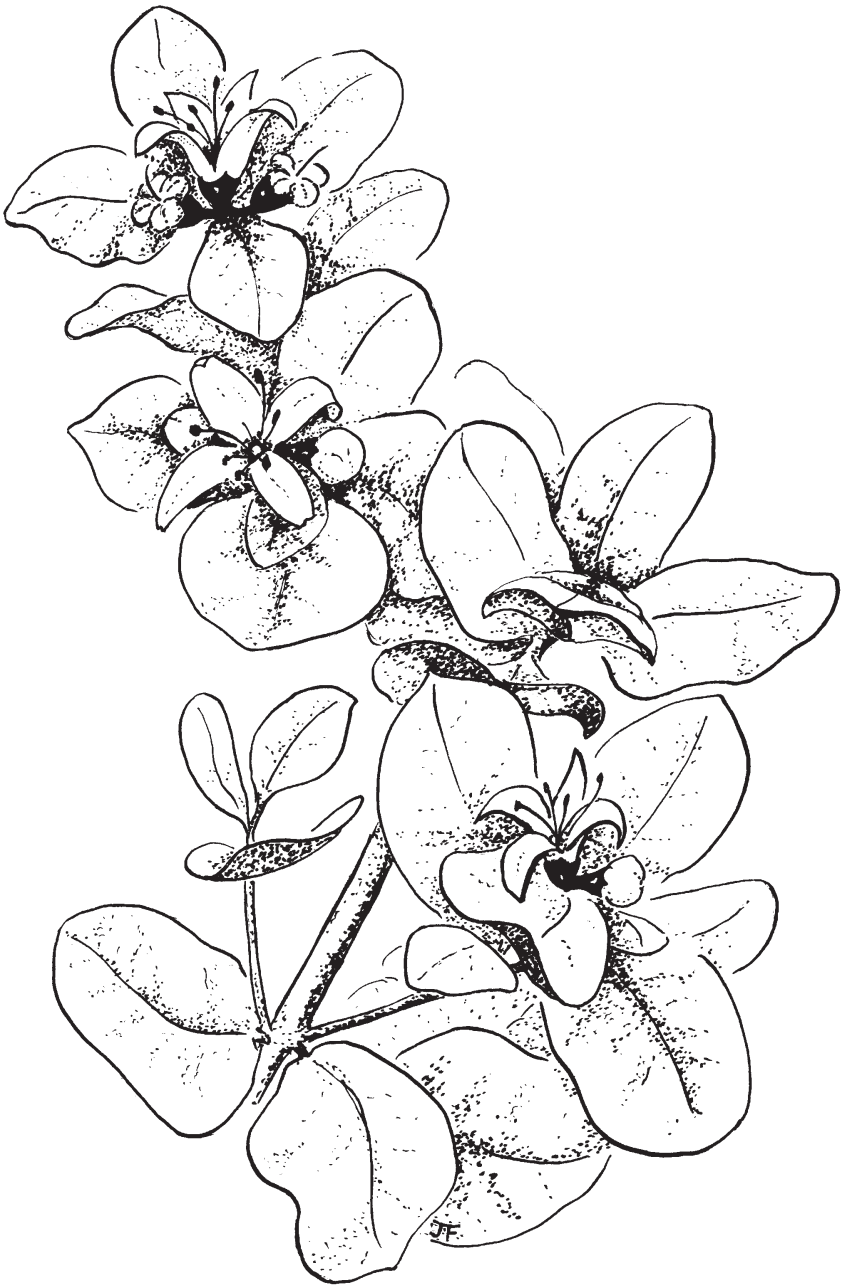
NRM South
Improving natural resource management

Understorey Network

Clarence

Plant *Species* List



Correa alba (white correa)

This plant species list is a sample of species that occur in your municipality and are relatively easy to grow or to purchase from a native plant nursery.

Some of the more common plants are listed, as well as uncommon species that have a limited distribution and only occur in your area.

However, many more species could be included on the list. Observing your local bush is a good way to get an idea of what else may be grown in your area and is suited to your property. To help choose your plants, each species is scored against soil type, vegetation community and uses.

An extensive listing of suitable species can be found on the NRM South and Understorey Network websites.

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Plant *Species* List

Standard Name	Common Name	Endemic	Vegetation Community: Coastal Vegetation	Rainforest	Wet Eucalypt Forest	Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland	Grassy Vegetation	Heath	Sedgeland and Wetland	Riparian	Montane Vegetation	Soil Type: Well drained soil	Poorly drained soil	Sandy soil	Loamy soil	Clay soil	Poor soil	Fertile soil	Uses: Low flammability	Erosion control	Shelter belts	Bush tucker	Water Wise	Salinity control	Grow from: Easy to propagate from seed	Easy to propagate from cuttings	Easy to propagate by division
Trees																											
Acacia mearnsii	black wattle					•	•					•	•		•		•	•			•	•	•		•		
Acacia verticillata	prickly mimosa		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•				•		
Allocasuarina littoralis	black sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•				•		•		•		
Allocasuarina verticillata	drooping sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•	•			•		•		•		
Banksia marginata	silver banksia		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•								•		
Bursaria spinosa	prickly box					•						•		•	•	•	•	•					•		•		
Eucalyptus amygdalina	black peppermint	•	•			•	•	•				•		•	•	•	•						•		•		
Eucalyptus globulus	tasmanian blue gum				•	•						•		•	•		•	•							•		
Eucalyptus pulchella	white peppermint	•				•						•			•	•		•					•		•		
Eucalyptus tenuiramis	silver peppermint	•				•						•			•		•						•		•		
Eucalyptus viminalis	white gum				•	•				•		•		•	•	•	•	•					•		•		
Shrubs																											
Acacia genistifolia	spreading wattle							•				•			•		•	•					•		•		
Acacia gunnii	ploughshare wattle							•				•			•		•	•					•		•		
Acacia sophorae	coast wattle		•									•		•			•						•		•		
Acacia suaveolens	sweet wattle		•					•				•		•			•				•				•		
Atriplex cinerea	grey saltbush		•									•							•	•				•	•	•	
Bossiaea cordigera	wiry bossia					•																			•		
Cassinia aculeata	dollybush				•	•				•		•			•	•	•				•				•		
Correa alba	white correa		•					•				•		•	•		•		•							•	
Dodonaea viscosa	hopbush		•			•						•		•			•				•		•		•		
Leptospermum glaucescens	smoky teatree	•						•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•								•		
Leptospermum scoparium	manuka		•			•		•					•	•			•				•		•		•		
Melaleuca gibbosa	slender honeymyrtle		•					•				•	•	•	•		•				•		•		•		
Myoporum insulare	common boobialla		•											•					•						•	•	
Olearia ramulosa	twiggy daisybush		•					•				•		•	•			•							•		
Ozothamnus obcordatus	yellow everlastingbush					•						•											•		•		

Standard Name	Common Name	Endemic	Vegetation Community									Soil Type							Uses						Grow from		
			Coastal Vegetation	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	Salinity control	Easy to propagate from seed	Easy to propagate from cuttings	Easy to propagate by division
Ozothamnus purpurascens	columnar everlastingbush					•						•													•		
Platylobium obtusangulum	common flatpea					•						•			•	•	•	•							•		
Pomaderris elliptica	yellow dogwood					•						•			•			•					•		•	•	
Pultenaea daphnoides	heartleaf bushpea		•			•						•			•								•		•		
Herbs *and* Groundcovers																											
Acaena novae-zelandiae	common buzzy						•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•	•							•		•
Brachyscome angustifolia	narrowleaf daisy						•																		•		
Convolvulus angustissimus	blushing bindweed						•					•											•		•	•	
Dichondra repens	kidneyweed					•	•					•		•	•	•									•		•
Disphyma crassifolium	round-leaved pigface		•									•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	
Einadia nutans	climbing saltbush		•									•								•			•	•			
Kennedia prostrata	running postman		•			•								•	•		•	•		•			•		•		
Pelargonium australe	southern storksbill					•						•											•		•	•	
Ptilotus spathulatus	pussytails						•					•			•			•					•				
Grasses, Lillies, Sedges																											
Austrodanthonia caespitosa	common wallaby-grass					•	•					•			•	•	•			•			•		•		
Carex iynx	tussock sedge						•					•	•												•		
Dianella brevicaulis	shortstem flaxlily		•									•													•		
Diplarrena moraea	white flag-iris		•			•		•				•		•	•	•	•	•					•		•		
Lomandra longifolia	sagg		•			•	•	•				•		•	•		•	•					•		•		
Poa labillardierei	tussock grass				•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•			•		•		•
Themeda triandra	kangaroo grass						•				•	•			•	•	•			•			•		•		•
Climbers																											
Clematis microphylla	small-leaf clematis		•					•				•		•	•	•	•								•		
Tetragonia implexicoma	bower spinach		•											•					•	•		•		•		•	

Note: However well intended, planting threatened species is potentially problematic. Due to risks of genetic contamination, limited availability of provenance plants and to discourage collection from native occurrences without a permit, threatened species were deliberately not included in these plant lists.

For more information contact:

NRM South
03 6208 6111
www.nrmsouth.org.au

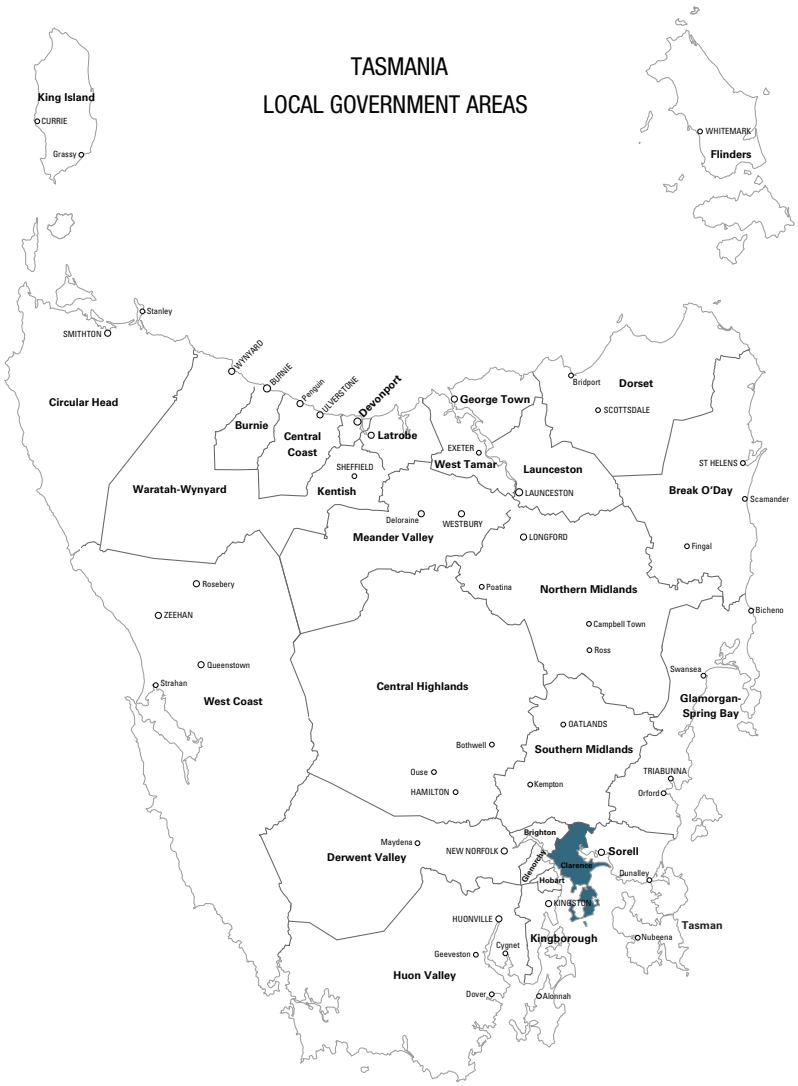
or

The Understorey Network
03 6234 4286
www.understorey-network.org.au

There are many good reasons for planting local native plant species:

Native plants occurring naturally in an area are adapted to survive and thrive in local environmental conditions, so you are more likely to have a successful planting site by choosing local species. By planting locally sourced species, you are helping to preserve any natural variability within that species. Planting local species also assists with providing habitat for birds, insects and mammals in your area.

Plants can be obtained from a native plant nursery or you may like to collect your own seed and to grow them yourself. The Understorey Network can assist you with advice on how to propagate native seeds. It's cheap (no hothouses or shadehouses are required) and surprisingly easy!



Plant *Species* List

Tasmania
Explore the possibilities

Australian Government

Illustrations: Janet Fenton Graphic Design: Julia Dineen Printed on 100% recycled paper.
Data sources: DPIW (2007). *Native Vascular Plant Records for Tasmania.* Unpublished data provided on CD by Natural Values Atlas 30/03/2007.
Understorey Network online plant database: http://www.understorey-network.org.au/plant-database.html