



Derwent Valley

Plant Species List



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.

Acacia derwentiana (derwent wattle)

Derwent Valley

Plant Species List

Standard Name

Common Name

Coastal Vegetation
Rainforest
Wet Eucalypt Forest
Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland
Grassy Vegetation
Heath
Sedgeland and Wetland
Riparian
Montane Vegetation

Well drained soil
Sandy soil
Loamy soil
Clay soil
Poor soil
Fertile soil
Low flammability
Erosion control
Shelter belts
Bush tucker

Uses Grow from

Easy to propagate from cuttings Easy to propagate by division

Easy to propagate from seed

Vegetation Community

Soil Type

Trees																									
Acacia melanoxylon	blackwood		•	•	•	•			•		•	•		•			•			•		•	•		
Atherosperma moschatum	sassafras			•	•						•			•			•						•		
Banksia marginata	silver banksia		•		•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•							•		
Eucalyptus globulus	tasmanian blue gum				•	•					•		•	•		•	•						•		
Eucalyptus obliqua	stringybark				•	•					•		•	•	•	•	•						•		
Eucalyptus viminalis	white gum				•	•			•		•		•	•	•	•	•					•	•		
Eucryphia lucida	leatherwood	•		•							•			•		•					•		•		
Nematolepis squamea	satinwood				•				•		•			•		•								•	
Nothofagus cunninghamii	myrtle beech			•	•						•			•		•							•	•	
Pomaderris apetala	dogwood		•	•	•				•		•			•		•		•					•	•	
Shrubs											,														
Acacia derwentiana	derwent wattle	•							•		•		•	•	•	•	•			•			•	L	
Acacia mucronata	catepillar wattle				•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•			•		
Allocasuarina monilifera	necklace sheoak		•				•						•	•		•				•		•	•		
Allocasuarina zephyrea	western sheoak	•	•				•						•			•				•			•		
Bauera rubioides	wiry bauera				•							•							•				•	•	
Bossiaea obcordata	spiny bossia					•	•				•												•		
Callistemon pallidus	lemon bottlebrush				•				•		•	•		•	•	•	•					•	•		
Correa lawrenceana var. lawrenceana	mountain correa	•			•						•			•	•			•						•	
Dillwynia glaberrima	smooth parrotpea		•				•				•		•	•		•							•		
Grevillea australis	southern grevillea		•			•	•	•	•	•	•			•			•						•		
Hakea lissosperma	mountain needlebush				•						•			•	•					•			•		
Leptospermum lanigerum	woolly teatree		•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•			•		
Leptospermum nitidum	shiny teatree	•	•		•		•		•		•	•	•	•		•	•						•		
Lomatia polymorpha	mountain guitarplant	•			•				•	•	•			•		•							•		
Melaleuca squamea	swamp honeymyrtle		•				•	•		•	•	•		•		•							•		
Melaleuca squarrosa	scented paperbark				•		•		•			•	•										•		

			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 flammablity	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
Standard Name	Common Name	Endemic		Veg	eta	tior	ı C	om:	mu	nity	7			Soi	1 T ₂	уре					U	ses				Gro	
Olearia myrsinoides	silky daisybush					•						•			•			•							•		
Oxylobium arborescens	tall shaggypea				•							•			•		•	•							•		
Ozothamnus ericifolius	heath everlastingbush	•						•			•	•			•	•	•								•		
Rhagodia candolleana	coastal saltbush		•						•			•	•	•	•					•				•			
Tasmannia lanceolata	mountain pepper			•	•						•	•					•	•				•			•	•	
Westringia rigida	stiff westringia		•									•		•												•	
Herbs and G	roundcovers																										
Acaena novae-zelandiae	common buzzy						•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•	•							•		•
Carpobrotus rossii	native pigface		•									•		•	•		•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	common everlasting					•						•		•	•	•		•		•			•		•		
Hibbertia procumbens	spreading guineaflower					•		•				•		•			•			•						•	
Pratia pedunculata	matted pratia								•	•	•	•	•		•					•							•
Viola hederacea	ivy-leaf violet		•			•		•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•								•		•
Grasses, Lilli	ies, Sedges																										
Calorophus erostris	black roperush	•						•	•	•	•		•	•	•												•
Carex appressa	tall sedge				•				•	•			•												•		
Dianella tasmanica	forest flaxlily			•	•					•		•	•	•	•	•				•					•		
Diplarrena latifolia	western flag-iris	•						•			•		•												•		
Lomandra longifolia	sagg		•			•	•	•				•		•	•		•	•					•		•		
Patersonia fragilis	short purpleflag		•					•	•			•		•	•		•								•		
Poa labillardierei	tussock grass				•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•			•		•		•
Rytidosperma dimidiatum	variable wallabygrass						•				•	•		•	•			•		•					٠		•
Climbers																											
Billardiera mutabilis	apple-berry		•			•		•				•		•		•		•							•		
Clematis aristata	southern clematis			•	•	•						•			•			•							•		

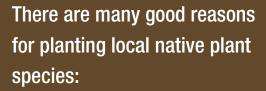
Note: However well intended, planting threatened species is potentially problematic. Due to risks of genetic contamination, limited availability of provenance plants and to discourage collection from native occurrences without a permit, threatened species were deliberately not included in these plant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

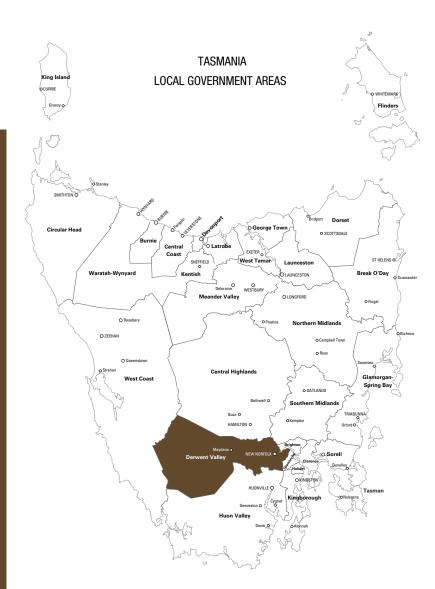


Native plants occurring naturally in an area are adapted to survive and thrive in local environmental conditions, so you are more likely to have a successful planting site by choosing local species. By planting locally sourced species, you are helping to preserve any natural variability within that species. 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!













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