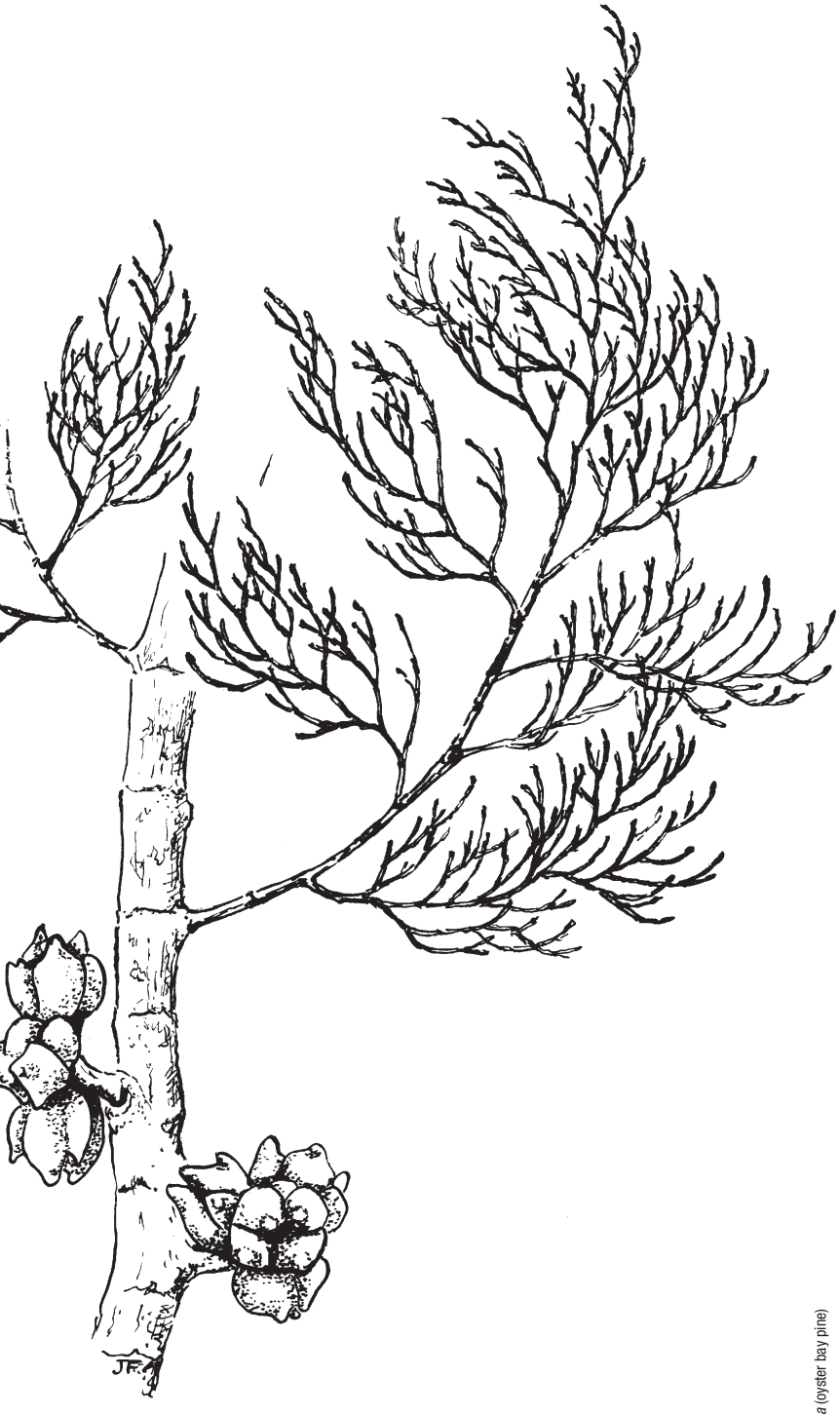
NRM South
Improving natural resource management

Understorey Network

Glamorgan Spring Bay

Plant *Species* List



Callitris rhomboidea (oyster bay pine)

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.

Glamorgan Spring Bay
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 melanoxylon	blackwood		•	•	•	•				•		•	•		•			•			•		•		•		
Acacia verticillata	prickly mimosa		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•				•		
Allocasuarina verticillata	drooping sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•	•			•		•		•		
Banksia marginata	silver banksia		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•								•		
Callitris rhomboidea	oyster bay pine		•			•		•				•		•	•			•			•		•		•		
Eucalyptus amygdalina	black peppermint	•	•			•	•	•				•		•	•	•	•						•		•		
Eucalyptus globulus	tasmanian blue gum				•	•						•		•	•		•	•							•		
Eucalyptus ovata	black gum		•		•	•		•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•							•		
Eucalyptus tenuiramis	silver peppermint	•				•						•			•		•						•		•		
Eucalyptus viminalis	white gum				•	•				•		•		•	•	•	•	•					•		•		
Shrubs																											
Acacia genistifolia	spreading wattle							•				•			•		•	•					•		•		
Acacia suaveolens	sweet wattle		•					•				•		•			•				•				•		
Allocasuarina littoralis	black sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•				•		•		•		
Allocasuarina monilifera	necklace sheoak		•					•						•	•		•				•		•		•		
Atriplex paludosa	marsh saltbush		•						•			•	•			•			•	•				•			
Bedfordia salicina	tasmanian blanketleaf	•	•		•	•						•		•	•		•	•							•		
Bossiaea cordigera	wiry bossia					•						•	•		•	•									•		
Cassinia trinerva	veined dollybush				•	•						•			•	•					•				•		
Correa alba	white correa		•					•				•		•	•		•		•							•	
Dodonaea viscosa	hopbush		•			•						•		•			•				•		•		•		
Grevillea australis	southern grevillea		•			•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•								•		
Hakea megadenia	autumn needlebush	•	•			•						•			•	•	•				•				•		
Hakea nodosa	yellow needlebush		•							•		•	•		•			•							•		
Kunzea ambigua	white kunzea		•					•				•	•	•			•				•		•		•		
Lasiopetalum macrophyllum	shrubby velvetbush		•									•		•	•		•									•	

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
Leptospermum grandiflorum	autumn teatree	•	•							•		•		•	•		•								•		
Leptospermum scoparium	manuka		•			•		•					•	•			•				•		•		•		
Melaleuca ericifolia	coast paperbark		•		•					•			•			•		•							•		
Melaleuca gibbosa	slender honeymyrtle		•					•				•	•	•	•		•				•		•		•		
Olearia ciliata	fringed daisybush		•					•				•		•	•	•	•								•		
Ozothamnus turbinatus	coast everlastingbush		•									•		•	•	•		•							•		
Platylobium obtusangulum	common flatpea					•						•			•	•	•	•							•		
Pultenaea daphnoides	heartleaf bushpea		•			•						•			•								•		•		
Westringia rigida	stiff westringia		•									•		•												•	
Herbs *and* Groundcovers																											
Carpobrotus rossii	native pigface		•									•		•	•		•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	common everlasting					•						•		•	•	•		•		•			•		•		
Convolvulus angustissimus	blushing bindweed						•					•											•		•	•	
Kennedia prostrata	running postman		•			•								•	•		•	•		•			•		•		
Tetragonia tetragonoides	new zealand spinach		•											•					•	•		•		•	•	•	
Grasses, Lillies, Sedges																											
Arthropodium milleflorum	pale vanilla-lily					•						•			•		•					•			•		
Dianella revoluta	spreading flax-lily		•		•	•		•				•		•	•										•		
Diplarrena moraea	white flag-iris		•			•		•				•		•	•	•	•	•					•		•		
Lomandra longifolia	sagg		•			•	•	•				•		•	•		•	•					•		•		
Poa labillardierei	tussock grass				•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•			•		•		•
Themeda triandra	kangaroo grass						•				•	•			•	•	•			•			•		•		•
Climbers																											
Clematis microphylla	small-leaf clematis		•					•				•		•	•	•	•								•		
Glycine clandestina	twining glycine		•					•				•			•		•	•							•		

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