



Kingborough

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.

Kingborough Plant Species List

Standard Name

Dodonaea viscosa

Leptospermum lanigerum

Goodenia ovata

hopbush

hop native-primrose

woolly teatree

Common Name

Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland Wet Eucalypt Forest Montane Vegetation Soastal Vegetation

Vell drained soil

Vegetation Community

Soil Type

•

Easy to propagate from cuttings Easy to propagate from seed Bush tucker Shelter belts

Uses

Grow from

Easy to propagate by division

Trees Acacia melanoxylon blackwood Acacia verticillata prickly mimosa Allocasuarina verticillata drooping sheoak Asterotrichion discolor tasmanian currajong Banksia marginata silver banksia Bursaria spinosa prickly box • Eucalyptus globulus tasmanian blue gum • • Eucalyptus obliqua stringybark • • • • • black gum • • Eucalyptus ovata Eucalyptus pulchella white peppermint • • Eucalyptus viminalis white gum Pomaderris apetala dogwood Shrubs Acacia genistifolia spreading wattle Acacia sophorae coast wattle Acacia stricta hop wattle Acacia suaveolens sweet wattle Allocasuarina littoralis black sheoak Atriplex cinerea grey saltbush Bedfordia salicina tasmanian blanketleaf • Callistemon pallidus lemon bottlebrush • Correa alba • white correa Daviesia ulicifolia native gorse • • • Dillwynia cinerascens grey parrotpea

			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	Vegetation Community								Soil Type							Uses							Grow from		
Leptospermum scoparium	manuka		•			•		•					•	•			•				•		•		•		
Lomatia tinctoria	guitarplant	•				•						•			•	•	•								•		
Olearia phlogopappa	dusty daisybush	•			•	•						•		•	•	•									•		
Ozothamnus turbinatus	coast everlastingbush		•									•		•	•	•		•							•		
Pultenaea daphnoides	heartleaf bushpea		•			•						•		•	•		•	•					•		•		
Pultenaea juniperina	prickly beauty				•	•						•			•	•		•					•		•		
Rhagodia candolleana	coastal saltbush		•						•			•	•										•	•			
Herbs and G	roundcovers																										
Acaena novae-zelandiae	common buzzy						•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•	•							•		•
Carpobrotus rossii	native pigface		•									•		•	•		•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	common everlasting					•						•		•	•	•		•					•		•		
Clematis gentianoides	ground clematis	•				•						•	•		•		•								•		
Convolvulus angustissimus	blushing bindweed						•					•											•		•	•	
Kennedia prostrata	running postman		•			•								•	•		•	•		•			•		•		
Grasses, Lilli	ies, Sedges																										
Carex appressa	tall sedge				•				•	•			•												•		
Dianella tasmanica	forest flaxlily			•	•					•		•								•					•		
Diplarrena moraea	white flag-iris		•			•		•				•		•	•	•	•	•					•		•		
Juncus pallidus	pale rush								•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•								•		•
Lomandra longifolia	sagg		•			•	•	•				•		•	•		•	•					•		•		
Poa labillardierei	tussock grass				•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•			•		•		•
Themeda triandra	kangaroo grass						•				•	•			•	•	•			•			•		•		•
Climbers																											
Billardiera longiflora	purple appleberry	•	•		•							•		•	•	•									•		
Tetragonia implexicoma	bower spinach		•																•	•		•		•			

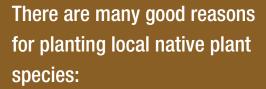
Note: However well intended, planting threatened species is potentially problematic. Due to risks of genetic contamination, limited availability of provenance plants and to discourage collection from native occurrences without a permit, threatened species were deliberately not included in these plant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



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