

Plant *Species* List



Phytolacca spathulifera (pussy tails)

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.

Southern Midlands

Plant *Species* List

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

Trees

Standard Name	Common Name	Endemic	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
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	black wattle					•	•					•	•		•		•	•			•	•	•		•		
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	blackwood		•	•	•	•				•		•	•		•			•			•		•		•		
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	prickly mimosa		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•					•	
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	drooping sheoak		•			•						•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•		•		•		
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	silver banksia		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•								•	
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	prickly box					•						•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•		•	
<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	black peppermint	•	•			•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•		•	
<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>	cabbage gum		•			•						•	•	•	•	•	•	•								•	
<i>Eucalyptus rubida</i>	candlebark					•						•			•	•	•	•								•	
<i>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</i>	silver peppermint	•				•						•			•		•	•						•		•	
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	white gum				•	•				•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•		•	

Shrubs

Standard Name	Common Name	Endemic	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
<i>Acacia gunnii</i>	ploughshare wattle							•				•		•		•	•						•		•		
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	spreading wattle							•				•		•		•	•						•		•		
<i>Allocasuarina monilifera</i>	necklace sheoak		•					•					•	•	•	•	•	•			•		•		•		
<i>Bossiaea riparia</i>	leafless bossia							•		•	•	•		•		•	•	•								•	
<i>Callistemon pallidus</i>	lemon bottlebrush					•				•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•		•	
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	dollybush					•	•			•		•		•	•	•	•	•			•					•	
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	native gorse					•	•					•		•	•	•	•	•								•	
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	broadleaf hopbush		•			•						•	•				•	•			•		•		•		
<i>Hakea microcarpa</i>	smallfruit needlebush							•		•	•	•		•			•	•			•					•	
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	manuka		•			•		•				•	•				•	•			•		•		•		
<i>Meliccytus dentatus</i>	spiky violetbush		•			•						•														•	•
<i>Olearia myrsinoides</i>	silky daisybush					•						•		•			•	•								•	
<i>Ozothamnus obcordatus</i>	yellow everlastingbush					•						•												•		•	
<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i>	yellow dogwood					•						•		•			•	•						•		•	•
<i>Platylobium formosum</i>	handsome flat-pea		•					•				•	•	•			•	•							•		

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



NRM South
Improving natural
resource management



**Understorey
Network**

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

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Understorey Network online plant database: <http://www.understorey-network.org.au/plant-database.html>