

George Town

Plant *Species* List



Banksia marginata (Banksia)

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 the right plants for your site, you will find information on plants suitable for different soil types, vegetation communities and uses, including species safe to plant below power lines.

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

George Town

Plant Species List

Standard
Name

Common
Name

Endemic

Coastal Vegetation	Wet Eucalypt Forest	Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland	Grassy Vegetation	Heath	Sedge/land and Wetland	Riparian	Montane Vegetation
Vegetation Community							

Soil Type

Well drained soil	Poorly drained soil	Sandy soil	Loamy soil	Clay soil	Poor soil	Fertile soil
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Uses

Low flammability	Erosion control	Shelter belts	Bush tucker	Salinity control
Suitable below power lines				

Grow
from

Easy to propagate from seed	Easy to propagate from cuttings	Easy to propagate by division
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Trees

Standard Name	Common Name	Endemic	Coastal Vegetation	Rainforest	Wet Eucalypt Forest	Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland	Grassy Vegetation	Heath	Sedge/land 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	Salinity control	Suitable below power lines	Easy to propagate from seed	Easy to propagate from cuttings	Easy to propagate by division	
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	silver wattle					•						•		•											•			
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	blackwood		•	•	•	•				•		•	•		•										•			
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	prickly moses		•		•	•		•				•		•											•			
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	drooping sheoak		•			•						•		•	•										•			
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	prickly box					•						•		•	•	•	•	•							•			
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	tasmanian blue gum		•		•	•						•	•	•	•	•	•	•							•			
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	black gum		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•							•			
<i>Eucalyptus pulchella</i>	white peppermint	•				•						•			•	•		•							•			
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	white gum				•	•				•		•		•	•	•	•	•							•			
<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>	cheesewood					•					•	•			•			•	•						•			
<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>	common dogwood			•	•					•		•	•	•	•			•	•						•	•		

Shrubs

Standard Name	Common Name	Endemic	Coastal Vegetation	Rainforest	Wet Eucalypt Forest	Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland	Grassy Vegetation	Heath	Sedge/land 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	Salinity control	Suitable below power lines	Easy to propagate from seed	Easy to propagate from cuttings	Easy to propagate by division	
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	spreading wattle					•		•				•		•				•							•	•		
<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	sunshine wattle					•						•		•	•			•							•	•		
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	black sheoak		•			•						•		•	•			•							•			
<i>Allocasuarina paludosa</i>	scrub sheoak							•				•		•	•	•	•	•							•			
<i>Aotus ericoides</i>	golden pea		•			•		•				•		•				•							•	•		
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	grey saltbush		•									•							•	•					•	•	•	
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	silver banksia		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•							•			
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	dollybush					•				•		•		•	•	•									•	•		
<i>Correa alba</i>	white correa		•					•				•		•	•			•							•		•	
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	broadleaf hopbush		•			•						•		•				•							•			
<i>Hakea teretifolia</i>	dagger needlebush		•					•																	•	•		
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	white kunzea		•					•				•	•	•				•							•	•		
<i>Lasiopetalum macrophyllum</i>	shrubby velvetbush		•									•		•	•			•							•		•	
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	woolly teatree		•		•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•							•		•	
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	common teatree		•			•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•							•		•	

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	Well drained soil	Poorly drained soil

Soil Type

Uses				
Low flammability	Erosion control	Shelter belts	Bush tucker	Salinity control

Grow from

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	Salinity control	Suitable below power lines	Easy to propagate from seed	Easy to propagate from cuttings	Easy to propagate by division
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	coast paperbark		•		•						•							•					•				
<i>Melaleuca gibbosa</i>	slender honeymyrtle		•					•				•	•	•	•		•						•	•			
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	forest daisybush				•					•													•	•			
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	twiggy daisybush		•					•				•		•	•		•						•	•			
<i>Ozothamnus rosmarinifolius</i>	swamp everlastingbush							•				•											•	•			
<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i>	yellow dogwood					•						•			•		•						•	•	•		
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	heartleaf bushpea		•			•						•			•						•		•	•			
<i>Ricinocarpos pinifolius</i>	wedding bush		•					•				•			•		•						•	•	•		
<i>Solanum vescum</i>	gunyang		•			•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•					•	•	•			

Herbs and Groundcovers

<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	common buzzy						•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•		•				•	•		•	
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	native pigface		•									•		•	•		•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	common everlasting					•						•		•	•	•	•						•	•			
<i>Euryomyrtus ramosissima</i>	creeping heathmyrtle		•			•		•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•						•	•			
<i>Hibbertia procumbens</i>	spreading guineaflower					•		•				•		•			•		•				•	•		•	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	running postman		•			•								•	•		•		•				•	•			
<i>Pelargonium littorale</i>	coast storksbill		•									•		•									•	•		•	

Grasses, Lillies, Sedges

<i>Carex appressa</i>	tall sedge				•				•	•		•											•	•			
<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	shortstem flaxlily		•									•											•	•			
<i>Diplarrena moraea</i>	white flag-iris		•			•		•				•		•	•	•	•						•	•			
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	pale rush								•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•						•	•	•	•	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	sagg		•			•	•	•				•		•	•		•	•					•	•			
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	silver tussockgrass		•			•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•		•				•	•		•	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	kangaroo grass					•				•				•	•	•		•					•	•		•	

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 North
03 6333 7777
nrmnorth.org.au

OR

The Understorey Network
03 6231 1779
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



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