NRM North

Understorey Network

Launceston

Plant *Species* List

Pomaderris elliptica (yellow dogwood)

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.

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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	Salinity control	Suitable below power lines	Grow from: Easy to propagate from seed	Easy to propagate from cuttings	Easy to propagate by division
Trees																											
Acacia dealbata	silver wattle					•						•			•		•				•				•			
Acacia melanoxylon	blackwood		•	•	•	•				•		•	•		•			•			•				•			
Acacia verticillata	prickly moses		•		•	•		•				•		•			•				•				•			
Allocasuarina verticillata	drooping sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•	•			•				•			
Eucalyptus globulus	tasmanian blue gum		•		•	•						•	•	•	•	•	•	•							•			
Eucalyptus ovata	black gum		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•							•			
Eucalyptus pulchella	white peppermint	•				•						•			•	•		•							•			
Eucalyptus viminalis	white gum				•	•				•		•		•	•	•	•	•							•			
Pittosporum bicolor	cheesewood				•						•	•			•		•	•							•			
Bursaria spinosa	prickly box					•						•		•	•	•	•	•			•				•			
Shrubs																												
Acacia riceana	arching wattle	•			•					•		•		•	•	•	•	•			•				•			
Acacia terminalis	sunshine wattle					•						•		•	•		•				•			•	•			
Allocasuarina littoralis	black sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•				•				•			
Allocasuarina monilifera	necklace sheoak		•					•						•	•		•				•			•	•			
Aotus ericoides	golden pea		•			•		•				•		•			•				•			•	•			
Banksia marginata	silver banksia		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•				•				•			
Bedfordia salicina	tasmanian blanketleaf	•	•		•	•						•		•	•		•	•						•	•			
Callistemon pallidus	lemon bottlebrush				•					•		•	•		•	•	•	•						•	•			
Cassinia aculeata	dollybush				•	•				•		•			•	•	•				•			•	•			
Correa reflexa	common correa		•					•				•		•	•	•	•	•	•					•		•		
Daviesia latifolia	hop bitterpea					•						•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•	•			
Dodonaea viscosa	broadleaf hopbush		•			•						•		•			•				•				•			
Hakea lissosperma	mountain needlebush				•							•			•	•					•				•			
Leptospermum lanigerum	woolly teatree		•		•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•		•		•			
Leptospermum scoparium	common teatree		•			•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•				•			
Melaleuca ericifolia	coast paperbark		•		•					•			•			•		•			•		•		•			

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	Salinity control	Suitable below power lines	Easy to propagate from seed	Easy to propagate from cuttings	Easy to propagate by division	
Melaleuca gibbosa	slender honeymyrtle		•					•				•	•	•	•		•				•			•	•			
Melaleuca squarrosa	scented paperbark				•			•		•			•	•							•	•			•			
Olearia lirata	forest daisybush				•					•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•	•			
Olearia viscosa	viscid daisybush				•							•			•			•						•	•			
Orites diversifolia	variable orites	•		•								•			•	•	•							•	•			
Ozothamnus argophyllus	spicy everlasting					•						•			•			•						•	•			
Pomaderris elliptica	yellow dogwood					•						•			•			•							•	•		
Pultenaea daphnoides	heartleaf bushpea		•			•						•			•						•			•	•			
Solanum laciniatum	kangaroo apple			•	•				•	•		•	•		•			•				•		•	•			
Herbs *and* Groundcovers																												
Acaena novae-zelandiae	common buzzy						•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•	•		•				•	•		•	
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	common everlasting					•						•		•	•	•		•		•				•	•			
Dichondra repens	kidneyweed					•	•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•		•		
Einadia nutans subsp. nutans	climbing saltbush		•			•			•			•	•	•	•	•	•						•	•		•		
Hibbertia procumbens	spreading guineaflower					•		•				•		•			•			•				•		•		
Kennedia prostrata	running postman		•			•								•	•		•	•		•				•	•			
Pelargonium australe	southern storksbill					•						•												•	•	•		
Grasses, Lillies, Sedges																												
Austrodanthonia caespitosa	common wallaby-grass					•	•					•			•	•	•			•				•	•			
Carex appressa	tall sedge				•				•	•			•											•	•			
Dianella tasmanica	forest flaxlily			•	•					•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•				•	•			
Diplarrena moraea	white flag-iris		•			•		•				•		•	•	•	•	•						•	•			
Juncus pallidus	pale rush								•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•						•	•	•		•	
Lomandra longifolia	sagg		•			•	•	•				•		•	•		•	•						•	•			
Poa labillardierei	silver tussockgrass		•			•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•				•	•		•	

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:

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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!

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