



Meander Valley

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 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.

Meander Valley

Plant Species List

Standard Name

Common Name

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

Vegetation Community

Poorly drained soil Well drained soil

Poor soil Clay soil

> Soil Type Uses

Fertile soil

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

Bush tucker Shelter belts

> Grow from

Trees																										
Acacia dealbata	silver wattle					•						•			•		•				•			•		
Acacia melanoxylon	blackwood		•	•	•	•				•		•	•		•			•			•			•		
Acacia verticillata	prickly moses		•		•	•		•				•		•			•				•			•		
Eucalyptus amygdalina	black peppermint	•	•			•	•	•				•		•	•	•	•							•		
Eucalyptus ovata	black gum		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•		
Eucalyptus pauciflora	cabbage gum				•	•						•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•		
Eucalyptus rodwayi	swamp peppermint	•			•							•	•		•		•	•						•		
Eucalyptus viminalis	white gum				•	•				•		•		•	•	•	•	•						•		
Nematolepis squamea	satinwood				•					•		•			•		•								•	
Pittosporum bicolor	cheesewood				•						•	•			•		•	•						•		
Pomaderris apetala	common dogwood			•	•					•		•	•	•	•		•	•	•					•	•	
Shrubs																										
Acacia genistifolia	spreading wattle					•		•							•			•								
	Spreading wattie					_						•			•		Ľ	_			•		•	•		
Acacia mucronata	catepillar wattle			•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•			•	•		
Acacia mucronata Acacia terminalis				•		•	•		•	•	•		•	•		•				•	•		•			
	catepillar wattle		•	•			•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•			•				•		
Acacia terminalis	catepillar wattle sunshine wattle		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•			•		
Acacia terminalis Allocasuarina littoralis	catepillar wattle sunshine wattle black sheoak			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•			•	•			•	•	
Acacia terminalis Allocasuarina littoralis Banksia marginata	catepillar wattle sunshine wattle black sheoak silver banksia	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•			•			•	•	
Acacia terminalis Allocasuarina littoralis Banksia marginata Bauera rubioides	catepillar wattle sunshine wattle black sheoak silver banksia wiry bauera	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•				•		•	•	•	
Acacia terminalis Allocasuarina littoralis Banksia marginata Bauera rubioides Bedfordia salicina	catepillar wattle sunshine wattle black sheoak silver banksia wiry bauera tasmanian blanketleaf	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•		•				•	•	•	•		
Acacia terminalis Allocasuarina littoralis Banksia marginata Bauera rubioides Bedfordia salicina Beyeria viscosa	catepillar wattle sunshine wattle black sheoak silver banksia wiry bauera tasmanian blanketleaf pinkwood	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	_	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•		
Acacia terminalis Allocasuarina littoralis Banksia marginata Bauera rubioides Bedfordia salicina Beyeria viscosa Callistemon pallidus	catepillar wattle sunshine wattle black sheoak silver banksia wiry bauera tasmanian blanketleaf pinkwood lemon bottlebrush	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•		
Acacia terminalis Allocasuarina littoralis Banksia marginata Bauera rubioides Bedfordia salicina Beyeria viscosa Callistemon pallidus Cassinia aculeata	catepillar wattle sunshine wattle black sheoak silver banksia wiry bauera tasmanian blanketleaf pinkwood lemon bottlebrush dollybush		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
Acacia terminalis Allocasuarina littoralis Banksia marginata Bauera rubioides Bedfordia salicina Beyeria viscosa Callistemon pallidus Cassinia aculeata Correa lawrenceana	catepillar wattle sunshine wattle black sheoak silver banksia wiry bauera tasmanian blanketleaf pinkwood lemon bottlebrush dollybush mountain correa		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
Acacia terminalis Allocasuarina littoralis Banksia marginata Bauera rubioides Bedfordia salicina Beyeria viscosa Callistemon pallidus Cassinia aculeata Correa lawrenceana Dodonaea viscosa	catepillar wattle sunshine wattle black sheoak silver banksia wiry bauera tasmanian blanketleaf pinkwood lemon bottlebrush dollybush mountain correa broadleaf hopbush		•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•	

			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	Salinity control	Suitable below power lines	Easy to propagate from seed	Easy to propagate from cuttings	Easy to propagate by division
Standard Name	Common Name	Endemic		Veg	eta	tior	n C	om	mu	nity	7			Soi	1 T ₂	ype					U	ses				Grov	
Leptospermum lanigerum	woolly teatree		•		•					•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•					•		•		
Leptospermum scoparium	common teatree		•			•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•				•		
Melaleuca squarrosa	scented paperbark				•			•		•			•	•							•	•			•		
Olearia lirata	forest daisybush				•					•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•	•		
Olearia phlogopappa	dusty daisybush	•		•	•	•						•		•	•	•								•	•		
Oxylobium arborescens	tall shaggypea				•							•			•		•	•							•		
Ozothamnus ferrugineus	tree everlastingbush									•		•			•									•	•		
Pomaderris elliptica	yellow dogwood					•						•			•			•							•	•	
Pultenaea daphnoides	heartleaf bushpea		•			•						•			•									•	•		
Herbs and Gi	roundcovers																										
Acaena novae-zelandiae	common buzzy						•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•	•		•				•	•		•
Argentipallium dealbatum	white everlasting							•					•		•		•	•						•	•		
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	common everlasting					•						•		•	•	•		•		•				•	•		
Gompholobium huegelii	common wedgepea					•		•				•		•	•		•							•	•		
Hibbertia procumbens	spreading guineaflower					•		•				•		•			•			•				•		•	
Kennedia prostrata	running postman		•			•								•	•		•	•		•				•	•		
Pelargonium australe	southern storksbill					•						•												•	•		•
Grasses, Lilli	es, Sedges																										
Austrodanthonia caespitosa	common wallaby-grass					•	•					•			•	•	•			•				•	•		
Carex fascicularis	tassel sedge									•		•	•		•		•	•						•	•		
Dianella tasmanica	forest flaxlily			•	•					•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•				•	•		
Diplarrena latifolia	western 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:

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!







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This project is supported by NRM North, through funding from the Australian Government's National Landcare Program. Illustrations: Dr. Annick D. Ansselin 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.



