



West Tamar

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.

West Tamar 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

Clay soil Poor soil

Soil Type

Fertile soil

Easy to propagate from cuttings Easy to propagate from seed Salinity control Grow

Uses

Bush tucker Shelter belts

from

Easy to propagate by division

												_													
Trees																									
Acacia dealbata	silver wattle					•						•			•		•			•			•		
Acacia melanoxylon	blackwood		•	•	•	•				•		•	•		•			•		•			•		
Acacia verticillata	prickly moses		•		•	•		•				•		•			•			•			•		
Allocasuarina verticillata	drooping sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•	•		•			•		
Bursaria spinosa	prickly box					•						•		•	•	•	•	•		•			•		
Eucalyptus amygdalina	black peppermint	•	•			•	•	•				•		•	•	•	•						•		
Eucalyptus globulus	tasmanian blue gum		•		•	•						•	•	•	•	•	•	•					•		
Eucalyptus ovata	black gum		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•					•		
Eucalyptus pulchella	white peppermint	•				•						•			•	•		•					•		
Eucalyptus viminalis	white gum				•	•				•		•		•	•	•	•	•					•		
Pomaderris apetala	common dogwood			•	•					•		•	•	•	•		•	•	•				•	•	
Shrubs																									
Acacia genistifolia	spreading wattle					•		•				•			•		•	•		•		•	•		
Acacia terminalis	sunshine wattle					•						•		•	•		•			•		•	•		
Allocasuarina littoralis	black sheoak		•			•						•		•	•		•			•			•		
Banksia marginata	silver banksia		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•			•			•		
Bedfordia salicina	tasmanian blanketleaf	•	•		•	•						•		•	•		•	•				•	•		
Beyeria viscosa	pinkwood					•				•		•			•									•	
Callistemon pallidus	lemon bottlebrush				•					•		•	•		•	•	•	•				•	•		
Cassinia aculeata	dollybush				•	•				•		•			•	•	•			•		•	•		
Correa alba	white correa		•					•				•		•	•		•		•			•		•	
Dodonaea viscosa	broadleaf hopbush		•			•						•		•			•			•			•		
Hakea epiglottis	beaked needlebush	•	•					•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•			•		•	•		
Leptospermum glaucescens	smoky teatree	•						•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•		
Leptospermum nitidum	shiny teatree	•	•		•			•		•		•	•	•	•		•	•		•		•	•		
Leptospermum scoparium	common teatree		•			•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•			•		
Melaleuca ericifolia	1	1			4	1						1		1		1	1	1					. '	1 1	

			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	geta	tior	n C	om	mu	nity	7			Soi	l T ₂	ype					U	ses				Grov		
Melaleuca squarrosa	scented paperbark				•			•		•			•	•							•	•			•			
Olearia ericoides	heath daisybush	•								•		•			•		•							•	•			
Olearia lirata	forest daisybush				•					•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•	•			
Oxylobium arborescens	tall shaggypea				•							•			•		•	•							•			
Ozothamnus purpurascens	columnar everlastingbush					•						•												•	•			
Pomaderris elliptica	yellow dogwood					•						•			•			•							•	•		
Pultenaea daphnoides	heartleaf bushpea		•			•						•			•									•	•			
Solanum laciniatum	kangaroo apple			•	•				•	•		•	•		•			•				•		•				
Herbs and Grand Acaena novae-zelandiae	common buzzy						•	•	•		·	•	•		•		•	•		•				·	•		•	•
Carpobrotus rossii	native pigface		•									•		•	•		•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•		
Chrysocephalum semipapposum	clustered everlasting					•	•					•		•	•	•	•	•						•	•			
Euryomyrtus ramosissima	creeping heathmyrtle		•			•		•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•	•			
Gompholobium huegelii	common wedgepea					•		•				•		•	•		•							•	•			
Stylidium graminifolium	narrowleaf triggerplant		•			•		•			•	•		•	•		•							•	•			
Pelargonium australe	southern storksbill					•						•												•	•	•		
Tetragonia tetragonoides	new zealand spinach		•											•					•	•		•	•	•	•		•	
Grasses, Lilli	es, Sedges																											•
Carex fascicularis	tassel sedge									•		•	•		•		•	•						•	•			
Dianella revoluta	spreading flax-lily		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•	•			
Diplarrena latifolia	western flag-iris	•						•			•		•											•	•			
Juncus pallidus	pale rush								•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•						•	•	•		•	
Lomandra longifolia	sagg		•			•	•	•				•		•	•		•	•						•	•			
Poa labillardierei	silver tussockgrass		•			•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•				•	•		•	
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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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