

Derwent Valley

Plant *Species* List



Acacia derwentiana (Derwent wattle)

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.

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
Vegetation Community								

Soil Type

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	
Uses						

Grow from

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

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<i>Olearia myrsinoides</i>	silky daisybush					•						•			•			•								•		
<i>Oxylobium arborescens</i>	tall shaggybea				•							•			•		•	•								•		
<i>Ozothamnus ericifolius</i>	heath everlastingbush	•						•			•	•			•	•	•									•		
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	coastal saltbush		•						•			•	•	•	•				•					•				
<i>Tasmania lanceolata</i>	mountain pepper			•	•						•	•					•	•				•			•	•		
<i>Westringia rigida</i>	stiff westringia		•									•	•													•		

Herbs and Groundcovers

<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	common buzzy						•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•									•		•
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	native pigface		•									•		•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	common everlasting				•							•		•	•	•		•				•				•		
<i>Hibbertia procumbens</i>	spreading guineaflower				•			•				•		•			•					•					•	
<i>Pratia pedunculata</i>	matted pratia								•	•	•	•	•		•							•						•
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	ivy-leaf violet		•		•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•									•		•

Grasses, Lillies, Sedges

<i>Calorophus erostris</i>	black roperush	•						•	•	•	•		•	•	•														•
<i>Carex appressa</i>	tall sedge				•				•	•			•														•		
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	forest flaxlily			•	•					•		•	•	•	•				•								•		
<i>Diplarrena latifolia</i>	western flag-iris	•						•			•		•														•		
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	sagg		•		•	•	•					•		•	•		•	•					•			•			
<i>Patersonia fragilis</i>	short purpleflag		•					•	•				•	•		•											•		
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	tussock grass				•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•				•			•		•	
<i>Rytidosperma dimidiatum</i>	variable wallabygrass					•					•	•	•	•			•		•							•		•	

Climbers

<i>Billardiera mutabilis</i>	apple-berry		•		•			•				•		•		•											•		
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	southern clematis			•	•	•						•			•												•		

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 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>