

# Brighton

# 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 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.



# Brighton

## Plant Species List

Standard  
Name

Common  
Name

Endemic

Coastal Vegetation	Wet Eucalypt Forest	Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland	Grassy Vegetation	Heath	Sedgeland and Wetland	Riparian	Montane Vegetation
Vegetation Community							

Soil Type

Uses

Grow  
from

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	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	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	Water Wise	Salinity control	Easy to propagate from seed	Easy to propagate from cuttings	Easy to propagate by division
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	silver wattle				•	•				•	•		•	•	•	•	•			•		•		•		
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	black wattle				•	•					•	•		•		•	•			•	•	•		•		
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	prickly mimosa		•		•	•		•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•				•		
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	black sheoak		•		•						•	•	•			•				•		•		•		
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	drooping sheoak		•		•						•	•	•			•	•			•		•		•		
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	silver banksia		•		•	•		•			•	•	•	•	•	•								•		
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	prickly box				•						•	•	•	•	•	•						•		•		
<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	black peppermint	•	•		•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•							•		•		
<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				•	•			•		•	•	•	•	•	•						•		•		

### Shrubs

<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	spreading wattle						•				•			•		•					•		•			
<i>Acacia gunnii</i>	ploughshare wattle						•				•		•		•	•					•		•			
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	redstem wattle				•						•		•	•	•						•		•			
<i>Aotus ericoides</i>	golden pea		•		•		•				•	•			•								•			
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	dollybush				•	•			•		•		•	•	•					•			•			
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	native gorse				•	•					•		•										•			
<i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i>	grey parrotpea				•	•	•				•		•		•	•							•			
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	hopbush		•		•						•	•			•					•		•		•		
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	hop native-primrose				•	•					•	•	•	•	•	•							•	•		
<i>Hakea megadenia</i>	autumn needlebush	•	•		•						•		•	•	•					•			•			
<i>Hibbertia serpyllifolia</i>	thyme guineaflower		•				•				•	•			•										•	
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	woolly teatree		•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•							•			
<i>Meliccytus dentatus</i>	spiky violetbush		•		•						•												•		•	
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	twiggy daisybush		•				•				•	•	•			•							•			

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  
 Water Wise  
 Salinity control

Grow from

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

<i>Ozothamnus obcordatus</i>	yellow everlastingbush						•								•						•	•		
<i>Ozothamnus scutellifolius</i>	buttonleaf everlastingbush	•					•								•							•		
<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i>	yellow dogwood						•								•							•	•	•
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	heartleaf bushpea		•				•								•							•	•	
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	kangaroo apple			•	•					•	•			•								•		

## Herbs and Groundcovers

<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	common buzzy						•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•					•	•	•
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	native pigface		•								•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	common everlasting						•					•	•	•	•							•	•	
<i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i>	blushing bindweed						•					•										•	•	
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	kidneyweed						•	•				•	•	•	•								•	•
<i>Isotoma fluviatilis</i>	swamp isotome										•					•								•
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	running postman		•									•	•		•	•						•	•	
<i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i>	pussytails						•					•			•							•		

## Grasses, Lillies, Sedges

<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>	pale vanilla-lily						•					•				•						•		
<i>Austroanthonia caespitosa</i>	common wallaby-grass						•	•					•	•	•		•					•	•	
<i>Carex appressa</i>	tall sedge				•				•	•						•							•	
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	spreading flax-lily		•		•	•		•				•		•	•								•	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	sagg		•			•	•	•				•		•	•							•	•	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	tussock grass					•			•	•		•	•	•	•		•					•	•	•
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	kangaroo grass						•					•	•			•						•	•	

## Climbers

<i>Billardiera mutabilis</i>	apple-berry		•			•									•								•	
<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	small-leaf 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



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