

Glenorchy

Plant *Species* List



Diplazium moraea (white flag iris)

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.

Glenorchy

Plant Species List

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
Segetland 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

Trees

Standard Name	Common Name	Endemic	Coastal Vegetation	Rainforest	Wet Eucalypt Forest	Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland	Grassy Vegetation	Heath	Segetland 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 melanoxylon</i>	blackwood		•	•	•	•					•	•	•		•			•			•	•			•			
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	prickly mimosa		•		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•					•		
<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 pulchella</i>	white peppermint	•				•						•			•	•		•							•	•		
<i>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</i>	silver peppermint	•				•						•			•		•								•	•		
<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>	dogwood		•	•	•						•	•			•	•		•							•	•		

Shrubs

<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	spreading wattle							•				•			•		•								•	•		
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	redstem wattle				•							•			•	•	•								•	•		
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	hop wattle					•	•					•			•	•	•				•	•				•		
<i>Acacia verniciflua</i>	varnish wattle				•						•	•	•	•	•	•	•				•					•		
<i>Bedfordia salicina</i>	tasmanian blanketleaf	•	•		•	•						•	•	•			•	•								•		
<i>Bossiaea cinerea</i>	showy bossia		•					•				•	•	•			•	•								•		
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	native currant				•	•						•	•	•	•		•	•								•		•
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	native fuchsia		•					•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•									•	
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	native gorse				•	•						•			•	•	•									•		
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	broadleaf hopbush		•			•						•	•				•				•	•				•		
<i>Hakea epiglottis</i>	beaked hakea	•	•					•	•		•	•	•		•	•		•			•					•		
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	woolly teatree		•		•						•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•								•		
<i>Lomatia tinctoria</i>	guitarplant	•				•						•			•	•	•									•		
<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i>	dusty daisybush	•			•	•						•	•	•	•											•		
<i>Ozothamnus scutellifolius</i>	buttonleaf everlastingbush	•				•						•													•	•		

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	Well drained soil	Poorly drained soil	Sandy soil

Soil Type

Uses										
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		

Grow from

<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	heartleaf bushpea		•			•						•									•		•		
<i>Pultenaea gunnii</i>	golden bush-pea				•							•										•		•	
<i>Veronica formosa</i>	speedwell bush	•	•																					•	•

Herbs and Groundcovers

<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	common everlasting				•							•		•	•	•							•		•	
<i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i>	blushing bindweed					•						•											•		•	•
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	kidneyweed				•	•						•		•	•	•								•		•
<i>Einadia nutans</i>	climbing saltbush	•										•												•	•	
<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>	curling everlasting				•	•	•					•			•		•							•		•
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	running postman	•			•									•	•								•		•	
<i>Selliera radicans</i>	shiny swampmat								•	•		•														•
<i>Stackhousia monogyne</i>	forest candles				•	•						•		•	•	•								•		•

Grasses, Lillies, Sedges

<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>	pale vanilla-lily				•							•			•									•		
<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>	common wallaby-grass				•	•						•		•	•	•							•		•	•
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	golden bulbinelily				•	•						•		•	•								•		•	
<i>Carex appressa</i>	tall sedge			•					•	•														•		
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	spreading flax-lily	•		•	•		•					•		•	•									•		
<i>Diplarrena moraea</i>	white flag-iris	•			•		•					•		•	•	•	•							•		•
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	sagg	•			•	•	•					•		•	•									•		•
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	tussock grass				•			•	•	•	•	•			•								•		•	•
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	kangaroo grass				•				•	•				•	•	•							•		•	•

Climbers

<i>Billardiera longiflora</i>	purple appleberry	•	•		•							•		•	•	•								•		
<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

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