

Huon Valley

Plant *Species* List



Euryphia lucida (leatherwood)

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

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	Loamy soil	Clay soil	Poor soil	Fertile 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

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	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>Oxylobium ellipticum</i>	golden shaggypea				•	•					•	•	•														•		
<i>Ozothamnus rosmarinifolius</i>	swamp everlastingbush							•				•															•		
<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i>	yellow dogwood					•						•			•								•			•	•		
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	heartleaf bushpea		•			•						•		•	•		•	•					•			•			
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	christmas mintbush			•	•					•		•			•		•										•		
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	coastal saltbush		•						•			•	•										•	•					
<i>Tasmannia lanceolata</i>	mountain pepper			•	•						•	•						•	•							•	•		

Herbs and Groundcovers

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	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>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	common buzzy						•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•	•								•		•		
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	native pigface		•									•		•	•		•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
<i>Hibbertia procumbens</i>	spreading guineaflower					•		•				•		•			•										•			
<i>Isotoma fluviatilis</i>	swamp isotome							•					•						•										•	
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	southern storksbill					•						•											•			•	•			
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	ivy-leaf violet		•			•		•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•									•		•		

Grasses, Lillies, Sedges

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	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>Austrodanthonia carphoides</i>	short wallabygrass					•						•		•	•			•		•						•		•	
<i>Carex appressa</i>	tall sedge				•				•	•			•													•			
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	forest flaxlily			•	•					•		•	•	•	•				•							•			
<i>Diplarrena moraea</i>	white flag-iris		•			•		•				•		•	•	•	•	•					•			•			
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	sagg		•			•	•	•				•		•	•		•	•					•			•			
<i>Patersonia fragilis</i>	short purpleflag		•					•	•			•		•	•		•												
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	tussock grass				•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•		•				•			•		•	

Climbers

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	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>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

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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>