



Southern Midlands

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.

Southern Midlands

Plant Species List

Standard Name Common Name Coastal Vegetation
Rainforest
Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland
Grassy Vegetation
Heath
Sedgeland and Wetland
Riparian
Montane Vegetation

Well drained soil
Poorty 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

Casy to propagate from cuttings
Easy to propagate from cuttings
Easy to propagate by division

Vegetation Community

Soil Type

Uses Grow from

Trees																								
Acacia mearnsii	black wattle					•	•				•	•		•		•	•		•	•	•	•		
Acacia melanoxylon	blackwood		•	•	•	•			•		•	•		•			•		•		•	•		
Acacia verticillata	prickly mimosa		•		•	•		•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•			•		
Allocasuarina verticillata	drooping sheoak		•			•					•		•	•		•	•		•		•	•		
Banksia marginata	silver banksia		•		•	•		•			•	•	•	•	•	•						•		
Bursaria spinosa	prickly box					•					•		•	•	•	•	•				•	•		
Eucalyptus amygdalina	black peppermint	•	•			•	•	•			•		•	•	•	•					•	•		
Eucalyptus pauciflora	cabbage gum		•			•					•		•	•	•	•						•		
Eucalyptus rubida	candlebark					•					•			•	•	•						•		
Eucalyptus tenuiramis	silver peppermint	•				•					•			•		•					•	•		
Eucalyptus viminalis	white gum				•	•			•		•		•	•	•	•	•				•	•		
Shrubs Acacia gunnii	ploughshare wattle							•			•			•		•	•				•	•		
Acacia genistifolia	spreading wattle							•			•			•		•	•				•	•		
Allocasuarina monilifera	necklace sheoak		•					•					•	•		•			•		•	•		
Bossiaea riparia	leafless bossia							•	•	•	•			•		•	•					•		
Callistemon pallidus	lemon bottlebrush				•				•		•	•		•	•	•	•				•	•		
Cassinia aculeata	dollybush				•	•			•		•			•	•	•			•			•		
Daviesia ulicifolia	native gorse				•	•					•			•	•	•						•		
Dodonaea viscosa	broadleaf hopbush		•			•					•		•			•			•		•	•		
Hakea microcarpa	smallfruit needlebush							•	•	•	•			•			•		•			•		
Leptospermum scoparium	manuka		•			•		•				•	•			•			•		•	•		
Melicytus dentatus	spiky violetbush		•			•					•											•		•
Olearia myrsinoides	silky daisybush					•					•			•			•					•		
Ozothamnus obcordatus	yellow everlastingbush					•					•										•	•		
·						•					•			•							•		•	
Pomaderris elliptica	yellow dogwood					Ľ					Ľ			Ľ.			L.							

			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	Water Wise	Salinity control	Easy to propagate from seed	Easy to propagate from cuttings	Easy to propagate by division
Standard Name	Common Name	Endemic		Veg	geta	tior	n G	om	mu	nity	7			Soi	1 T <u>y</u>	уре					U	ses				rov	
Pultenaea daphnoides	heartleaf bushpea		•			•						•			•								•		•		
Solanum vescum	gunyang																					•			•		
Herbs and G	roundcovers																										
Acaena novae-zelandiae	common buzzy						•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•	•							•		•
Brachyscome aculeata	hill daisy					•	•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•							•		
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	common everlasting					•						•		•	•	•		•					•		•		
Dichondra repens	kidneyweed					•	•					•		•	•	•									•		•
Einadia nutans	climbing saltbush		•									•								•			•	•			
Helichrysum scorpioides	curling everlasting					•	•	•				•			•		•	•					•		•		
Hibbertia prostrata	prostrate guineaflower							•				•														•	
Kennedia prostrata	running postman		•			•								•	•		•	•		•			•		•		
Pratia surrepens	mud pratia								•		•		•							•							•
Ptilotus spathulatus	pussytails						•					•			•			•					•				
Grasses, Lill	ies, Sedges											•			•		•	•				•			•		
Austrodanthonia	common wallaby-grass					•	•					•			•	•	•			•			•		•		
caespitosa Bulbine bulbosa	golden bulbinelily					•	•					•			•	_		•				•	•				
Carex iynx	tussock sedge						•							_	•			•							•	_	
Lomandra longifolia	sagg		•			•	•	•				•		•	•		•	•					•		•		
Poa labillardierei	tussock grass				•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•			•		•		•
Themeda triandra	kangaroo grass						•				•	•			•	•	•			•			•		•		•
Climbers																											
Billardiera mutabilis	apple-berry		•			•		•				•		•		•		•							•		
Glycine clandestina	twining glycine		•					•				•			•		•	•							•		
Muehlenbeckia gunnii	forest lignum				•					•		•			•			•				•			•	•	

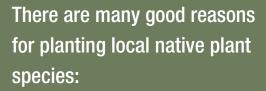
Note: However well intended, planting threatened species is potentially problematic. Due to risks of genetic contamination, limited availability of provenance plants and to discourage collection from native occurrences without a permit, threatened species were deliberately not included in these plant 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

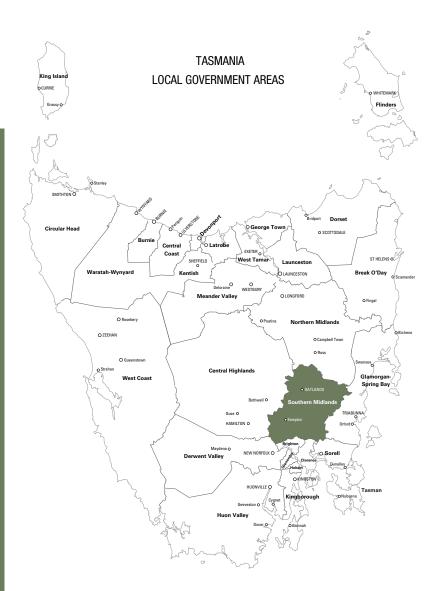


Native plants occurring naturally in an area are adapted to survive and thrive in local environmental conditions, so you are more likely to have a successful planting site by choosing local species. By planting locally sourced species, you are helping to preserve any natural variability within that species. 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!













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